



RIZWAN KHAN

WhatsApp# 03449433647 (for pdf books)

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

Second
Edition

BETTANI SERIES

TREASURE *of* KNOWLEDGE

Properly Compiled Concept as well as MCQ's from the Syllabus of
KPESED Government School

For

SST (General), CT (BPS-15), PET (BPS-15), DM (BPS-15),
TT (BPS-15), AT (BPS-15), PST (BPS-12) & QARI

Compiled & Written By

Mr. Wali Ahmad Bettani

M. Phil (Education), MBA (Finance) & M.A (Islamiyat)

Mob: 0346-9509924

**Including
All Competitive Exams**

Reviewed by:

- | | |
|-----------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1. Dr. Mati Ullah | (M.A English & PH.D Education) |
| 2. Dr. Saif Ullah | (M.A English & PH.D Education) |
| 3. Head Master Sabir Husain | (M. Phil. Education) |
| 4. Lal Badshah | (M.A History) |
| 5. Mushtaq Ahmad | (M.Sc Mathematics) |
| 6. Ishfaq Ahmad | (M.Sc Mathematics) |
| 7. Alina Marwat | (M.Sc Chemistry) |
| 8. Head Master Fazal Subhan | (M.A Pashto / B.Ed M.Ed) |



ALLIED TECHNICAL BOOK CENTER

Babuhalder Road Dhand Shahbaz Mohallah Jangl Qissa Khwani Peshawar.

Mob: 0332-9096404

Contents

Unit No	Name	Page No
1	PEDAGOGY	(M.ED SUBJECTS) 1-72
1.2	Basic Pedagogy	1-3
1.3	Educational Psychology	4-24
1.4	Foundation of Education	25-38
1.5	Educational Policies, Planning, and Management	39-45
1.6	Trends and Issues in Education	46-49
1.7	Curriculum Development and Instruction	50-55
1.8	Educational Management, Assessment & Evaluation	56-67
1.9	Teaching Strategies	68-72
2	GENERAL SCIENCE	(KPK TEXT BOOKS) 73-165
2.1	General Science Class-4 th	73-84
2.1	General Science Class-5 th	85-97
2.1	General Science Class-6 th	98-116
2.1	General Science Class-7 th	117-140
2.1	General Science Class-8 th	141-166
3	SOCIAL STUDY	(KPK TEXT BOOKS) 167-207
3.1	Social Study Class-4 th	167-189
3.2	Social Study Class-5 th	190-207
4	GEOGRAPHY	(KPK TEXT BOOKS) 208-277
4.1	Geography Class-6 th	208-228
4.2	Geography Class-7 th	229-250
4.3	Geography Class-8 th	250-277
5	HISTORY	(KPK TEXT BOOKS) 278-342
5.1	History Class-6	278-301
5.2	History Class-7	302-319
5.3	History Class-8	320-342
6	ENGLISH	(KPK TEXT BOOKS) 343-517
6.1	Basic English	(GRAMMAR) 343-344
6.2	Parts of Speech	345-375
6.3	Sentence	376-378
6.4	Articles (a, an, the)	379-381
6.5	Tenses	382-399
6.6	Voice (Active & Passive voice)	400-405
6.7	Narration/Speech (Direct & Indirect Narrations/Speeches)	406-413

6.8	English Class-4	
6.9	English Class-5	414-426
6.10	English Class-6	427-452
6.11	English Class-7	453-470
6.12	English Class-8	471-478
6.13	Synonyms & Antonyms	488-503
7	MATHEMATICS	504-517
		(KPK TEXT BOOKS)
7.1	Mathematics Class-4 th	518-655
7.2	Mathematics Class-5 th	518-541
7.3	Mathematics Class-6 th	542-571
7.4	Mathematics Class-7 th	572-598
7.5	Mathematics Class-8 th	599-622
8	SOLAR SYSTEM	523-654
9	PAKISTAN STUDIES	655-657
		(KPK TEXT BOOKS)
9.1	Pakistan Studies Class 9 th	659-725
9.2	Pakistan Studies Class 10 th	659-695
		696-725
10	ISLAMIC STUDIES	726-766
10.1	Prophet Muhammad (PBUH)	726-729
10.2	The life of Prophet Muhammad (PBUH) in Makkha & Madina	729-731
10.3	Shab-e-Meraj Event	732-732
10.4	Important Events from 1 st A.H to 11 th A.H	733-734
10.5	Khulafa-e-Rashedin	735-738
10.6	Ummul Momineen	739-742
10.7	Pillars of Islam (Arkan ul Islam)	743-752
10.8	Holy Books	753-756
10.9	Prophets of Islam	757-761
10.10	Ghazwat	762-766
11	اسلامیات	767-875
		(KPK TEXT BOOKS)
11.1	اسلامیات کلاس - چہارم	767-780
11.2	اسلامیات کلاس - پنجم	781-800
11.3	اسلامیات کلاس - ششم	801-816
11.4	اسلامیات کلاس - ہفتم	817-832
11.5	اسلامیات کلاس - ہشتم	833-851
11.6	اسلامیات کلاس - نہم	852-863
11.7	اسلامیات کلاس - دہم	864-875

12	اُردو	(KPK TEXT BOOKS)	876-948
12.1	اُردو کا تعارف		876-876
12.2	علمِ ہما		877-877
12.3	حصہ صرف "اسم" گرامر (صرف دینی)		878-888
12.4	معروضی سوالات		888-891
12.5	فعل، حرف		892-899
12.6	حصہ 1		899-903
12.7	جملہ		903-906
12.8	اُردو سہ ماہی اور لائحہ		907-907
12.9	کلاس چہارم		908-914
12.10	کلاس پنجم		915-923
12.11	کلاس ششم		924-931
12.12	کلاس ہفتم		932-938
12.13	کلاس ہشتم		939-948
13	Previous NTS Test- (PST -P6-2018)		949-958
	Previous NTS Test- (CT -P6-2018)		959-968

P E D A G O G Y

- 1) The word "pedagogy" means.....
 - a) To guide the child
 - b) To lead the child
 - c) To educate the child
- 2) Pedagogy is the study of.....
 - a) Books
 - b) Education
 - c) Teaching method
 - d) Learning process
- 3) A scoring guide use to evaluate the quality of students is called.....
 - a) List card
 - b) Rubrics
 - c) Rating scale
 - d) None of these
- 4) According to John Dewey, schools must prepare students for.....
 - a) Research
 - b) Fighting
 - c) Present life
 - d) Future life
- 5) Which of the following is dimensional teaching aid?
 - a) Display board
 - b) White board
 - c) Still picture
 - d) Model
- 6) Rousseau advocated an educational method which consisted of removing the child from.
 - a) School
 - b) Family
 - c) Society
 - d) Friends
- 7) According to John Locke, a child's mind does not contain any.....
 - a) External thinking
 - b) Perception
 - c) Innate ideas
 - d) Observation
- 8) A posteriori knowledge is knowledge that is known independently of.....
 - a) Observation
 - b) Experiences
 - c) Data
 - d) None of these
- 9) The philosopher who for the first time mentioned the importance of play (sports) in education was.....
 - a) John Dewey
 - b) Plato
 - c) Aristotle
 - d) Socrates
- 10) The idea of practical learning means education should apply to the.....
 - a) Only Jobs area
 - b) Sometime
 - c) Real word
 - d) Practice
- 11) The use of technology to enhance learning process is called.....in education.
 - a) ICT
 - b) GT
 - c) Communicational technology
- 12) If a child mental age of 5 years and chronological age of 4 years than what will be the IQ of child?
 - a) 125
 - b) 90
 - c) 56
 - d) 102
- 13) How much knowledge is gained through sense of seeing?
 - a) 75%
 - b) 60%
 - c) 85%
 - d) 90%
- 14) How much knowledge is gained through sense of listening?
 - a) 20%
 - b) 10%
 - d) 13%

- 15) How much knowledge is gained through sense of touch?
 a) 9%
 b) 6%
 c) 4%
 d) 12%
- 16) How much knowledge is gained through sense of smell?
 a) 3%
 b) 7%
 c) 5%
 d) 9%
- 17) How much knowledge is gained through sense of taste?
 a) 6%
 b) 1%
 c) 2%
 d) 3%
- 18) Progressivism believes that education comes from the experience of the.....
 a) Teacher
 b) Child
 c) Parents
 d) Community
- 19) What should be the role of teacher in meeting the individual differences?
 a) To know the ability and interest of individual
 b) Adjust the curriculum as per need
 c) Both a & b
 d) None of these
- 20) Teachers should present information to the students clearly and in interesting way, and relate this new information to the things students.....
 a) Don't know
 b) Already know
 c) Willing to know
 d) Not willing to know
- 21) According to John Dewey, school is a.....institution, and education is aprocess.
 a) Nothing, Power
 b) Social, Social
- c) Growth, Development
- 22) The Waldorf education approach emphasizes a balanced development of
 a) Head and Heart,
 b) Hand and Hear
 c) Head, Heart, and hand
- 23) Pedagogy is an approach to teaching that refers to the theory and practice of
 a) Playing
 b) Reading
 c) Learning
 d) Knowing
- 24) A good teacher is one who.....
 a) Have lots of degrees
 b) Cooperates with staff
 c) Reads a lot
 d) teaches well
- 25) Teaching will be effective if the teacher is.....
 a) Master of the subject
 b) Has much experience in teaching
 c) Starts from what students already know
 d) Use many instructional aids
- 26) Which is the least important in teaching?
 a) Maintaining discipline in the class
 b) Punishing the students
 c) Lecturing in impressive way
 d) Drawing sketches and diagram
- 27) Teacher reads aloud to the class to improve students.....
 a) Feeling about reading
 b) Pronunciation
 c) Comprehension
 d) All of these
- 28) The primary duty of a teacher is to be responsible to his/her.....
 a) Students
 b) Nation
 c) Society
 d) Family
- 29) Primary teachers should give top priority to.....

- a) Understanding the community
 b) Understanding the school staff
 c) Interaction with the parents
 d) Understanding the child
- 30) The best technique of teaching at primary stage is.....
 a) The traditional black-board and chalk technique
 b) Teach with punishment
 c) Practical training
 d) Game techniques
- 31) The psychological environment of the class is mainly the duty of.....
 a) Student himself
 b) Community and class teacher
 c) Only class teacher
 d) Administration of high level
- 32) On which basis the ability of teachers can be judged?
 a) To fulfill the need of the student
 b) Personality of teacher
 c) Degrees of the teacher
 d) None of these
- 33) Which of the following strategies is most suitable for introducing a lesson?
 a) Demonstration
 b) Questioning
 c) Lecture
- 34) Basic education mean.....?
 a) System of education
 b) Poor learning
 c) Basic of any learning
 d) Minimum learnin

EDUCATIONAL PSYCHOLOGY

- 35) Psychology is a.....
- A natural science
 - A physical science
 - A biological science
 - A social science**
- 36) Today Psychology is scientific study of human and animals.....
- Behavior**
 - Mind
 - Soul
 - All of these
- 37) The earliest definition of Psychology was "Study of....."
- Behavior
 - Mind
 - Soul**
 - None of these
- 38) Psychology as a 'Science of Mind', defined by.....School of psychology.
- Psychoanalysts
 - Behaviorists
 - Functionalists
 - Ancient Greek Philosophers**
- 39) In the yearthe Scientific Psychology was first accepted.
- 1779
 - 1679
 - 1879**
 - 1889
- 40) Who is the father of Experimental Psychology?
- Wilhelm Wundt**
 - Sigmund Freud
 - C.G. Jung
 - E.B. Titchener
- 41) Who established the first Psychology Laboratory at the University of Leipzig in Germany?
- William Jam
 - Wilhelm Wundt**
- Wood worth
- 42) J.B. Watson, the founder and father of behavioristic school of psychology defined Psychology as the science of
- Soul
 - Consciousness
 - Mind
 - Behavior**
- 43) Behavior of organisms is.....
- Static
 - Dynamic**
 - Predictable
 - All of these
- 44) E.B. Titchener (1867-1927) defined 'Psychology' as the science of.....
- Conscious Experience**
 - Science of Mind
 - Science of Experience
 - Science of Soul
- 45) Who defined 'Psychology' as the scientific study of activities of organism in relation to its environment?
- J.B Watson
 - Sigmund Freud
 - Wood worth**
 - William James
- 46) Who defined "Psychology as the science of immediate experience with consciousness being the main subject matter"?
- E.B. Titchener
 - William James
 - Sigmund Freud
 - Wilhelm Wundt**
- 47)branch of Psychology describes and explains the relation of physical environment, like weather, climate and soil with behavior.
- Physiological
 - Para psychology

- c) Geo-psychology
- 48)branch of Psychology describes and explains the biological and physiological basis of behavior.
- Para psychology
 - Experimental Psychology
 - Social Psychology
 - Physiological Psychology
- 49) Clinical psychology deals with the practical aspect of.....
- Abnormal psychology
 - Education psychology
 - Child psychology
 - Experimental psychology
- 50) To study Abnormal psychology means to study mainly the nature of
- Normality of mind
 - Unconscious level of mind
 - Subconscious level of mind
 - Abnormality of mind
- 51) Educational psychology is an.....branch of psychology.
- Applied
 - Pure
 - Both a and b
 - None of these
- 52) Educational psychology revolves around three areas; the learner, the Learning process, and.....
- Student's parents
 - Teachers
 - Learning situation
 - Community
- 53) Who defined "Education psychology is the science of education"?
- Peel
 - Skinner
 - Carroll
 - Crown and Crown
- 54) Who defined "Educational psychology is that branch of psychology which deals with teaching and learning"?
- Crown and Crown
 - Skinner
 - McDougal
 - Alfred Adler
- 55) According to psychology all education is.....
- Deliberation
 - Functional
 - Purposive
 - Self-education
- 56) Who is the father of experimental psychology?
- Boring
 - Hull
 - Wundt
 - Tolman
- 57) Where the first experimental psychology laboratory set up?
- Berlin
 - Boston
 - Frankfur
 - Leipzig
- 58) Which method has made educational psychology a science?
- Experimental method
 - Clinical method
 - Survey method
 - Observational method
- 59) The oldest method in psychology is.....
- Observation
 - Introspection
 - Case study
 - Clinical method
- 60) Educational psychology is concerned with.....
- The learner
 - The learning process
 - The learning situation
 - All of these
- 61) In an experimental method there are variable(s).
- Independent
 - Dependents
 - Organismic

- d) All of these
- 62) The first step in conducting an experiment is.....
- To collect data
 - To setup laboratory
 - To formulate hypothesis
 - To interpret data
- 63) The first book of psychology was written by.....
- Kohler
 - William James
 - Clark hall
 - Plato
- 64) The first book of psychology title "Principle psychology" was published in.....
- 1895
 - 1905
 - 1830
 - 1873
- 65) Which of the following is primary concern to educational psychologist?
- The formulation of hypothesis
 - The discovery of practical solution of educational problem
 - The development of professional insights
 - The discovery of teaching procedures of maximum effectiveness
- 66) The primary task of teacher is
- To teach the prescribed curriculum
 - To stimulate and guide student learning
 - To promote habits of conformity to adults
 - To provide diagnostic and remedial aid wherever indicated
- 67) Which method of research contributes most to the advancement of educational psychology as a science?
- Experimental method
 - Historical method
 - Survey method
 - none of these
- 68) Experimental method has many designs such as.....
- Single group
 - Control group
 - Rotation group
 - All of these
- 69) The basic foundations of physical, mental and personality development are laid in the period of.....
- Adulthood
 - Adolescence
 - Childhood
 - Infancy
- 70) The..... is defined as the factor which is manipulated.
- Dependent variable
 - Independent variable
 - Both a and b
 - None of these
- 71) The..... variable is the factor which varies or changes as the result of manipulating the independent variables.
- Dependent Variable
 - Independent variable
 - Control variable
 - All of these
- 72) is external in nature:
- Growth
 - Development
 - Both a & b
 - None of these
- 73) is internal in nature.
- Growth
 - Development
 - Both a & b
 - None of these
- 74) is a product of heredity and environment.
- Growth
 - Development

- c) Both a and b
d) None of these
- 75)is a continuous process; it may be overt or covert.
a) Development
b) Growth
c) Both a and b
d) None of these
- 76) Skeletal growths of girls are aboutyears ahead of boys at this age.
a) 6
b) 4
c) 2
d) 0.5
- 77) The maximum intellectual capacity seems to develop in the period from...
a) 8 to 10
b) 10 to 12
c) 13 to 15
d) 15 to 17
- 78) A child produced babbling sound at the age of.....months.
a) Two
b) Four
c) Six
d) Eight
- 79) By.....months child point out objects by name.
a) 12
b) 14
c) 18
d) 22
- 80) The approximate nine month period spent in mother's womb is known as the.....period.
a) Pre-Birth
b) Pre-natal
c) Pre-infancy
d) None of these
- 81) A child is said to be born when it (fetus emerges) from the internal environment (womb) and has its first contact with the external environment is called.....period.
a) Infancy
b) Pre-natal
c) Post-natal
d) Childhood
- 82) The period of development from birth to two years is called.....period.
a) Infancy
b) Childhood
c) adolescence
d) adulthood
- 83) The period of development from 3-12 years is called.....period.
a) Infancy
b) Childhood
c) adolescence
d) adulthood
- 84) The period of development from 13-17 or 19 years is called.....period.
a) Infancy
b) Childhood
c) adolescence
d) adulthood
- 85) The period of development beyond 17 to 19 years is called.....period.
a) Infancy
b) Childhood
c) adolescence
d) adulthood
- 86) Human development is based on certain principles. Which of the following is not a principle of human development?
a) Continuity
b) Sequentially
c) General to specific
d) Reversible
- 87) According to Piaget, children under what age have no understanding of morality?
a) Under 5
b) Under 7
c) Under 9
d) Under 10

- 88) According to Havighurst there are.....of character development.
- 5
 - 7
 - 9
 - 11
- 89) How many stages in the intellectual development theory of Piaget?
- 8
 - 6
 - 5
 - 4
- 90) How many stages in the Kohlberg's Moral development theory?
- 4
 - 5
 - 6
 - 7
- 91) Who developed the theory that the concept of morality is established in three level and six stages?
- Ivan Pavlov
 - B.F. Skinner
 - Lawrence Kohlberg
 - Jean Piaget
- 92) When Kohlberg's defined the stages of moral developments?
- 1968
 - 1985
 - 1971
 - 1955
- 93) As per Piaget Children'sdevelopment is progressing through four stages.
- Physical
 - Emotional
 - Cognitive
 - Functional
- 94) Sensorimotor stage of development is lasting from.....of age.
- Birth to 2 years
 - 2 to 7 years
 - 7 to 11 years
 - 12 and up
- 95) When did Piaget believe a person's Moral relativism stage begins?
- age eighteen
 - Around age five
 - Around age 7
 - Age ten
- 96) Who developed the theory of Psycho-social Development?
- Kohlberg
 - B.F. Skinner
 - Jean Piaget
 - Erikson's
- 97) Stages of Psycho-social development: Industry versus Inferiority
- 3 to 6 years
 - 1.5 to 3 years
 - 6 to 12 years
 - 20 to 45
- 98) Stages of Psycho-social development: Trust versus Mistrust
- Birth to 1.5 year
 - 3 to 6 years
 - 12 to 20 years
 - 45 to 65
- 99) Sleep and air is the example ofneed.
- Physiological
 - Psychological
 - Social
 - None of these
- 100) Motivation that is due to factors within students or inherent to the task is called.....motivation.
- Extrinsic
 - Intrinsic
 - Behavioral
 - None of these
- 101) According to Piaget 4 stage development theory in which stage children begin to thinking logically about concrete events.
- Sensorimotor stage
 - Preoperational stage

- c) Concrete operational stage
 d) Formal operational stage
- 102) Children begin to think symbolically and learn to use words in which stage of Jean Piaget theory.
 a) Sensorimotor stage
 b) Preoperational stage
 c) Concrete operational stage
 d) Formal operational stage
- 103) Any force behind action is called.....
 a) Motivation
 b) Needs
 c) Drives
 d) All of these
- 104) Those motivations which arise from outside of the individual are called.....
 a) Intrinsic motivation
 b) Extrinsic Motivation
 c) Both a and b
 d) None of these
- 105) Trophy given at the result day is the example of.....
 a) Intrinsic motivation
 b) Extrinsic Motivation
 c) Both a and b
 d) None of these
- 106) Which among the following is not example of the survival need?
 a) Food
 b) Sanitation
 c) Sleep
 d) Shelter
- 107) "Motivation" came from the Latin root.....
 a) Movement
 b) Movere
 c) Moment
 d) Move
- 108) According to Lewin, tensions are emotional states of which accompany?
 a) Anxieties
 b) Motivation
 c) Need
 d) Goal
- 109) A motivated behavior is directed towards.....
 a) Goal
 b) Anxiety
 c) Situation
 d) Object
- 110) When the motive has a biological or physiological basis, it is called a/an.....
 a) Prize
 b) Drive
 c) Incentive
 d) Libido
- 111) The first stage of motivational cycle is.....
 a) Thirst State
 b) Goal oriented
 c) Drive state
 d) Anxiety
- 112) The "need of success" "expectancy for success" and the "incentive value of success" are three motivational factors which determined the strength ofmotives.
 a) Personal
 b) Family
 c) Achievement
 d) Social
- 113) Who assume that human motives are arranged in a hierarchy of potency?
 a) Miller
 b) Schechter
 c) Singer
 d) Maslow
- 114) Maslow first introduce his concept of hierarchy of needs in his.....paper "A theory of human Motivation".
 a) 1943

- b) 1957
c) 1962
- 115) How many levels exist in Maslow's hierarchy of needs model?
a) 2
b) 3
c) 4
d) 5
- 116) According to Maslow, some needs stronger when unsatisfied. Maslow called these...
a) Being needs
b) Deficiency needs
c) Growth needs
d) Primary need
- 117) According to drive theory, needs that essential for Human survival are referred to as.
a) Esteem needs
b) Belonging need
c) Physiological needs
d) Safety needs
- 118) The term used to describe humans desire for life sustaining supports such as food and water is.....
a) Safety needs
b) Secondary needs
c) Primary needs
d) Esteem need
- 119) What is the highest level on Maslow's Hierarchy of Need Model?
a) Esteem
b) Self-actualization
c) Love/ Belongingness
d) Safety
- 120) Abraham Maslow developed a theory in which he postulated that the healthiest people were "Self-actualizing transcoders" what is the name of theory?
a) Theory Z
b) Self-actualization
c) Spiritual guide
d) Transcending
- 121) The need for safety and security is what level of Maslow's hierarchy of need model?
a) Esteem need
b) Belongingness
c) Physiological
d) Safety needs
- 122) Who reduced the Maslow's hierarchy of need?
a) Alderfer
b) Herzberg
c) Mc Clelland
d) Edwin Lock
- 123) According to Alderfer Existence need is the combination of.....
a) Physiological and Safety
b) Esteem and self-actualization
c) Esteem and Physiological
d) Physiological and self-actualization
- 124) What is the name of theory of Alderfer in which he reduced Maslow's theory?
a) Two Factor
b) Expectory theory
c) ERG theory
d) Equity theory
- 125) Who proposed three Need theory or learned need theory?
a) Alderfer
b) Herzberg
c) Edwin Lock
d) Mc Clelland
- 126) Who proposed re-enforcement theory?
a) Edwin
b) B.F Skinner
c) Mc Clelland
d) Herzberg

ازنگ ایلم کی تیز دیکھنے سے پہلے ان خصوصیات کو گنتی کو پیش کر لیں۔ کیونکہ اس وقت کا سمجھنا بہت ضروری ہے۔ اور یہ بات بھی بہت اہم ہے۔

Learning:

All the relatively permanent changes and modification in the behavior of individual which he learns during his life time".
OR
"A process of bringing relatively permanent changes in behavior of the learner through experiences or practice".

Elements of Learning:

There are three elements of learning.

Learner: The learner whose behavior is to be changed or modified.
Experiences/Method: The type of experiences or training required for modification in the learner's behaviors.

Environment/ Teacher: The men or institution needed for providing desired experiences and training.

Principles of Learning:

- 1) **Readiness:** Readiness implies a degree of concentration and eagerness. Individual learn best when they are physically, mentally, and emotionally ready to learn and do not learn well if they see no reason for learning.
- 2) **Exercise/ Practice:** The principle of exercise state that those things most often repeated are best remembered. Because practice make perfect anything.
- 3) **Effect:** The Principle of effect based on the emotional reaction and motivation of the student. Learning is strengthened with pleasant or satisfying feeling while unpleasant feeling tend to do otherwise.
- 4) **Primacy:** The principle of primacy is that the state of being first often creates a strong, almost unshakable, impression. Things learned first create a strong impression in the mind that is difficult to erase.
- 5) **Recency:** The principle of recency is based on that things that are most recently learned are often best remembered.
- 6) **Intensity:** The principle of intensity is that the more intense something is taught, the more likely it will be retained.
- 7) **Freedom:** The principle of freedom states that things freely learned are best learned. Learning is an active process and learner wants freedom, freedom of choice, freedom of action, freedom to bear the result of action, these are the three great freedoms that constitute personality. If no freedom is granted students may have little interest in learning.
- 8) **Attitude:** Human attitude is constructed on the base of personal thinking and ideologies he likes and dislikes these ideologies create feeling among the individual. Negative attitude shows down the speed of learning and positive attitude speeds up learning. Similarly teacher can create love for education, hope, good ideas and development by changing behavior of the learner.
- 9) **Interest:** The principle of interest state that the learner interest is necessary belongs to new leaning things.
- 10) **Motivation:** Motivation is the heart of the learning process. It generates the will in an individual to do something. Without motivation effected learning is impossible.

Factors Effecting Learning:

Therefore the success or failure in the task of learning in terms of introducing desired modification in the behavior of learner will automatically depend upon the quality as well as control and management of the factors associated with the above main elements.

Factors associated with learner:

1. **Learner's physical and mental health:** Learning is greatly affected by the learner's physical and mental health maintained by him particularly at the time of learning. Similarly we can say

that if learner's physically or mentally disturb then he/she can't show satisfactory results in learning.

2. **Goal of life:** Learning is greatly affected by the learner's setting goal of life because without goal of life we can't go toward any direction. But goal of life give us a clear direction.
3. **Readiness:** Readiness is also affecting learning because without concentration we can't learn. Individual learn best when they are physically, mentally, and emotionally ready to learn and do not learn well if they see no reason for learning.
4. **Interest:** Interest is also affected learning of a learner's because without interest we can't do anything properly and can't achieve goal.

Factor Associated with Social factor (Environment):

1. **Social Class:** Social class also affected learning because the lower class students feel inferiority in class and everywhere.
2. **Family background:** Learner inherits many things from his family. Mother is the first institute for a person so family background effects on the learning of a person. A student belong to a literate family has different learning trends as compared to the students who belong to the illiterate family.

Factor Associated with Teacher:

- 1) **Command over Subject & Qualities of Teacher:** Quality of the teacher in term of his command over the subject matter, teaching skill, rich experiences and teacher like qualities and behavior.

Factor Associated with learning material or methods:

1. **Recence:** Recency is also affected the learning because if the things are not most recently or related to the modern world then it's directly affected learners.
2. **Methodology:** Methodology is also affected learning because learning depends upon the methods, techniques and approaches employed for the teaching and learning of selected content.
3. **Resources:** The availability of appropriate learning material and facilities like teaching learning aids, text books, library, and laboratory facilities is greatly affected leaning.

Institution Climate:

The institution climate is the intellectual, social, emotional, and physical environment where students can learn as a by-product of the social interactions between and among teachers and students. The institution climate is influenced by two things.

► Physical Environment:

- a) Physical condition b) Furniture Arrangement c) Seating Arrangement d) Temperature and Lighting

► Physical Climate:

- a) Safety (Internal and external) b) Relationships (with teachers and class fellow friendly)
c) Teaching and learning (beneficial)

Theories of Learning:

Difference between Law and theory:

Law: Law is generalized statement and several observations. It is fact and has no explanation. It is simple statement.

Theory: Theory is the explanation of the observer data. Set forwarded of law. Theory is the reasoning behind the fact or law. Theory required experiment and also can be replaced by another.

Trial and error theory of Learning

The famous psychologist **Edward L. Thorndike** was the initiator of theory of trial and error learning based on the findings of his experiments on chickens, rats and cats.

In one of his experiments, he put a hungry cat in a puzzle box. There was only one door which could be opened by correctly manipulating a latch. A fish was placed outside the box. The smell of the fish acted as a strong motive for the hungry cat to come out from the box. Cat tried to open the door

by random movements of claws and bit at the bar of wire, which was set in the door. One of the random claws accidentally touched with the door wire and door was opened. The cat came out and got its reward.

In other trial, the process was repeated. The cat was kept hungry and placed in same puzzle box. The fish and its smell again worked as a motive for it to get out of the box it again start random movements in puzzle box. But this time it took less time to come out. In subsequent trails such incorrect responses, biting clawing and dashing were gradually reduced and the cat took less time on each succeeding trial. In this way gradually cat learned the art of opening the door. The experiment sums up the following stages in the process of learning.

- 1) Drive: In the present experiment it was hunger and was intensified by the sight of the food.
- 2) Goal: To get the food by getting out of the box.
- 3) Block: The cat was confined in the box with a closed door.
- 4) Random movement: The cat presently tried to come out of the box without knowing how.
- 5) Chance success: As a result of this striving and random movements the cat, by chance, succeeded in opening the door.
- 6) Selection (of proper movement): Gradually the cat recognized the correct way to open the door by random movement.
- 7) Fixation: At last the cat learned the proper way to open the door by eliminating all the incorrect responses and fixing only the right response. Mean the cat learned the correct way of opening the door.

Principles of trial and error theory:

- 1) Learning involves trial and error: According to Thorndike learning is the process of selecting correct things and neglecting of incorrect things through a process of trial and error.
- 2) Learning is the result of the formation of connection: According to Thorndike Learning is the result of formulation of connection of nerves system between stimuli and response.
- 3) Learning is incremental: According to Thorndike increments means Learning is improves on the based on increasing the number of trial.
- 4) Learning is direct not mediated by idea: According to Thorndike Learning is direct not mediated by thinking, reasoning or other such mental functions.

Thorndike's Laws of Learning:

According to Thorndike's there are three laws of learning.

1) The Law of Readiness:

According to Thorndike's readiness is preparation for action and it is essential for learning. If the child is ready to learn, he learn more quickly, effectively, and with greater satisfaction then if he is not ready to learn, he doesn't learn effectively because of his absenteeism of the readiness. At this moment teacher should also make an attempt to motivate the students by stimulating their attention, interest.

2) The Law of Effect:

According to Thorndike's when a modifiable connection is present between situation and response then connection strength is increased. Similarly when a modifiable connection is accompanied by annoying state of affairs, its strength is decrease.

In other words learning can be said to have taken place properly when it results in satisfaction and the learner derives pleasure from it. Similarly when a child meets failure or is dissatisfied the progress of learning is blocked. All the pleasant experiences is remembered for a long time, while the unpleasant ones are soon forgotten

3) The Law of Exercise: This law has two sub parts (I) The law of use (II) The law of disuse

(I) The law of use: The law of use is related to the pleasant moment because when we face with pleasant moment then we try to do that things and also we try to exercise the pleasant things and finally we learn for long time.

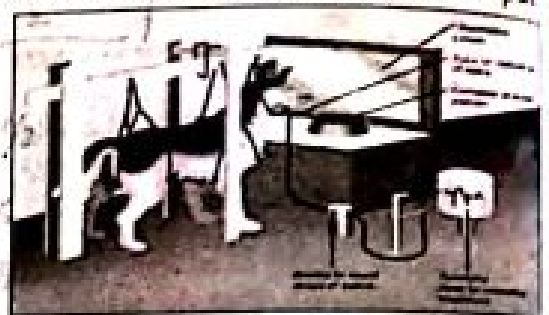
(II) The law of disuse: The law of disuse is related to the unpleasant moment because when we face with the unpleasant moment then we don't try again to do that thing because we are not interested.

Contribution to Education:

- a) Link present in past.
- b) Learner motivation in to play.
- c) Connection between stimuli and respond become strengthen.
- d) The learner must try various solution of the problem.

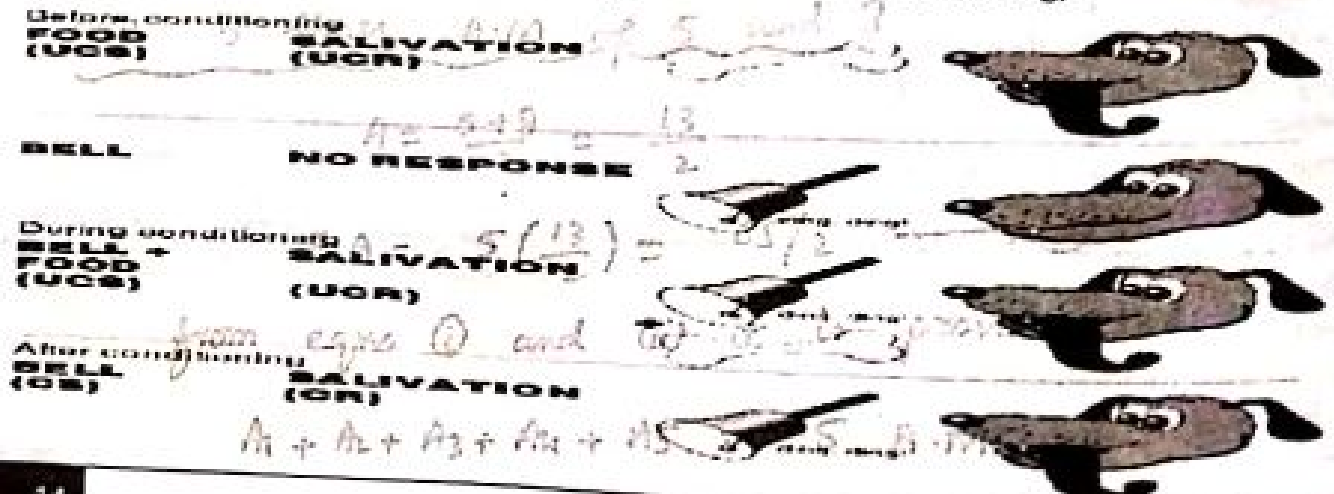
Classical Conditioning Theory of Learning:

Classical Conditioning is one important type of learning. It was actually discovered accidentally by Ivan Pavlov (1849-1936). Pavlov was a Russian physiologist who discovered this phenomenon while doing research on digestion. His research was aimed at better understanding the digestive patterns in dogs. In one of his experiment Pavlov kept a dog hungry for a few days and then tied him to the experimental table which was fitted with certain mechanically controlled devices. The observer himself remained hidden from the dog but was able to view the experiment by means of a set of mirrors. Arrangement was made to give food to the dog through an automatic mechanism. He also arranged for a bell to ring every time food was presented to the dog. When the food was put before the dog and the bell was rung there was automatic secretion of saliva from the mouth of the dog. The activity of presenting the food accompanied with the ringing of the ball was repeated several times and the amount of saliva secreted was measured. After several trials the dog was given no food but the bell was rung. In this case also the amount of saliya secreted was recorded and measured. It was found that even the absence of food (the natural stimulus), the ringing of the bell (an artificial stimulus) caused the dog to secrete the saliva (natural response).



Classical Conditioning has Four phases or steps:

- Before conditioning:** Food (UCS) \implies Salivation (UCR)
(Food is the unconditioned stimulus because it naturally produces a response. Salivation is the unconditioned response as it is naturally produced by the presence of food. No conditioning has taken place yet)
- Only Condition:** Bell \implies No Response
- During conditioning:** Bell (CS) + Food (UCS) \implies Salivation (UCR)
(The bell, which is the neutral stimulus, and food are paired together. Notice that the food is always presented last as no learning had taken place yet; the natural response of salivation is stimulated by the presence of food. This pairing of stimuli presented repeatedly.)
- After conditioning:** Bell (CS) \implies Salivation (CR)
(Learning has taken place and the Bell now produces salivation. Salivation has become the conditioned response as it is not natural for a dog to salivate when a bell is rung).



Principle of classical condition:

1. **Extinction:** It was noted by Pavlov that if the conditioned stimulus (ringing of the bell) is presented alone a number of times without food the response of salivation begin to decrease. And one time will become the process stop.
2. **Spontaneous recovery:** It was noted by Pavlov that if after the extinction when a condition response is no longer then we can recover very soon with unconditional stimulus.
3. **Stimulus generalization:** Pavlov's dog provided conditioned response (Salivation) not at the sight of the food but to every stimulus like ringing of the bell, appearance of light, sound of the footsteps of the feeder, etc.
4. **Stimulus discrimination:** Stimulus discrimination is the opposite of stimulus generalization. Mean the response of the dog on particular bell, not on the other sounds of bell like phone ringing or horn.

Operant Conditioning (B.F. Skinner)**(How Reinforcement and Punishment Modify Behavior)**

Operant conditioning (sometimes referred to as instrumental conditioning) is a method of learning that occurs through rewards and punishments for behavior. Through operant conditioning, an association is made between a behavior and a consequence for that behavior.

For example when a lab rat presses a blue button, he receives a food pellet as a reward, but when he presses the red button he receives a mild electric shock. As a result, he learns to press the blue button but avoid the red button. But operant conditioning is not just something that takes place in experimental settings while training lab animals; it also plays a powerful role in everyday learning. Reinforcement place almost every day in natural settings as well as in more structured settings such as the classroom or therapy sessions.

Skinner identified several *different schedules of reinforcement* that impact the operant conditioning process.

Schedule of reinforcement: The arrangement of reinforcement delivery is vital in the learning process that involves reinforcement technique such arrangement or term as schedule of reinforcement.

- 1) **Continuous reinforcement schedule:** in this schedule when individual show a particular behavior or show correct behavior every time. Or every correct response is reinforced. For example giving a chocolate every day when child finish math homework,
- 2) **Fixed interval Schedule:** A fixed amount of time must elapse for reinforcement to be presented. For example we give reinforcement after every 3, or 5 mints. In this schedule the correct response is not necessary.
- 3) **Variable interval schedules:** This schedule involves delivering reinforcement after a variable amount of time. Means an interval varies is random order. For example first reinforcement at 3mints, next at 5mints, and next at 10mints.
- 4) **Fixed Ratio schedule:** In this schedule reinforcement is provide after a fixed number of correct response have been made. For example after every correct 5 responses reinforcement is given.

Insight learning theory: The theory of Insight Learning was first proposed by German-American psychologist, one of the founders of Gestalt psychology, Wolfgang Köhler. Insight learning is among various methods of Behavioral learning process, which is a fundamental aspect of Behavioral Psychology.

The psychologist gained fame with his studies on cognitive processing involved in problem-solving by animals. His tests in Tenerife in the 1910s with chimpanzees suggested that these



animals solved problems by understanding – like human beings, instead of going through.

► Trial and error process ► stimulus response association

Insight learning refers to the sudden realization of the solution of any problem without repeated trials or continuous practices. To further elaborate on its definition, **insight learning** is the type of learning, in which one draws on previous experience and also seems to involve a new way of perceiving logical and cause-and-effect relationship. Insight is an awareness of key relationships between cause and effect, which comes after assembling the relevant information and either overt or covert testing of possibilities. Learning through such insight is called insight learning.

How Insight Learning was experimented?

Köhler placed a chimpanzee named Sultan inside a cage. Sultan grew hungry and a bunch of banana was placed just outside the cage. Sultan was provided with one long and another short bamboo stick. Neither of the sticks could reach the banana alone and the only possible way to reach the banana was to join the two sticks. Initially, Sultan showed all customary reactions that a chimpanzee shows inside a cage, and gradually tried to draw the banana towards him with the sticks. After countless fruitless efforts, Sultan nearly gave up, but as he was playing with the sticks, he managed to touch the banana by pushing a stick with another stick. Sultan accidentally managed to join the two sticks and with its help, it pulled the banana inside the cage. Sultan immediately grabbed the banana when faced with the same problem next day. Seeing the relationships among various aspects of the problems is described as learning by insight.

Procedure:

- a) Identify the problem
- b) Organizing their perceptual field
- c) Using insight
- d) Solution

Once the situation is perceived as a whole and the perceptual field is properly organized a problem becomes solvable through flashes of insight.

Principles of Insight Learning:

- 1) **Intelligence** – Insightful solution depends upon the basic intelligence of the learner. The more intelligent the individual is the greater will be his insight.
- 2) **Learning Situation** – How insightfully the organism will react depends upon the situation in which he has to act. Some situations are more favorable than the others for insightful solution. As a common observation, insight occurs when the learning situation is so arranged that all the necessary aspects are opened for observation.
- 3) **Initial Efforts or Trial and Error** – Insightful learning has to pass through the process of trial and error. Whatever an activity may be, attempts or efforts or trials always lie at its root. This opens the way for insightful learning.
- 4) **Repetition and Generalization** – After having an insightful solution of a particular type of problem, the organism tries to repeat it in another situation, demanding similar type of solution. The way found in one situation helps him to react insightfully in the other identical situations.
- 5) **Experience** - Past experiences help in the insightful solution of the problems. A child cannot solve the problems of Modern Mathematics unless he is well acquainted with its symbolic language.

Contribution to Education:

- i) Learning through experiment.
- ii) Make learning purpose full and goal oriented.
- iii) Using insight.
- iv) Viewing as a whole.

- 127) Which of the following is a law of learning?
 a) Law of readiness
 b) Law of exercise
 c) Law of effect
 d) All of the above
- 128) Which is the most effective method for encouraging self-learning?
 a) Demonstration method
 b) Lecture method
 c) Observational method
 d) task method
- 129) Which is the simplest form of cognition?
 a) Conception
 b) Perception
 c) Sensation
 d) Affection
- 130) The "trial and error" theory of learning was propounded by in 1974.
 a) Newton
 b) Pavlov
 c) Thorndike
 d) Homer
- 131) Thorndike put a hungry in a puzzle box for his experiment.
 a) Dog
 b) Rat
 c) Cat
 d) None of the above
- 132) Trial and error learning is also known as.....
 a) Conditioning
 b) Connectionism
 c) Insight
 d) None of the above
- 133) In the childhood, individual's behavior is most influenced by....
 a) Community
 b) School
 c) Peer Group
 d) Family
- 134) Law of effect in learning was started by
 a) Pavlov
 b) Thorndike
 c) Skinner
 d) Gestalt
- 135) Explained the learner's state of willingness participates in the learning process is called.....
 a) Law of Readiness
 b) Law of effect
 c) Law of recency
 d) Law of Exercise
- 136) Which law of learning states that things most often repeated is best retained?
 a) Law of Readiness
 b) Law of Exercise
 c) Law of effect
 d) Law of recency
- 137) That the things most recently learned are best remembered refers to.....
 a) Law of intensity
 b) Law of effect
 c) Law of primacy
 d) Law of recency
- 138) Which law of learning is also called the law of use and disuse?
 a) Law of exercise
 b) Law of readiness
 c) Law of effect
 d) Law of intimacy
- 139) Classical conditioning was first investigated by.....
 a) B.F Skinner
 b) Gestalt
 c) Pavlov
 d) Thorndike
- 140) Which of these is an unconditional stimulus?
 a) Shock
 b) Food
 c) Loud noise
 d) All of these

- 141) Which of these is an unconditioned response?
- Salivation
 - Blink
 - Sweating
 - All of these
- 142) When the onset of CS (Conditioned stimulus) and US (Unconditioned stimulus) are concurrent, it is called.....
- Delayed conditioning
 - Simultaneous conditioning
 - Trace conditioning
 - None of these
- 143) After conditioning salivation started to occur in the presence of the sound of ball, the ball becomes a.....
- Conditioned stimuli
 - Unconditional stimuli
 - Only stimuli
 - None of these
- 144) What term is applied to the random reappearance of a behavior after extinction?
- Reconditioning
 - Generalization
 - Spontaneous recovery
 - Operant conditioning
- 145) In Pavlov's Dog's which of these is the conditioned stimuli?
- Food
 - Bell
 - Re-enforcement
 - None of these
- 146) Skinner (1938) drew which distinction?
- Operant and respondent behavior
 - Cognition and emotion
 - Normal and abnormal conditioning
 - Rats and human
- 147) B.F skinner's theory of learning through the consequences of our behavior is called.....
- Classical conditioning
 - Operant conditioning
 - Modeling
 - Positive reinforcement
- 148)means disappearance of learned response due to removal of reinforcement from the situation in which the response used to occur.
- Generalization
 - Discrimination
 - Extinction
 - None of the above
- 149)conditioning was first investigated by B.F Skinner
- Classical
 - Operant
 - Both a & b
 - None of these
- 150) In operant conditioning procedure, the role of reinforcement is.....
- Strikingly significant
 - Very insignificant
 - Not necessary
 - None of the above
- 151) The simplest kind of learning is called.....
- Modeling
 - Observational learning
 - Conditioning
 - Concept learning
- 152) Which of the following is an important schedule of reinforcement?
- Continuous
 - Fixed interval
 - Fixed Ratio
 - All of the above

- 153) The behavior of children can easily be modified and shaped through the use of the.
- Classical conditioning
 - Operant conditioning**
 - Verbal conditioning
 - Concept Learning
- 154) Observational learning also called...
- Social Learning
 - Modeling
 - Imitation
 - All of the above**
- 155) A.....is anything that increase behavior.
- Punishment
 - Response
 - Reinforce**
 - Negative punishment
- 156) Removal of something pleasant.
- Positive reinforcement
 - Negative reinforcement
 - Negative punishment**
 - Positive punishment
- 157) To Provides reinforcement after a set number of responses is.....
- Variable ration
 - Fixed ratio**
 - Variable interval
 - Fixed interval
- 158) Variable ratio provides in operant conditioning.
- Reinforcement after set number of trail
 - Reinforcement after acquisition
 - Reinforcement after a random number of response**
 - All of these
- 159) Gestalt psychology is a Garman school founded by.....
- R.H Wheeler
 - Max Wertheimer
 - Wolfgang Kohler**
- 160) The "insight theory of learning" is promoted by.....Gestalt
- Gestalt theorists**
 - Pavlov
 - Jean Piaget
 - Vygotsky
- 161) Kohler placed a chimpanzee named.....in his insight learning experiment.
- Numer
 - Doli
 - Sultan**
 - Chimpi
- 162) The first step in insight learning theory is.....
- Using insight
 - Solution
 - Organizing their perceptual field
 - Identify the problem**
- 163) Who said "sound mind in a sound body"?
- Newton
 - Plato**
 - Aristotle
 - Rousseau
- 164) Personality is derived from the Latin word persona which means
- Individual
 - Mask**
 - Mind set of individual
 - None of these
- 165) Sigmund Freud is widely considered to be the father of.....
- Psychology
 - Behaviorism
 - Psychoanalysis**
 - None of these
- 166) Sigmund Freud is well known for his development of what theory?
- Stages of psychosexual development**
 - Operant condition
 - Classical conditioning

- 167) Personality traits, playing an important role in.....
- Action
 - Attitude
 - Behavior**
 - Performance
- 168) According to Sigmund Freud what is the function of "ego"?
- To boost a person's self-confidence
 - Fulfillment of self interest
 - To mediate between impulsive derive and the moral conscience**
 - None of these
- 169) When an individual is met with feelings of guilt or shame, it is likely because of this part of the psyche...
- Id
 - Ego**
 - Super ego
 - Reality principle
- 170) What did Sigmund Freud considered to be the role of the "Id"?
- To represent innate, instinctive desire**
 - Aware from the need, feeling
 - To moderate the our impulses, acting as the moral conscience of the mind
 - All of these
- 171) According to Sigmund Freud what is the role of "super ego"?
- To inflate a person ego & provide a confidence
 - To repressed desire
 - To provide a conscience and awareness of others thought such as guilt**
 - None of these
- 172) The "oral stage" lasts from birth until approximately what age?
- 5 years
 - 3 year
 - 1 year**
 - 7 year
- 173) During the phallic stage, what may develop?
- Oral fixation
 - Oedipus/Electra complex**
 - Anal retentiveness
- 174) When does the genital stage begin?
- Birth
 - Puberty**
 - Adulthood
 - None of these
- 175) In what order do the following areas of the psyche develop?
- Ego, Super Ego, Id
 - Super Ego, Ego, Id
 - Id, Ego, Super Ego**
 - Ego, Id, Super Ego,
- 176) The correct order of the stages of psychosexual development.
- Oral, anal, phallic, latency, genital**
 - anal, oral, genital, latency,
 - Latency, anal, oral, genital, phallic
 - Phallic, oral, genital, latency,
- 177) Displacement and "identifying with the aggressor" are examples of what?
- Avoidance
 - Repression
 - Dimension
 - defense mechanism**
- 178) What purpose does a defense mechanism serve?
- To defend the impulsive desire of Id
 - to help a person to physically defend
 - protect the ego from abasout feelings, including guilt**
- 179) Who first identified defense mechanisms as a way of protecting against anxiety?

- a) John Dewy
b) Sigmund Freud
c) Chattel
d) Feist
- 180) The "Big five" personality dimensions that makes up the five factor model can be expressed in this acronym.....
a) OCEAN
b) CEASE
c) INTRO
d) EXTRA
- 181) Which of these is not a five factor?
a) Extraversion
b) Neuroticism
c) Psychotic
d) Agreeableness
- 182) Ali outside of class is pretty laid back and enjoys time by himself in quiet. He may be described as?
a) Extrovert
b) Introvert
c) Agreeable
d) Disagreeable
- 183) Our personality developed as a result of.....
a) Genetic inheritance
b) Environmental influence
c) Both a and b
d) None of these
- 184) Approximately how many trait words for personality are there in English language?
a) 12000
b) 14000
c) 16000
d) 18000
- 185) Who is the pioneer that proposed the 16 basic dimensions of normal personality and devised a questionnaire (16F) to measure them?
a) Carl Jung
b) Freud
c) Raymond Cattell
d) None of these
- 186) Allport and Odbent (1936) identified how many words to describe personality trait?
a) 1800
b) 4500
c) 3100
- 187) What is the example of Cattell's common traits?
a) Memory for ancient history, language
b) Interests in particular musicians
c) Intelligence, sociability and dependency
d) None of these
- 188) What is Rorschach's projective test designed to measure?
a) Unconscious intention
b) Dreams
c) Conscious
d) Brain size
- 189) Which of the following is not a projective test?
a) Word association test
b) Rorschach's ink blot test
c) Thematic apperception test
d) Sentence completion test
- 190) Which of the following is an acronym for MMSE?
a) Multi memory state examination
b) Multiple mental strata evaluation
c) Mini mental state examination
d) Meta mental structural evaluation

Structuralism: (William James, John Dewey, James Rowland)

- 191) Which of the following is the first school of thought?
- Functionalism
 - Psychoanalysis
 - Structuralism**
 - Gestalt
- 192) The founder of Structuralism is....
- Wilhelm Wundt**
 - Tichner
 - Skinner
 - Sigmund Freud
- 193) Who is the student of Wilhelm Wundt?
- James
 - Tichener**
 - Watson
- 194) Which of the following was most closely associated with the structuralism school of psychology?
- James
 - Watson
 - Tichener**
 - Freud
- 195) The Structuralism used techniques such asto analyze the inner process of the human mind.
- Introspection**
 - Projective techniques
 - Inventories
 - None of these
- 196) The approach which focused on the analysis of the components of consciousness is called.....
- Functionalism
 - Structuralism**
 - Behaviorism
 - None of these
- 197)is the first school of thought.
- Functionalism
 - Behaviorism
 - Structuralism**

Behaviorism: (John B. Watson, Ivan Pavlov, B.F Skinner)

- 198) The founder of Behaviorism is...
- John B. Watson**
 - Tichner
 - Skinner
 - Sigmund Freud
- 199) Who is the father of Behaviorism?
- Sigmund Freud
 - Maslow
 - Tichner
 - John B. Watson**
- 200) Behaviorists focused only on.....
- Figuring out what people are feeling
 - How and why people were thinking
 - What was actually done by the people and observed by the invigilator**
 - All of these
- 201) Best behavioral approach to learning is.....
- People learn by forming mind map
 - Learn from experiences**
 - People learn through Reinforcement
 - None of these
- 202) Which school of psychology believes that it is impossible to objectively study the mind?
- Functionalism
 - Behaviorism**
 - Humanism
 - Socialism
- 203) In which school of thought focuses on observable and measurable behavior?
- Functionalism
 - Behaviorism**
 - Humanism

204) Who said the following quote?
 "Give me a dozen healthy infants, well-formed, and my own specified world to bring them up in and I'll guarantee to take any one at random and train him to become any type of specialist I might select—doctor, lawyer, artist, merchant-chief and, yes, even beggar-man and thief, regardless of his talents, penchants, tendencies, abilities, vocations, and race of his ancestors."

- a) John B. Watson
- b) Maslow
- c) Tichner
- d) Sigmund Freud

205) Theories of counseling helps in adolescent with.....

- a) Behavioral problems
- b) Physical Problems
- c) Social problems
- d) Family problems

Psychoanalysis: (Freud, Anna Freud, Carl Jung, Erikson)

206) The founder of psychoanalysis is.....

- a) Watson
- b) Tichner
- c) Skinner
- d) Sigmund Freud

207) This school of thought used techniques such asto analyze the inner process of the human mind.

- a) Introspection
- b) Experimental method
- c) Case study

208) The school of thought in psychology that is concerned with the unconscious motive of behavior.

- a) Humanistic Psychology
- b) Behaviorism
- c) Psychoanalysis
- d) Structuralism

Functionalism: (Concerned with discovering how the mind works)

209) The founder of Functionalism is...

- a) Wundt
- b) John B. Watson
- c) William James
- d) Sigmund Freud

210) The school of thought in psychology that deals with the function of consciousness.

- a) Structuralism
- b) Functionalism
- c) Behaviorism
- d) Gestalt psychology

211)emphasized functions rather than structure of human consciousness.

- a) Functionalism
- b) Gestalt
- c) Behaviorism
- d) Structuralism

212) The Functionalist used techniques such asto analyze the inner process of the human mind.

- a) Introspection and experiment
- b) Projective techniques
- c) Inventories
- d) None of these

Humanistic School of Thought: (Abraham Maslow, Carl Rogers)

213) Abraham Maslow and Carl Roger were the founder ofapproach.

- a) Cognitive psychology
- b) Positive psychology
- c) Humanistic psychology
- d) None of these

214) Self-actualization was proposed by.....

- a) Carl Roger
- b) Abraham Maslow
- c) Freud
- d) William James

- 215) The Humanistic used techniques such asto analyze the inner process of the human mind.
- Projective technique
 - Inventories
 - Experimental Method
 - Interview technique

Gestalt psychology

- 216) Max Wertheimer, Wolfgang Kohler and Kafka were the founder ofapproach.

- Gestalt
- Structuralism
- Behaviorism
- Functionalism

- 217) According to gestalt school of thoughts.....

- An individual perceives things as a whole
- Reinforcement change behavior
- Focus on mind structure
- None of these

- 218) According to..... psychology the whole of any thing is greater than its part.

- Structuralism
- Gestalt
- Behaviorism
- Functionalism

- 219) Gestalt means.....

- To Separate
- To catch
- Together
- None of these

- 220) Who is the father of modern psychology?

- John Dewey
- Sigmund Freud
- Hippocrates
- Aristotle

- 221) Who is known as the father of educational psychology?

- E.L. Thorndike
- Watson

- Pestalozzi
- Sigmund Freud

- 222)the set of information, ideas, facts and knowledge about an object.

- Affective components
- Cognitive components
- Behavioral components
- All of these

- 223) "I like an orange" is the example of which components?

- Affective components
- Cognitive components
- Behavioral components
- All of these

- 224)make all the decision themselves.

- Autocratic leader
- Democratic leader
- Laissez-fair leader
- All of these

- 225) Which type of leadership involve very little in decision making?

- Autocratic leader
- Democratic leader
- Laissez-fair leader
- All of these

- 226) Position of a person or group in a society is called.....

- Role
- Status
- Position
- All of these

- 227) Status which is given by birth is called.....

- Ascribed Status
- Achieved status
- Gifted status
- All of these

- 228) Psychophysics is the study of.....

- Depth perception
- Movement perception
- The psychological perception of physical stimuli

FOUNDATIONS OF EDUCATION

Unit No: 1---Islamic Foundation of Education:

- 1) The word Islam, as it occurstime in Quran.
- 16
 - 12
 - 9
 - 6
- 2) Islam lays emphasis on the acquisition of.....
- Wealth
 - Knowledge
 - Healthy life
 - Busy life
- 3)is obligatory alike for both Muslim male and female.
- Body
 - Happy life
 - Knowledge
 - Wealth
- 4) There are.....types of knowledge.
- 2
 - 7
 - 3
 - 5
- 5)knowledge has been given to human beings through prophets by Allah.
- Revealed
 - Acquired
 - Both a & b
 - None of these
- 6) knowledge is that which is being acquired by the human being through the study of natural phenomena, altitude of man and through the study of society.
- Revealed
 - Acquired
 - Both a & b
 - None of these
- 7) In which Surha Allah say in Quran "Can the learned and illiterate be of the same status?"
- Sura-i-Baqar
 - Surah Al-Aaraf
 - Sura-Zumar
 - None of these
- 8)is being a complete code of life.
- Quran
 - Fiqa
 - Knowledge
 - All of these
- 9) Quran say "Obey God and Obey.....".
- Rules
 - Fiqa
 - Messenger
 - All of these
- 10) After the Hijrat, the Prophet'sin Madina became the centre of education.
- Madrassa
 - House
 - Parlor
 - Mosque
- 11) Who were the incharge of the education of woman in Prophet's (PBUH) life?
- Prophet's wives
 - Prophet's daughters
 - Prophet's cousins
 - All of these
- 12) The meaning of Ijtehad is.....
- Feasibility
 - Consensus of pinion
 - To examine
 - None of these
- 13) Fiqah means the science of.....
- Quran
 - Life of human

- c) Islamic Law
 d) None of these
- 14) The word ijtehad is driven from.....
 a) Itehad
 b) Mushtahid
 c) Mujtahid
 d) Jahada
- 15) The main source of Shariah is.....
 a) The Holy Quran
 b) The Sunnah
 c) Both a & b
 d) None of these
- 16) Science of Islamic Law is known as...
 a) Jurisprudence
 b) Peace
 c) Freedom
 d) Rules
- 17) Analogy is synonym of.....
 a) Ijma
 b) Shariah
 c) Qiyas
 d) Ijtehad
- 18) Qiyas is one of the types of.....
 a) Judgment
 b) Ijtehad
 c) Justice
 d) Ijma

Different Areas of Philosophy:

1) Metaphysics (nature of reality):

- a) **Theology:** It studies about the existence of God.
 b) **Ontology:** It is a study of ultimate reality.
 c) **Cosmology:** It studies mysteries of the world.
 d) **Cosmogony:** It is related with the theory of the origin and development of the universe.
 e) **Philosophy of self:** It is concerned with the philosophical interpretation of the self.
 f) **Eschatology:** It is concerned with the final matters as death or the afterlife.

Unit No: 2----Philosophical Foundation of Education:

- 19) Philosophy means.....
 a) Love of wisdom
 b) love with truth
 c) Love of knowledge
 d) love human
- 20) Philosophy has been called.....of science.
 a) King and Queen
 b) The crown
 c) Mother & Queen
 d) All of these
- 21) Education is derived from Latin word?
 a) Educate
 b) Educere
 c) Evaluation
 d) Learning
- 22) Who says "Education come from two Latin words "E" meaning 'out' and "ducere" meaning 'to lead', means education is "bringing out".
 a) Lobo
 b) Plato
 c) Rousseau
 d) Socrates

2) Epistemology (theory of knowledge):

Epistemology is the study of knowledge. It is primarily concerned with what we can know about the world and how we can know it. Typical questions of concern in epistemology are:

- ✓ What is knowledge?
- ✓ Do we know anything at all?
- ✓ How do we know what we know?
- ✓ Can we be justified in claiming to know certain things?

Also give us the answer of the points:

- ✓ Origin of the knowledge.
- ✓ Types of knowledge.
- ✓ Methods of knowledge.
- ✓ Validity of knowledge.
- ✓ Sources of knowledge.

3) Axiology (values):

- a) **Logic- reasons:** Another important aspect of the study of philosophy is the arguments or reasons given for people answers to these questions. To this end philosophers employ logic to study the nature and structure of arguments. Logicians ask such questions as:
- ✓ What constitutes "good" or "bad" reasoning?
 - ✓ How do we determine whether a given piece of reasoning is good or bad?
- b) **Ethics – good and bad:** The study of ethics often concerns what we ought to do and what it would be best to do. In struggling with this issue, larger questions about what is good and right arise. So, the ethicist attempts to answer such questions as:
- ✓ What is good? What makes actions or people good?
 - ✓ What is right? What makes actions right?
 - ✓ Is morality objective or subjective?
- c) **Aesthetics – beauty:** Aesthetics or esthetics is a branch of philosophy that deals with the nature of art, beauty and taste, with the creation or appreciation of beauty, with theories and conceptions of beauty or art, and with tastes for and approaches to what is pleasing to the senses and especially sight.

23) The three main division of philosophy are metaphysics, epistemology, and.....

- a) Bioethics
- b) Aesthetics
- c) Axiology
- d) None of these

24) The study of reality in the broad sense, an inquiry into the elemental nature of the universe and the things in it, is known as.....

- a) Metaphysics
- b) Epistemology
- c) Quantum physics
- d) Axiology

25) Theology is the study of.....

- a) Matter
- b) Existence of God
- c) Brain
- d) Knowledge

26) Cosmology is the study of.....of the world.

- a) Paris
- b) Climate
- c) Environment
- d) Mysteries

27) Cosmogony is the study of related the theories of the origin and development of the...

- a) Child

- b) Universe
- c) Human
- d) Sun

28) Epistemology is the branch of philosophy concerned with the theory of.....

- a) Knowledge
- b) Mind potential
- c) Body potential
- d) None of these

29) Axiology is the study of.....

- a) Nature
- b) Animal
- c) Human
- d) Values

30) Aesthetics is the branch of philosophy deal with the nature of.....

- a) Human
- b) Beauty
- c) Animal
- d) Universe

31) Questions like "what is knowledge"? And "what is truth" are mainstays in the branch of philosophy known as.....

- a) Logic
- b) Metaphysics
- c) Epistemology
- d) Axiology

32) For Socrates, the soul is harmed by lack of.....

- a) Knowledge
- b) Wealth
- c) Community
- d) All of these

Idealism

33) Chief Exponents of Idealism are.....

- a) Socrates & Plato
- b) James & Dewey
- c) Rousseau & Amos
- d) All of these

34) The idealist theory is also known as.....theory.

- a) Socialist
- b) Metaphysical
- c) Anarchist
- d) Welfare

35) According to the philosophy of Idealism in education, the subject matter of curriculum should be.....?

- a) Scientific
- b) Artificial
- c) Physics
- d) Mind

36) The view that the state is the March of God on Earth is associated with.....

- a) Divine origin
- b) The Naturalist
- c) The Idealist
- d) All of these

37) The basic principle of "Ideas are final, Believes in God and Spiritual Values"

- a) Idealism
- b) Realism
- c) Pragmatism
- d) Essentialism

38) Education is based on spiritualism, Emphasizes book learning; Teacher and curriculum are the central aspects of education.

- a) Essentialism
- b) Realism

c) Pragmatism

d) Idealism

39) Self-realization, Realization of Truth, Goodness and Beauty is the main Aim of education of.....

- a) Pragmatism
- b) Idealism
- c) Essentialism
- d) Realism

40) Who is the student of Socrates?

- a) Plato
- b) Aristotle
- c) Rousseau
- d) Al-Farabi

41) Who divide society in three parts; Philosopher, Auxiliaries and Artisan.

- a) Aristotle
- b) Iqbal
- c) Al-Farabi
- d) Plato

42) Religious education is strongly advocated by.....

- a) Pragmatists
- b) Idealists
- c) Existentialists
- d) Realists

43) In which philosophical thought Teacher role is supreme and teaching by lecture method, discussion, dialogue?

- a) Idealism
- b) Pragmatism
- c) Essentialism
- d) Realism

Realism

44) Father of Realism is.....

- a) Jean Rousseau
- b) William James
- c) Aristotle
- d) Dewey

45) Realism is a philosophical approach that argues the ultimate reality is the world of...

- a) Knowledge

- b) Physical object
 c) Experience
 d) All of these
- 46) The basic principle of realism "truths are discovered by observation and...
 a) Study
 b) knowing
 c) Experiment
 d) All of these
- 47) Which philosophical thought opposes book learning and emphasized on science?
 a) Realism
 b) Pragmatism
 c) Essentialism
 d) Idealism
- 48) Who believe that "objects have a reality independent of mental phenomena"?
 a) Pragmatists
 b) Idealists
 c) Existentialists
 d) Realists
- 49) Marxist educational philosophy is close to.....
 a) Pragmatism
 b) Realism
 c) Essentialism
 d) Idealism
- 50) The realist's aim of education is.....
 a) Self-realization
 b) Spiritual development
 c) Happy and moral development
 d) None of these

Pragmatism

- 51) Father of Pragmatism is.....
 a) C.S Pearce
 b) Jean Rousseau
 c) Aristotle
 d) All of these
- 52) Which is the most widely accepted method of education according to the pragmatists?

- a) Lecture method
 b) Learning by doing
 c) Learning through reading
- 53) Project method of teaching is an outstanding contribution of.....
 a) Pragmatism
 b) Essentialism
 c) Idealism
 d) Realism
- 54) Which school of philosophy of education advocated project method of teaching?
 a) Realism
 b) Pragmatism
 c) Essentialism
 d) Idealism
- 55) Learning by project method is technically known aslearning.
 a) Incidental
 b) Efficient
 c) Systematic
 d) All of these
- 56) Pragmatism school of philosophy stress on.....
 a) Observation
 b) Social discipline
 c) Emancipatory discipline
 d) All of these
- 57) In which methodology of teaching "experimentation" is the key-note of?
 a) Realism
 b) Idealism
 c) Essentialism
 d) Pragmatism

Naturalism

- 58) Father of Naturalism is.....
 a) Emile Zola
 b) Plato
 c) Socrates
 d) All of these
- 59) Play way and observation method of teaching has been emphasized in the scheme of the education of.....
 a) Naturalists

- b) Realists
c) Existentialists
d) Pragmatists
- 60) Stress on physical environment, Education is based on ethics, and self-expression is the aim of education is the concept of which school of philosophy?
a) Pragmatists
b) Realists
c) Existentialists
d) Naturalists
- 61) Maximum freedom to the child is the concept of.....
a) Realists
b) Naturalists
c) Essentialists
d) Pragmatists
- 62) The teacher role in Naturalism school of philosophy is an.....
a) Guider
b) Motivator
c) Observer
d) All of these

Unit No:3-----Psychological foundation of Education:

- 63)is relatively permanent change in behavior which occurs as a result of practice and experiences?
a) Education
b) Teaching
c) Learning
d) All of these
- 64)is objectionable term in psychology when used for misbehavior in a child or students.
a) Illustration
b) Mature
c) Immature
d) Weak

- 65)is a multisensory process.
a) Education
b) Learning
c) Teaching
- 66)development refers to changes the ways a person's think.
a) Physical
b) Personal
c) Social
d) Cognitive
- 67)development refers to changes in the way a person deals with others.
a) Social
b) Personal
c) Cognitive
d) Physical
- 68) Who is the father of genetic epistemology?
a) Burner
b) Vygotsky
c) Piaget
d) Dewey
- 69) Nature of children is like
a) Imitative
b) Constructive
c) Imaginative
d) Destructive
- 70) Teaching-learning process fundamentally completed in.....
a) Society
b) City
c) School
d) Classroom
- 71) Develop of concepts is primarily a part of.....
a) Emotional development
b) Intellectual development
c) Physical development
d) Social development
- 72) According to Piaget, during the first stage of development (Birth to about 2 years) a child learns best.....

- a) By using the senses
 b) By comprehending neutral words
 c) By thinking critically
 d) By applying newly knowledge
- 73) Who define the Individualization Education Programmed (IEP)?
 a) Kirk and Gallagher
 b) Guthrie, Thompson
 c) Worrall and Stilwell
 d) None of these
- 74) Individual learner differs from each other in.....
 a) Principle of Growth and development
 b) Rate of development
 c) Sequence of development
 d) General capacity for development
- 75) Primary school children will learn most effectively in an atmosphere...
 a) Where there emotional needs are met and they feel that they are valued
 b) Where the teacher is authoritative and clearly dictates what should be done
 c) Where the focus and stress are only on mastering primarily cognitive skill of reading, writing and mathematics
 d) Where the teacher leads all the learning, expects students to play a passive role
- 76) Which of the following statements cannot be considered as a feature of "learning"?
 a) Learning is process that mediate behavior
 b) Study of behavior is learning
 c) Learning is something that occurs as a result of certain experiences
 d) Unlearning is also a part of learning

Unit No:4—Sociological foundation of Education:

- 77) Application of principles of sociology to education is known as.....
 a) Educational sociology
 b) Sociology of education
 c) Social foundation of education
 d) Social science of education
- 78) Schools are social institution because they
 a) Are established by the society
 b) Suggest means of social
 c) Suggest solution to social problem
 d) None of these
- 79) What is the result of the existence of different socio-economic strata in the society with various class interests?
 a) Creating a lot of politics in school
 b) Indiscipline in classroom
 c) Setting up mutually incompatible tensions in the educational programed
 d) None of these
- 80) Which of the following does not influence the process of education?
 a) Social class structure
 b) Shape of institution
 c) The upper-middle class of the community
 d) Political interference
- 81) "Educational Sociology is the study of the interaction of the individual and his cultural environment". This was stated by.....
 a) Carter
 b) Brown
 c) Skinner
 d) Ottoway
- 82) A collection of individuals who have organized themselves into a distinct group is called.....

- a) Culture
 b) Institution
 c) **Society**
 d) All of these
- 83) is the first unit of social life.
 a) School
 b) Mosque
 c) Friends
 d) **Family**
- 84) To which type of culture belong attitudes, religious beliefs, moral beliefs and etiquettes?
 a) Material culture
 b) Industrial culture
 c) **Non-material**
 d) Intellectual
- 85) Education provided to the child by the schools is.....
 a) **Formal**
 b) Informal
 c) Distance
 d) Traditional

Unit No:5—Aims of Education:

Aims, Goals and Objective:

- 86) Everything which is rise in mind is called.....
 a) Goal
 b) Objective
 c) **Aims**
 d) All of these

- 87) Which one is subject center and changes subject to subject?
 a) **Objective**
 b) Goal
 c) Aims
 d) Curriculum
- 88) Which of the following is specific?
 a) Learning
 b) Aim
 c) Objective
 d) **Goal**
- 89) Goals are generated from.....
 a) Objective
 b) **Aims**
 c) Both a and b
 d) None of these
- 90) Which of the following provide stair belong to target (Goal)?
 a) **Objective**
 b) Aims
 c) Teachers
 d) Books
- 91) All.....are not achievable.
 a) Aims
 b) **Goals**
 c) Objective
 d) Degrees

Bloom Taxonomy:

بloom کی ٹیکسونمی ایک ایسی ہیئت ہے جس کے ذریعے تعلیمی سرگرمیوں کو

Bloom's Taxonomy was created in 1956 under the leadership of educational psychologist Dr. Benjamin Bloom in order to promote higher forms of thinking in education, such as analyzing and evaluating concepts, processes, procedures, and principles, rather than just remembering facts (rote learning). It is most often used when designing educational, training, and learning processes.

- Domains of Learning:** The committee identified three domains of educational activities or learning
- 1) Cognitive: mental skills (knowledge)
 - 2) Affective: growth in feelings or emotional areas (attitude or self)
 - 3) Psychomotor: manual or physical skills (skills)

1. Cognitive Domain:
 The cognitive domain involves knowledge and the development of intellectual skills (Bloom, 1956). This includes the recall or recognition of specific facts, procedural patterns, and concepts that serve in the development of intellectual abilities and skills. There are six major categories of cognitive

processes, starting from the simplest to the most complex (see the table below for an in-depth coverage of each category):

- a) Knowledge: Remembering or retrieving previously learned material.
- b) Comprehension: The ability to grasp or construct meaning from material.
- c) Application: The ability to use learned material, or to implement material in new and concrete situations.
- d) Analysis: The ability to break down or distinguish the parts of material into its components so that its organizational structure may be better understood.
- e) Synthesis: The ability to put parts together to form a coherent or unique new whole. In the revised version of Bloom's synthesis becomes *creating* and becomes the last and most complex cognitive function.
- f) Evaluation: The ability to judge, check, and even critique the value of material for a given purpose. The categories can be thought of as degrees of difficulties. That is, the first ones must normally be mastered before the next one can take place.

2. The Affective or Feeling Domain:

Like cognitive objectives, affective objectives can also be divided into a hierarchy (according to Krathwohl). This area is concerned with feelings or emotions. Again, the taxonomy is arranged from simpler feelings to those that are more complex. This domain was first described in 1964 and as noted before is attributed to David Krathwohl as the primary author.

- a) Receiving: This refers to the learner's sensitivity to the existence of stimuli awareness, willingness to receive, or selected attention.
- b) Responding: This refers to the learners' active attention to stimuli and his/her motivation to learn - acquiescence, willing responses, or feelings of satisfaction.
- c) Valuing: This refers to the learner's beliefs and attitudes of worth acceptance, preference, or commitment. An acceptance, preference, or commitment to a value.
- d) Organization: This refers to the learner's internalization of values and beliefs involving (1) the conceptualization of values; and (2) the organization of a value system. As values or beliefs become internalized, the learner organizes them according to priority.
- e) Characterization - the Internalization of values
This refers to the learner's highest of internalization and relates to behavior that reflects (1) a generalized set of values; and (2) a characterization or a philosophy about life. At this level the learner is capable of practicing and acting on their values or beliefs.

3. The Psychomotor or Kinesthetic Domain:

Psychomotor objectives are those specific to discreet physical functions, reflex actions and interpretive movements. Traditionally, these types of objectives are concerned with the physically encoding of information, with movement and/or with activities where the gross and fine muscles are used for expressing or interpreting information or concepts. This area also refers to natural, autonomic responses or reflexes.

In examining the three domains of learning it is interesting to note that while the cognitive taxonomy was described in 1956, and the affective in 1964, the psychomotor domain was not fully described until the 1970s. And while I have chosen to use the work of Anita Harrow here, there are actually two other psychomotor taxonomies to choose from — one from E. J. Simpson (1972) and the other from R.H. Dave (1970). See full citations and hyperlink below.

As stated earlier, to avoid confusion, if the activity is simply something that is physical which supports another area — affective or cognitive — term the objective physical rather than psychomotor. Again, this goes to instructional intent. A primary example of something physical which supports specific cognitive development and skills might be looking through a microscope, and then identifying and drawing cells. Here the instructional intent of this common scientific activity is not to develop specific skilled proficiency in microscope viewing or in reproducing cells

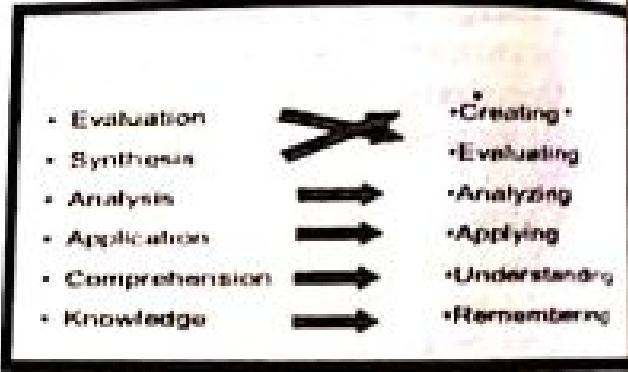
through drawing. Usually the key intent in this activity is that a physical action supports or is a vehicle for cognitive growth and furthering recognition skills. The learner is using the physical action to achieve the cognitive objectives — identify, recognize, and differentiate varied types of cells.

- a) **Reflex movements:** Objectives at this level include reflexes that involve one segmented reflexes of the spine and movements that may involve more than one segmented portion of the spine as intersegment reflexes (e.g., involuntary muscle contraction). These movements are involuntary being either present at birth or emerging through maturation.
- b) **Fundamental movements:** Objectives in this area refer to skills or movements or behaviors related to walking, running, jumping, pushing, pulling and manipulating. They are the components for more complex actions.
- c) **Perceptual abilities:** Objectives in this area should address skills related to kinaesthetic (body movements), visual, auditory, tactile (touch), or coordination abilities as they are related to the ability to take in information from the environment and react.
- d) **Physical abilities:** Objectives in this area should be related to endurance, flexibility, agility, strength, reaction-response time or dexterity.
- e) **Skilled movements:** Objectives in this area refer to skills and movements that must be learned for games, sports, dances, performances, or for the arts.
- f) **Non discursive communication:** Objectives in this area refer to expressive movements through posture, gestures, facial expressions, and/or creative movements like those in mime or ballet. These movements refer to interpretative movements that communicate meaning without the aid of verbal commands or help.

Revised Taxonomy:

Lorin Anderson, a former student of Bloom, and David Krathwohl revisited the cognitive domain in the mid-nineties and made some changes, with perhaps the three most prominent ones being (Anderson, Krathwohl, Airasian, Cruikshank, Mayer, Pintrich, Raths, Wittrock, 2000):

- ✓ Changing the names in the six categories from noun to verb forms
- ✓ Rearranging them as shown in the chart below
- ✓ Creating a processes and levels of knowledge matrix



This new taxonomy reflects a more active form of thinking and is perhaps more accurate. The new version of Bloom's Taxonomy, with examples and keywords is shown below, while the old version may be found [here](#)

Anderson and Krathwohl's Taxonomy 2001

- a) **Remembering:** Recognizing or recalling knowledge from memory. Remembering is when memory is used to produce or retrieve definitions, facts, or lists, or to recite previously learned information.
- b) **Understanding:** Constructing meaning from different types of functions be the written or graphic messages, or activities like interpreting, exemplifying, classifying, summarizing, inferring, comparing, or explaining.
- c) **Applying:** Carrying out or using a procedure through executing, or implementing. *Applying* relates to or refers to situations where learned material is used through products like models, presentations, interviews or simulations.
- d) **Analyzing:** Breaking materials or concepts into parts, determining how the parts relate to one another or how they interrelate, or how the parts relate to an overall structure or purpose.

Mental actions included in this function are *differentiating, organizing, and attributing*, as well as *being able to distinguish between the components or parts*. When one is analyzing, he/she can illustrate this mental function by creating spreadsheets, surveys, charts, or diagrams, or graphic representations.

- c) **Evaluating:** Making judgments based on criteria and standards through checking and critiquing. Critiques, recommendations, and reports are some of the products that can be created to demonstrate the processes of evaluation. In the newer taxonomy, *evaluating* comes before *creating* as it is often a necessary part of the precursory behavior before one creates something.
- d) **Creating:** Putting elements together to form a coherent or functional whole; reorganizing elements into a new pattern or structure through generating, planning, or producing. *Creating* requires users to put parts together in a new way, or *synthesize* parts into something new and different thus creating a new form or product. This process is the most difficult mental function in the new taxonomy.

MCQs

- 92) The number of domains in taxonomies of educational objective is.....
 - a) Two
 - b) **Three**
 - c) Five
 - d) Six
- 93) The highest level of cognitive domain is
 - a) Synthesis
 - b) Analysis
 - c) Comprehension
 - d) **Evaluation**
- 94) The process of determine the value or worth of anything is
 - a) Test
 - b) Measurement
 - c) Assessment
 - d) **Evaluation**
- 95) Educational objectives have been dividing into.....
 - a) Two domains
 - b) **Three domains**
 - c) Four domains
 - d) Five domains
- 96) Taxonomy of educational objectives was presented in.....
 - a) 1946
 - b) **1956**
 - c) 1966
 - d) 1976

- 97) The classification of cognitive domain was presented by
 - a) **Benjamin S. Bloom**
 - b) Skinner
 - c) Krathwhol
 - d) Simpson
- 98) Cognitive domain has.....
 - a) Three subgroups
 - b) Four subgroups
 - c) Five subgroups
 - d) **Six subgroups**
- 99) The lowest level of learning in cognitive domain is.....
 - a) Comprehension
 - b) Application
 - c) **Knowledge**
 - d) Synthesis
- 100) 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**

- 101) Knowing/ memorizing and recalling is concerned with.....
- Comprehension
 - Application
 - Knowledge
 - Evaluation
- 102) To grasp the meaning of the material is.....
- Comprehension
 - Application
 - Knowledge
 - Synthesis
- 103) To use previous learned material in new situation is.....
- Comprehension
 - Application
 - Knowledge
 - analysis
- 104) To break down material into component parts to know its organizational structure is.....
- Comprehension
 - application
 - Analysis
 - Synthesis
- 105) To put ideas together to form a new whole is.....
- Evaluation
 - Synthesis
 - Analysis
 - Application
- 106) To know the worth or value of material is.....
- Analysis
 - Application
 - Knowledge
 - Evaluation
- 107) The intellectual skills are reflected by
- Cognitive Domain
 - affective domain
 - Psychomotor
 - None of above
- 108) Attitudes, values and interests are reflected by.....
- Cognitive Domain
 - Affective Domain
 - Psychomotor
 - None of above
- 109) Which domain is concerned with physical and motor skills?
- Cognitive Domain
 - Affective Domain
 - Psychomotor
 - None of above
- 110) The focus of cognitive domain is.....
- Physical and Motor skills
 - Intellectual Skills
 - Attitudes and Interests
 - None of these
- 111) The affective domain was classified by.....
- Benjamin S. Bloom
 - Simpson
 - Krathwhol
 - Burner
- 112) Affective domain was divided into subgroups by Krathwhol in.....
- 1954
 - 1964
 - 1974
 - 1984
- 113) Affective domain is divided into.....
- Four subgroups
 - Five subgroups
 - Six subgroups
 - 7 Subgroup
- 114) The lowest level of learning in affective domain is.....
- Responding
 - Valuing
 - Receiving
 - Organization
- 115) Which is placed at the highest level of learning in affective domain.....
- Attending

- 116) Right order of sub-groups of affective domain is.....
- Attending, Responding, Valuing, characterization, Organization
 - Attending, Responding, Valuing, Characterization, Organization
 - Attending, Valuing, Responding, Organization, Characterization
 - Receiving, Responding, Valuing, Organization, Characterization
- 117) Willingness to attend a particular phenomenon is.....
- Attending/ Receiving
 - Responding
 - Valuing
 - Organization
- 118) Which sub- group of affective domain focuses on active participation in...?
- Attending/ Receiving
 - Responding
 - Valuing
 - Organization
- 119) Bringing together different values into a consistent value system is.....
- Attending/ Receiving
 - Responding
 - Valuing
 - Organization
- 120) Affective domain focuses on adoption of a value system as a part of life style in.....
- Responding
 - Characterization
 - Organization
 - Valuing
- 121) Psychomotor domain was classified by Simpson in.....
- 1962
 - 1972
 - 1982
 - 1992
- 122) Psychomotor domain was divided by Simpson in.....
- Four subgroups
 - Five subgroups
 - Six subgroups
 - Seven subgroups
- 123) The right sequence of sub-groups of psychomotor domain is.....
- Reflex movement, Fundamental movement, Perceptual abilities, Physical ability, Skilled movement, Non discursive communication
 - Reflex movement, Perceptual abilities, Fundamental movement, Physical ability, Non discursive communication, Skilled movement
 - Fundamental movement, Perceptual abilities, Physical ability, Skilled movement, Non discursive communication, Reflex movement,
 - Perceptual abilities, Reflex movement, Fundamental movement, Skilled movement, Non discursive communication, Physical ability,
- 124) Who revised the bloom taxonomy?
- David
 - Lawton
 - Anderson
 - Meager
- 125) When revised the bloom taxonomy?
- 2001
 - 1987
 - 971
 - 2005
- 126) In revised taxonomy knowledge change in.....
- Remembering

- b) Creating
c) Applying
d) Analyzing
- 127) In revised taxonomy change the name of synthesis with.....
a) Understanding
b) Evaluating
c) Application
d) Creating
- 128) In revised taxonomy Comprehension change in.....
a) Understanding
b) Remembering
c) Application
d) Synthesis
- 129) Which is vast in scope teaching?
a) Tactic
b) Technique
c) Strategy
d) Method
- 130) Students find/explore the information is themselves in.....
a) Lecture method
b) Discovery method
c) Both
d) None of these
- 131) Micro teacher is a.....
a) Teacher method
b) Teaching training technique
c) Motivational technique
d) None of these
- 132) What is the time of presentation in Microteaching?
a) 1-5 min
b) 5-10 min
c) 10-15 min
d) 15-20 min
- 133) What is the No of students in microteaching?
a) 1-5
b) 5-10
c) 10-15
d) 15-20
- 134) Microteaching started in.....
- a) 1950
b) 1960
c) 1970
d) 1980
- 135) 91 Micro teaching focuses on the competency over.....
a) Method
b) Skills
c) Contents
d) None of above
- 136) Which is more suitable in teaching science?
a) Lecture method
b) Demonstration
c) Discussion
d) Project
- 137) Which is not included in print media
a) Books
b) Magazine
c) Diagrams
d) T.V

EDUCATIONAL POLICIES, PLANNING AND MANAGEMENT

- 138) Who established first time madrassas and Makhtabs in subcontinents for imparting education?
- Altimash
 - Mahmood Ghaznavi
 - Sikandar
 - Feroz shah
- 139) Which year Urdu used as a medium of instruction in subcontinents?
- 1829
 - 1725
 - 1627
 - 1923
- 140) Urdu as a medium of instruction was introduced in the institution of Nawab Itimud-ud-Daullah of.....
- Calcutta
 - Hyderabad
 - Lucknow
 - Mumbai
- 141) Which one of the following was the educational institution of Hindus?
- Maktab
 - Mandir
 - Madrassa
 - Pathshalas
- 142) Who teaches in Pathshalas?
- Guru
 - Imam
 - Pandiths
 - All of these
- 143) According to charter act-1813 how much money allotted to promote education?
- RS-100,000
 - RS-100,000,000
 - RS-10,000
 - None of these
- 144) Lord Macaulay was a British Historian and politician. He was appointed as a head of which committee?
- Political
 - Educational
 - Tax reform
 - Social
- 145) On.....Macaulay presented his historical minutes on education.
- 1725
 - 1835
 - 1859
 - 1872
- 146) According to Macaulay minutesshould is the medium of instruction.
- Urdu
 - Persian
 - Sanskrit
 - English
- 147) Who said, "The aims of education should be developed such personalities who are Indian in blood and color, but English is taste, in opinion in moral and intellect".
- Charles Wood
 - William Hunter
 - Lord Macaulay
 - None of these
- 148) The founder of modern education system was laid by.....
- Charter Act
 - Macaulay Minutes
 - Hunter Commission
 - Wood Dispatch
- 149) Charles Wood Dispatch was presented in?
- 1845
 - 1849
 - 1852
 - 1854
- 150) Which of the following described as Magna-Cart of Indian Education?
- Wood Dispatch
 - Macaulay Minutes

- 151) Lord Ripon appointed the Indian Education Commission on 3rd February 1882, the commission is knowncommission.
 a) Kothari
 b) Sadler
 c) Modular
 d) Hunter
- 152) Which of the following commission first decentralized the primary education?
 a) Hunter
 b) Modular
 c) Sadler
 d) Kothari
- 153) Which commission recommended "the control of primary education should be handed over to district and Municipal Board"?
 a) University
 b) Sadler
 c) Hunter
 d) Macaulay
- 154) Who appointed University commission?
 a) Lord Curzon
 b) Lord Canning
 c) Lord Ripon
 d) None of these
- 155) When Indian university commission appointed?
 a) 1900
 b) 1902
 c) 1904
 d) 1908
- 156) Who among the following was the Viceroy of India when Indian University Act, 1904 was passed?
 a) Lord Ripon
 b) Lord Canning
 c) Lord Curzon
 d) Lord Minto
- 157) In which Act, University empowered to appoint their staff?
 a) 1902
 b) 1904
 c) 1907
 d) None of these
- 158) Who was the chairman of Calcutta University commission 1917?
 a) Michel Sadler
 b) Phillip
 c) Both a and b
 d) None of these
- 159) Who was the head of Harrow committee-1929?
 a) Macaulay
 b) Phillip Joseph
 c) Michel Sadler
 d) None of these
- 160) Which committee had concentrated its attention more on primary and secondary education and less on university education?
 a) Hertog
 b) University Act
 c) Wardha scheme
 d) None of these
- 161) Who developed Wardha Scheme of Basic Education (1937)?
 a) Qaid-e-Azam
 b) Sir Said
 c) Michel Sadler
 d) Gandhi
- 162) Who drafted Wardha Scheme?
 a) AK Azad
 b) Dr. Zakir Hussain
 c) Qaid-e-Azam
 d) Nehru
- 163) Education conference 1947 was held
 a) D.I Khan
 b) Lahore
 c) Peshawar
 d) Karachi

- 164) What percentage of illiterate people when Pakistan independent?
 a) 72 %
 b) 78 %
 c) 84 %
 d) 90 %
- 165) One of the targets of vision-2025 is to increase the literacy rate to.....by 2025.
 a) 70 %
 b) 80 %
 c) 90 %
 d) 100 %
- 166) At present, what is the literacy rate in Pakistan.....
 a) 50 %
 b) 57%
 c) 62 %
 d) 67 %
- 167) Pakistan received only.....of the 21 university of undivided India.
 a) 2
 b) 4
 c) 5
 d) 9
- 168) How many colleges became the part of Pakistan in the time of independents?
 a) 50
 b) 60
 c) 83
 d) 90
- 169) Objective of education under education conference 1947 was.....
 a) Conformity with Ideology of life
 b) Economic development
 c) Character formation
 d) All of above
- 170) Education conference 1947 was presided by.....
 a) Quaid e Azam
 b) Fazal ur Rehman
 c) Liaquat ali khan
- 171) According to whom, the first thin of education is spiritual and the second one is the training of citizenship?
 a) Allama Iqbal
 b) Quaid-e-Azam
 c) Fazal ur Rehman
 d) Ayub khan
- 172) What kind of education was near Quaid the basis of Nation's progress?
 a) Religious
 b) Character building
 c) Locally
 d) both a & b
- 173) Council of Technical Education was recommended to establish under.....
 a) Education conference 1947
 b) Education commission 1959
 c) National education policy 1970
 d) Natural education policy 1972
- 174) Who was the supervisor of the first education conference?
 a) Liaquat Ali
 b) Sir Said Ahmad Khan
 c) Quaid-e-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah
 d) None of these
- 175) First education conference in Pakistan held fromto
 a) 1st Nov 1947 to 1st Dec 1947
 b) 5th Nov 1947 to 1st Dec 1947
 c) 15th Nov 1947 to 1st Dec 1947
 d) 27th Nov 1947 to 1st Dec 1947
- 176) Text Book Board was recommended to establish under.....

Education

- a) National commission 1959
- b) Education conference 1947
- c) National education policy 1970
- d) Natural education policy 1972
- 177) Objectives of education under National Education Commission 1959 were.....
- a) Development of individuality
- b) Ideology of Pakistan
- c) Spiritual values
- d) All of the above
- 178) On 5th January 1959 National education commission was launched by.....
- a) Zulifqar Bhutto
- b) Zia Ul Haq
- c) Ayub Khan
- d) None of these
- 179) National Education Commission 1959 was established under the headship of.....
- a) Fazal ur Rhman
- b) Liaqat ali khan
- c) S.M Sharif
- d) Alama Iqbal
- 180) The National Education Commission-1959 report consists on.....pages.
- a) 200
- b) 270
- c) 350
- d) 420
- 181) Which kind of education according to the education policy 1970, should be introduced to secondary level and higher level?
- a) Technical
- b) Practical
- c) Islamic
- d) All of these
- 182) Who announced a National Education policy on 29 March 1972?
- a) Zia-ul-Haq
- b) Zulifqar Ali Bhutto
- c) Ayub Khan
- d) None of these
- 183) Which federal minister called the education conference 1971?
- a) Fazal Rehman
- b) SM Sharif
- c) Hafiz Pirzada
- d) None of these
- 184) Under which education policy, education must be free for both (Girls & Boy) up to Class 10th?
- a) 1959
- b) 1972
- c) 1979
- d) 1992
- 185) When all of the colleges were taken under government?
- a) 1947
- b) 1964
- c) 1972
- d) 1977
- 186) Which education policy has the main qualities of Islamic foundations and Urdu as a source of Education?
- a) 1954
- b) 1972
- c) 1979
- d) 2010
- 187) National education policy 1979 was announced in.....
- a) February, 1979
- b) Jan, 1979
- c) March, 1979
- d) April, 1979
- 188) Who conducted the National education conference 1979?
- a) Zulifqar Ali
- b) Zia-ul-Haq

- c) Ayub khan
d) None of these
- 189) What was the main object of the Educational policy 1979?
a) To make the people feel to bond between Islam and Pakistan
b) To aware the people from the foreign countries life style
c) To aware from the living standard of good high level societies
d) All of the above
- 190) Who announced the National education conference 1979?
a) Muhammad Ali khan
b) Muhammad Qasim Ali khan
c) Muhammad Ashraf Ali khan
d) None of these
- 191) How many Elementary schools will open was recommended in coming five year in the National education conference 1979?
a) 10,000
b) 4,000
c) 13,000
d) 7,000
- 192) What would be the educational expenditure according to the educational policy 1998?
a) 10 %
b) 8%
c) 6%
d) 4%
- 193) In which policy more facilities were announced for the teachers?
a) 1972
b) 1959
c) 1947
d) 1979
- 194) Which Education Policy had the longest tenure?
a) 1947
b) 1972
c) 1979
d) 1998
- 195) Which Education policy gave more importance to the translation of Quran?
a) 1947
b) 1998
c) 2010
d) 2012
- 196) According to the education policy 1998, what should be the qualification of primary school teachers?
a) Matric
b) F.A
c) B.Sc
d) M.Sc
- 197) The process of all those things through which an educational objective can be achieved is called educational.....
a) Management
b) Process
c) Strategy
d) Planning
- 198) There are..... Types of Planning.
a) 9
b) 7
c) 5
d) 2
- 199) Planning provide.....
a) Money
b) Manpower
c) Direction
d) All of these
- 200) Which of the following reduces the risk of uncertainties?
a) Procedure
b) Planning
c) Polices
d) None of these
- 201) Which of the following is the first managerial function?
a) Organizing

- b) Leading
c) Controlling
d) **Planning**
- 202) Planning is an.....process?
a) **Intellectual**
b) Exercise
c) Physical
d) All of these
- 203)is concerned with setting objectives, targets, and formulation plan.
a) Controlling
b) Organizing
c) **Planning**
d) All of these
- 204) What is the first step of planning?
a) Implementation
b) **Setting objective**
c) Selecting alternative
d) None of these
- 205)for a teacher is a planning of concern period.
a) **Lesson plan**
b) Sketch
c) Formula
d) Method
- 206) Planning for the institution should be based on.....
a) Curriculum
b) Community
c) **Aims and needs**
d) Culture
- 207) Getting work done through other effectively and effectiveness is called.....
a) **Management**
b) Leader
c) Motivator
d) Helper
- 208) The history of administration goes back to
a) 2000 BC
b) 3000 BC
c) 4000 BC
d) **5000 BC**
- 209) The main responsibility of school management lies on
a) Teacher
b) Students
c) **Principal**
d) None of these
- 210) Administration means.....
a) To protect
b) **To look after**
c) To established
d) To run
- 211) Which one of the following set policy?
a) Management
b) **Administration**
c) Supervisor
d) All of these
- 212) Management is a social and as well asprocess.
a) Practical
b) Field
c) **Technical**
d) All of these
- 213) Which one of the following implements the policy?
a) **Management**
b) Administration
c) Supervisor
d) All of these
- 214) There are.....levels of a Management.
a) 7
b) **3**
c) 5
d) 2
(Top level, Middle level/Executors, Low level/Supervisory/First-line Manager)
- 215)fall into the lower level management.
a) **Supervisor**
b) Manager

- c) Administration
d) All of these
- 216) Which one of the following ensures that the policies are carried out effectively?
a) Management
b) Administration
c) **Supervisor**
d) All of these
- 217) The basic purpose of supervision is to help children learn more.....
a) **Effectively**
b) with Teacher
c) with peer
d) In class
- 218) Supervisor is one who provide.....
a) Strictly help
b) **Friendly help**
c) only direction
d) All of these
- 219) There are....types of administration.
a) 3
b) 4
c) 5
d) 6
- 220) According toand Urwick there are.....elements of administration.
a) Fayol, 2
b) **Gulick, 7**
c) Taba, 4
d) None of these
- 221) According to Fayol administration theory of Management, there are.....basic elements or function of Management.
a) 10
b) 8
c) 5
d) 3
(Planning, Organizing, Commanding, Coordinating, Controlling)
- 222) The function of educational administration and management is.....Task.
a) Instructional
b) Non-instructional
c) **Both a and b**
d) None of these
- 223) Those Manager/Administration make all decisions themselves is called.....
a) **Autocratic**
b) Democratic
c) Laissez-faire
d) All of these
- 224) Those manager/administration take an active role in the decision making process but they involve others.
a) Autocratic
b) **Democratic**
c) Laissez-faire
d) All of these
- 225) Those managers/administrations have very little involvement in decision-making, mostly leaving everything up to their team.
a) Autocratic
b) Democratic
c) **Laissez-faire**
d) All of these
- 226) Democratic administration is based on.....
a) **Mutual sharing**
b) Non-Interference
c) Dictatorship
d) None of these
- 227) "Supervision is not to control the teacher but to work cooperatively" is the wording of.....
a) Glickman
b) **Hoy and Forsyth**
c) Foyel
d) None of these

- 228)is concern about finding workable solution of practical life.
- Education
 - Technology**
 - Science
 - All of these
- 229) A.....is a general direction into which something is changing or developing.
- Concentration
 - Trends**
 - Issue
 - All of these
- 230) Most popular trends in education nowadays.....Learning.
- Problem based
 - Project-based
 - Brain-based
 - All of these**
- 231) Who is known as the father of modern media education?
- Edger Dale**
 - Flanders
 - Erikson
 - Charles
- 232) Method used to transfer information to far off places instantly is called...
- Data
 - IT
 - Tele communication**
 - Language
- 233)class is a big problem in our education system.
- Communicate
 - Overcrowded**
 - Small
 - Primary
- 234) According to Philips H. Coombs has traced the origin of modern education thought has.....elements.
- 2
 - 3**
 - 4
 - 5
- 235) Role of science and technology give helps in.....
- Exhibition
 - Demonstration
 - Teaching-learning
 - All of these**
- 236) Which of the following is helpful for fulfilling the expectation of distance learning?
- Technology**
 - Teachers
 - Institution
 - All of these
- 237) Unsatisfactory enrollment/equipment's in science is a big.....
- Opportunity
 - Satisfaction
 - Challenge**
 - All of these
- 238) Up and dawn rate of the birth and death related to thePopulation.
- Statics
 - Dynamic**
 - Both a and b
 - None of these
- 239) Who said "every educational plan is a political document"?
- Rowley**
 - Mr. Bill
 - David
 - None of these
- 240)interference is a problem in our educational system.
- Teachers
 - Community
 - Parents
 - Political**
- 241) Due to increase in population it may lead to.....

- 242)primary focus is to enhance the skill, knowledge attitude that enable individuals to perform current and future job.
- HRC
 - HRD
 - HMP
 - HLD
- 243) How many percent individuals reached to the higher education or university level in Pakistan.
- 2 %
 - 8 %
 - 16 %
 - 20 %
- 244) EE means.....
- Early education
 - Environmental education
 - Elementary education
 - None of these
- 245)education is a methodology which picked up familiarity with their surroundings.
- Social
 - Surrounding
 - Environmental
 - All of these
- 246) According to Pakistan Social and Living Measurement survey 2008-2009, the literacy rate of women was only.....
- 30 %
 - 45 %
 - 50 %
 - 57 %
- 247)is barrier to female education.
- Social Norm
 - Technology use
 - Private institution
 - All of these
- 248)is a barrier to female education.
- Joint family
 - Madrasas
 - Child marriage
 - All of these
- 249)percent of girls marry before age 18 years.
- 10 %
 - 13 %
 - 18 %
 - 21 %
- 250)percent of girls marries before age 15 years.
- 2 %
 - 3 %
 - 4 %
 - 5 %
- 251) In a....., each member speaks on a pre-planned subject.
- Seminar
 - Conference
 - Panel discussion
 - Symposium
- 252) In which of these people with similar interests contribute with their knowledge?
- Seminar
 - Conference
 - Symposium
 - Summits
- 253) A.....is a fellowship meeting of fraternal group.
- Convention
 - Summits
 - Conference
 - All of these
- 254) A conference is not attended by.....
- Invited guests
 - Permitted observer
 - Common people

- 255) d) All of these
.....are often meetings with high level professionals to discuss the newest finding in a field.
- a) Conference
b) Workshop
c) Seminar
d) Summits
- 256) A.....is a casual gathering and includes refreshments and entertainment.
- a) Symposium
b) Summits
c) Conference
d) workshop
- 257) A.....is organized to discuss a particular topic. They are usually educational in nature.
- a) Summits
b) Seminar
c) Workshop
d) All of these
- 258) There are main the Modes/Types of education.
- a) 3
b) 4
c) 5
d) 6
- 259)learning usually takes place in the premises of the school, where a person may learn basic, academic, or trade skill.
- a) Formal
b) Informal
c) Non-formal
d) All of these
- 260) Process of living is calledlearning.
- a) Formal
b) Informal
c) Non-formal
d) None of these
- 261)to sometime arranges or sometime not arrange. It has also rules but the rules in the form of education are flexible.
- a) Formal
b) Informal
c) Non-formal
d) None of these
- 262) Learning in classroom is the example of.....learning?
- a) Formal
b) Informal
c) Non-formal
d) None of these
- 263) There is no curriculum is required to.....education.
- a) Formal
b) Informal
c) Distance
d) Both a and c
- 264) Sometime accidentally we learn a lot is a type of.....learning.
- a) Distance
b) Non-formal
c) Formal
d) Informal
- 265) Mosque and church are the institution of.....learning.
- a) Distance
b) Non-formal
c) Formal
d) Informal
- 266) Formal education has.....
- a) Rigid rules of entry and exit
b) Flexible rules of entry and exit
c) few rules of entry and exit
d) No rules of entry and exit
- 267) Informal education has.....
- a) Flexible rules of entry and exit
b) Rigid rules of entry and exit
c) few rules of entry and exit
d) No rules of entry and exit
- 268) Which type/Mode of education is structured?

- 269) Through which type of education you can get knowledge such as media, friends, family and life experience etc.?
- Formal
 - Informal
 - Non-formal
 - All of these
- 270) In which type/mode of education the child is taught by teacher?
- Non-formal
 - Formal
 - Informal
 - All of these
- 271) It is a lifelong process in a natural way.
- Informal
 - Formal
 - Non-formal
 - All of these
- 272) Through which institution we get informal education?
- Home
 - School
 - Colleges
 - All of these
- 273) Boy Scout and Girls guides develop some sports program such as swimming, come under.....
- Formal learning
 - Informal learning
 - Non-formal learning
 - All of these
- 274) Distance and online education is a part of.....
- Formal learning
 - Informal learning
 - Non-formal learning
 - None of these
- 275) If a person standing in a bank learns about opening and maintain the account at the bank is the example of.....
- Informal learning
 - Formal learning
 - Non-formal learning
 - All of these
- 276) Which one is not the source of formal education?
- School
 - College
 - Mosque
 - Online class
- 277) Which type/mode of education is not pre-planned and has no time table?
- Formal
 - Informal
 - Non-formal
 - All of these

- 278) The word "Curriculum" is derived from.....
 a) Persian
 b) Arabic
 c) Greek
 d) Latin
- 279) The Latin origins of the word Curriculum lie in the word "curre" which means to.....
 a) Run
 b) Away
 c) Always
 d) All of these
- 280)is not simple straight forward collection of subject matter. It is something to be felt rather than something to be seen.
 a) Syllabus
 b) Content
 c) Curriculum
 d) All of these
- 281) Curriculum is.....
 a) Just a course
 b) Overall activities of an institution
 c) Framework
 d) None of these
- 282) Curriculum completely focuses on...
 a) Students
 b) Teachers
 c) Parents
 d) Society
- 283) A true blue print in the mind and heart of the teacher is called.....
 a) Lesson plane
 b) Schedule
 c) Curriculum
 d) Content
- 284) What is the nature of curriculum?
 a) Constructive
 b) Critical
 c) Creative
 d) All of these
- 285) Scope of curriculum is wider than
 a) Content
 b) Syllabus
 c) Outline
 d) All of these
- 286) Syllabus is a.....word.
 a) Greek
 b) Latin
 c) Persian
 d) Arabic
- 287)is a summary of topic covered or units like chapters in any subject.
 a) Content
 b) Curriculum
 c) Syllabus
 d) All of these
- 288)can contain outlines, objective, and time required.
 a) Syllabus
 b) Content
 c) Curriculum
 d) All of these
- 289) Syllabus is a.....
 a) Course
 b) Design
 c) Subject
 d) None of these
- 290) A set of classes or a plan of study on a particular subject, usually leading to an exam or qualification.
 a) Course
 b) Curriculum
 c) Syllabus
 d) All of these
- 291) Syllabus is.....in nature.
 a) Descriptive
 b) Prescriptive
 c) Both a and b
 d) None of these

- 292) Syllabus is prepared by.....
- Teacher
 - Students
 - Government
 - All of these
- 293) Which type of curriculum emphasized direct instruction?
- Psychological curriculum
 - Behavioral curriculum
 - Cognitive curriculum
 - Constructive curriculum
- 294) All experiences of the children for whom school assumes responsibility.
- Curricular activities
 - Co-curricular activities
 - School program
 - Curriculum
- 295) Which curriculum is emphasized in Erikson's theories?
- Direct instructional curriculum
 - Psychosocial curriculum
 - Cognitive curriculum
 - Behavioral curriculum
- 296) Making value judgment about curriculum is.....
- Curriculum evaluation
 - Curriculum design
 - Curriculum development
 - Curriculum elements
- 297) At school level curriculum developed by.....
- Provisional government
 - Federal government
 - District education office
 - Textbook board
- 298) Who said a curriculum is "a design of a social group for educational experiences of their children in school".
- H. Rugg
 - M. Johnson
 - G.A. Beachamp
 - J. F. Kerr
- 299) According to Lawton there areelements of curriculum.
- 7
 - 5
 - 3
 - 2
- 300) Reconstruction educators should emphasize on curriculum that highlights.
- Social reforms
 - Traditional facts
 - Scientific knowledge
 - Logical studies
- 301)related to the physical or activity base.
- Hidden curriculum
 - Co-curricular
 - Taught curriculum
 - Written curriculum
- 302) Unwritten social rules and expectation of behavior that we all seem to know but never taught is called.....
- Hidden curriculum
 - Co-curricular
 - Assessed curriculum
 - All of these
- 303) The activity and forces which influenced curriculum developer in their curriculum decision making task is called.....
- Curriculum problem
 - Curriculum presage
 - Curriculum conception
 - None of these
- 304) The first step of curriculum development of planning is.....
- Curriculum team
 - Conduct assessment
 - Identify issue/problem
 - None of these
- 305) In sociological foundation of curriculum developer must know the nature of

- a) Child
 - b) Teachers
 - c) Content
 - d) **Society**
- 306) Who represented the Rational or objective model of curriculum?
- a) **Ralph Tyler & Hilda Taba**
 - b) Wheelr & Howard Nichils
 - c) Decker walker & Skilbecks
 - d) None of these
- 307) When Tyler represented the objective model?
- a) 1932
 - b) 1937
 - c) **1949**
 - d) 1962
- 308) According to Ralph Tyler three source must looked when developer make curriculum. Which one is the first?
- a) **Learner and their background**
 - b) Present and future society
 - c) Knowledge of major discipline
 - d) Knowledge about teachers
- 309) Ralph Tyler model first step is.....
- a) Selecting learning objective
 - b) **Starting objective**
 - c) Evaluation
 - d) None of these
- 310) Ralph Tyler model Last step is.....
- a) Selecting learning objective
 - b) Starting objective
 - c) Organizing learning experiences
 - d) **Evaluation**

The Objectives Model :(Ralph Tyler)

- > Stating objectives
- > selecting learning experiences organizing learning experiences
- > Evaluation

- 311) How many steps in Hilda Taba model?
- a) 4
 - b) 6

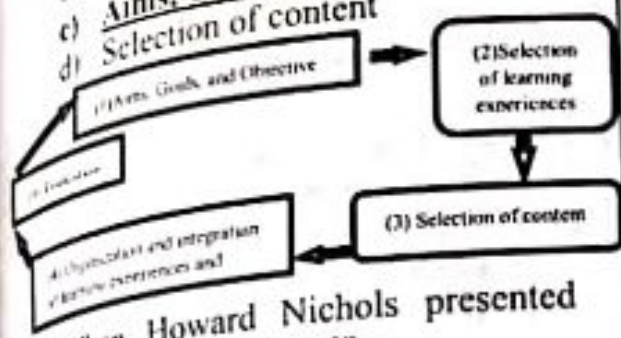
- c) **7**
- 312) First step of Hilda Taba model is.....
- a) Formulation objective'
 - b) Selection of content
 - c) **Diagnosis of needs**
 - d) Selection of content
- 313) In diagnosis step of Taba model developer determine the need of.....
- a) Parents
 - b) Society
 - c) Students
 - d) **Both b & c**
- 314) Second step of Taba model is formulation of objective, because through objective we achieve our.....
- a) Aims
 - b) **Goals**
 - c) Education
 - d) Bright future
- 315) Through which step curriculum planner choose the methodology or strategy to involve learner with the content.
- a) Selection of content
 - b) **Selection of learning experiences**
 - c) Organizing of learning experiences

The Objectives Model (Taba)

- > Diagnosis of needs
- > Formulation of objectives
- > Selection of content
- > Organization of content
- > Selection of learning experiences
- > Organization of learning experiences
- > Determinant Determination of what to evaluate and ways and means of doing it

- d) Formulating objective
- 316) Who represented the Cycle model of curriculum?
- a) Ralph Tyler & Hilda Taba
 - b) **Wheelr & Howard Nichils**
 - c) Decker walker & Skilbecks
 - d) None of these
- 317) When Wheeler represented his cycle model?
- a) 1965
 - b) **1967**

- 318) The first step of cycle model is....
 a) Evaluation
 b) Selection of learning experience
 c) Aims, Goals, and Objective
 d) Selection of content



- 319) When Howard Nichols presented his curriculum model?

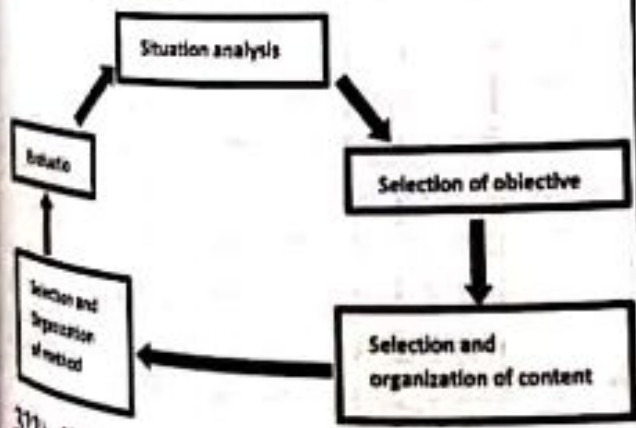
- a) 1972
 b) 1974
 c) 1976
 d) 1978

- 320) First step of Howard Nichols model of curriculum is.....

- a) Situation analysis
 b) Selection of objective
 c) Evaluation
 d) Selection and organization of content

- 321) Last step of Howard Nichols model of curriculum is.....

- a) Selection of objective
 b) Evaluation
 c) Situation analysis
 d) Selection and organization of method



- 322) Who represented the Dynamic model of curriculum?
 a) Ralph Tyler & Hilda Taba

- b) Wheelr & Howard Nichila
 c) Decker walker & Skilbecks
 d) None of these

- 323) When Decker Walker represented his curriculum model?

- a) 1965
 b) 1967
 c) 1969
 d) 1971

- 324) How many phases of Walker's model of curriculum development?

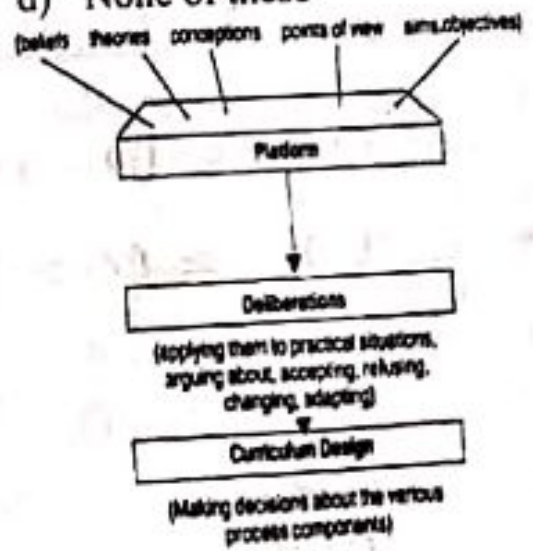
- a) 3
 b) 4
 c) 5
 d) 6

- 325) Which phase made from ideas, point of view, belief, and value of the Decker Walker model?

- a) Platform
 b) Deliberation
 c) Curriculum design
 d) None of these

- 326) Second phase of Decker Walker model of curriculum is.....

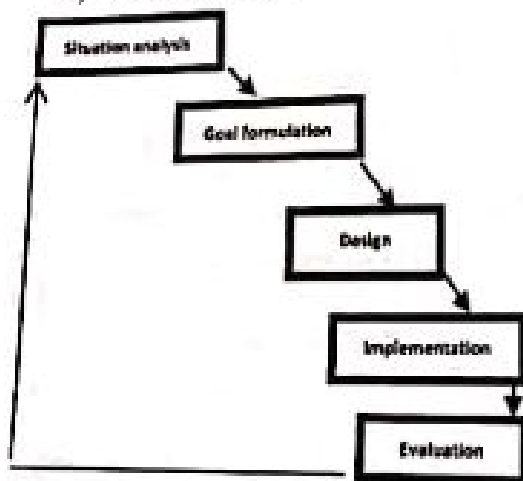
- a) Platform
 b) Deliberation
 c) Curriculum Design
 d) None of these



- 327) When Malcolm Skilbeck presented Dynamic model?

- a) 1972
 b) 1974
 c) 1976

- 328) In which phase of Malcolm Skilbeck model, check the external and internal position of school, and also look the past and future of the concern community?
 a) Situation analysis
 b) Design
 c) Goal
 d) Implementation
- 329) Which curriculum model mostly used in developing the school curriculum?
 a) Objective or rational model
 b) Dynamic Model
 c) Cycle model
 d) None of these



- 330) A framework of action for preparing a curriculum is.....
 a) Curriculum Structure
 b) Curriculum Design
 c) Curriculum function
 d) Curriculum Evaluation
- 331) The mirror of society is.....
 a) Mosque
 b) People gathering
 c) School
 d) Hospitals
- 332) Subject center design of Curriculum revolve around the.....
 a) Content
 b) Community

- 333) In which design of curriculum teachers provide a pre-determined list of things that they need to teach their students?
 a) Subject centered Design
 b) Learner center Design
 c) Problem center Design
 d) All of these
- 334) Which one is not focused on the needs and interests of the learner?
 a) Problem center design
 b) Learner center design
 c) Subject center design
 d) None of these
- 335) Which curriculum design widely used in the world?
 a) Problem center design
 b) Learner center design
 c) Subject center design
 d) None of these
- 336) Who is the father of subject center curriculum design?
 a) Ralph tyler
 b) Decker Walker
 c) Malcolm selkbeck
 d) John carry
- 337)focuses on the learner themselves and focuses on the learner willingness, interests.
 a) Core learning design
 b) Subject center design
 c) Problem center design
 d) Learner center design
- 338) Which of the following design is democratic in nature?
 a) Learner center design
 b) Subject center design
 c) Problem center design
- 339) Students overall development is emphasize in.....
 a) Activity based
 b) Problem center design

- c) Learner center design
 d) Subject center design
- 340) Humanistic curriculum is.....
 a) Subject center
 b) learner center
 c) Problem center
 d) All of these
- 341) Activity-center curriculum is also type of
 a) Subject center design
 b) Problem center design
 c) Learner center design
 d) None of these
- 342) Through observation or participation to achieve the learning objectives is called.....
 a) Activity
 b) Practicality
 c) Enhancing
 d) Gaining
- 343) Learning by doing is the best example of.....
 a) Activity center learning
 b) Problem center design
 c) Subject center design
 d) None of these
- 344) Who is the father of activity based learning?
 a) John carry
 b) John Dewey
 c) Ralph Tyler
- 345) In which curriculum design learner is seen as engaged and self-directed problem solvers while teachers are placed as facilitators.
 a) Learner center design
 b) Subject center design
 c) Core learning design
 d) Problem center design
- 346) Which curriculum design develops higher order thinking skills in students?
 a) Problem center design
 b) Learner center design
- c) Subject center design
- 347) Non-curriculum also called.....
 a) Hidden curriculum
 b) Null curriculum
 c) Reconstruct curriculum
 d) None of these
- 348) In which curriculum design Explanatory methods are used in?
 a) Learner center design
 b) Subject center design
 c) Problem center design
 d) All of these
- 349) In which curriculum design teacher training is less emphasized?
 a) Problem center design
 b) Learner center design
 c) Subject center design
 d) All of these
- 350) If the need of.....change, then must be curriculum will be change.
 a) Parents
 b) Learner
 c) Teachers
 d) Society
- 351) If two or more methods are mixed up for teaching, the teaching method will be known as.....
 a) Combined method
 b) Mixed method
 c) Eclectic method
 d) Coordinated method
- 352) A curriculum is the sum total of a school's influences a child's.....
 a) Learning
 b) Behavior
 c) Attitude
 d) Personality
- 353) In planning and implementing curricula school makes its selection from.....
 a) Culture
 b) Country
 c) Only male
 d) Only female

Concept of Measurement, Assessment and Evaluation:**Concept of Measurement:**

Measurement refers to the process by which the attributes or dimensions or characteristics of some objects.

OR

Assigning of numbers to the learner in the light of apply some test regarding to know the performance or status of the learner. The process of obtaining on numerical description of the degree to which an individual process.

Nature: Measurement is quantitative in nature.

Scope: Measurement is very narrow in scope.

Aim: Its aim is to measure the learning achievement/academic achievement of a student in numerical term through various test or exam.

Process/ concept: Measurement is very simple process and it is very old concept.

Purpose: Judgment of the learner in accurate numerical figure.

Concept of Assessment:

Definition of Assessment: "It is a general term that includes all the way teacher gather or collects information during teaching learning process".

OR

"Assessment involves the gathering information from many sources in order to reflect "How well" a student is achieving the curriculum expectation".

In general, assessment is an ongoing interactive process, in which two parties (assessor and assessee) are involved. The assessor is someone who assesses the performance based on the defined standards, while assessee is someone who is being assessed. The process aims at determining the effectiveness of the overall performance of the assessee and the areas of improvement. The process involves, setting up goals, collecting information (qualitative and quantitative) and using the information for increasing quality.

Nature: Assessment is qualitative in nature.

Scope: Assessment is broader than measurement but not broader than Evaluation.

Aim: Its aims to find the difficulties, causes of learning difficulties, pace of learning, style of learning, etc. along with the aim of measurement.

Process/ concept: Assessment is one-step ahead process of measurement. Assessment is a technical process and a new concept.

Purpose: Judgment of the learner in various dimensions on the spot with quality and quantity.

Concept of Evaluation:

Definition of Evaluation: Evaluation refers to the process by which all possible quantitative and qualitative information are properly collected and carefully judgment regarding the learning status/progress of child.

OR

Evaluation is a systematic process of collecting, analyzing and interpreting information to determine the extent to which pupils are achievement instructional objectives.

Nature: Evaluation is both quantitative and qualitative in nature along with value judgment.

Scope: Evaluation is wider term than Measurement and assessment.

Aim: Evaluation aim is to the value judgment made about the teaching learning process.

... to consideration quantitative and qualitative information collected on it over a particular period of time.
Process concept: Evaluation is new and modern concept and it is also advance and better of process.
Purpose: Judgment of the learner in various dimensions on the spot with quality and quantity.

OR

Evaluation: "Evaluation is a systematic process of collecting, analyzing and interpreting information to determine the extent to which pupil's are achievement instructional objectives".

judgment made about the phenomenon (Teaching learning process) taking into consideration the qualitative information and quantitative information collected on it over a particular period of time. All possible information regarding the learning of child, both quantitative and qualitative are to be properly collected, carefully analyzed before making any judgment on his/her learning progress.

Evaluation = Quantitative information + Qualitative information + Value judgment

Evaluation is an important part of the activities done by a teacher. It not only measures the educational achievement of the student but helps in the growth of them. It includes all these changes or modifications, which are helpful in the development of balanced personality.

Quantitative information: Quantitative information is collected with the help of testing devices like unite test, monthly test, semester exam, annual exam etc. when the test or exam is taken the score or marks, are awarded to students of particular subject.

Qualitative information: Qualitative information refer or like pace of learning (slow learner, fast learner, average learner), learning difficulties and causes of learning difficulties faced by the particular student during learning of particular concept.

There are three dimension of evaluation.

1. **Teacher:** through evaluation we can easily find the performance of teacher because if the performance of students is continuously good then we can say that the teacher methodology and performance is perfect.
2. **Student:** Through Evaluation we check the performance of students towards the objective.
3. **Curriculum:** Through evaluation we also check the effectiveness of curriculum. And we also check the student's involvement in social activities.

Role/ Need/ Purpose/ Nature of Evaluation:

The nature of Evaluation to judge the performance of the learner and the main objective related to the content. Similarly evaluation is both qualitative and quantitative in nature along with value judgment.

Basically the evaluation helps to administration, Teachers, and students for the gaudiness of educational objective.

1. **Prediction:** The basic purpose we want to predict students aptitude and as well as mental level of the students. On the base of evaluation we can easily predict the level of the students and interests of the students,

- 2) **Selection or Decision:** On the bases of evaluation, we can easily take decision and we can easily select the right person for right place.
- 3) **Classification:** On the base of evaluation, we can easily classify students in class. Such as intelligence, learning base, physical, and gender.
- 4) **Diagnose of faults:** On the bases of evaluation we can easily determine the faults in students and that faults may be related to the institution and as well as outside of the institution like home environments.
- 5) **Motivation:** Evaluation provides competition between the students because for achieving the goal (Reward) every student tries best and motivate from the toper in class.
- 6) **Gauidness for learning:** Basically Evaluation guide the teacher, parents, and as well as students also. Evaluation guide teachers for further promotion and also parents guides about the position of the learner. Similarly, students also analyze his or her performance on the base of evaluation.
- 7) **Promotion and grading:** Promotion and grading is the part of evaluation and on the base of evaluation we promote and gives grade to the students.
- 8) **Curriculum Evaluation:** On the base of evaluation, we can easily judge the effectiveness of curriculum and can check the weakness and strength of the curriculum.
- 9) **Teacher performance:** On the bases of evaluation, we can easily evaluate the performance of teacher because if the performance of student is satisfactory then we can say the performance of teacher is also satisfactory.
- 10) **Leadership quality:** On the bases of Evaluation we can easily determine the students skill, knowledge, performance, etc. and then we can say that which students has the qualities of leader because he/she show perfection from each side and leader is the name of perfection from every side.
- 11) **Planning:** On the base of evaluation, we can easily make planning for future and also eliminate all those things which affect our planning.

Types of Evaluation:

There are four types of evaluation.

1. **Placement Evaluation:** Placement evaluation, also referred to as pre-assessment or initial assessment, is conducted prior to instruction or intervention to establish a baseline from which individual student growth can be measured. This type of an assessment is used to know what the student's skill level is about the subject. It helps the teacher to explain the material more efficiently. These assessments are not graded. Or when any teacher comes in class and takes questions from students in first or start in class about the topic (Previous knowledge) is called placement evaluation.
2. **Formative Evaluation:** Formative assessment is generally carried out throughout a course. In an educational setting, formative assessment might be a teacher (or peer) or the learner, providing feedback on a student's work and would not necessarily be used for grading purposes. The formative assessments aim to see if the students understand the instruction before doing a summative assessment.
3. **Summative Evaluation:** summative evaluation used principally to certify, assign a grade, or to attest to the student's successful completion of a relatively large unit of instruction.

4. **Diagnostic assessment:** Diagnostic assessment deals with the whole difficulties at the end that occurs during the learning process. Or deals with the special students in class during lesson he/she faced with some problems.

Function of Evaluation:

Evaluation process means different procedure or steps and the function of evaluation is what the learner achieves, and the achievement is in the light of objective. Similarly that objective must be specific means related to the subject. **The function (Importance) of evaluation process can be summarized as following:**

- 1) **Evaluation process helps in assessing the learner's needs:** In the teaching learning process it is very much necessary to know the needs of the learners. The instructor must know the knowledge and skills to be mastered by the students. Evaluation helps to know whether the students possess required knowledge and skills to proceed with the instruction.
- 2) **Evaluation help in providing feed back to the students:** Feedback is very important aspect of the evaluation. Without evaluation we can't give feedback to the students because without evaluation we can't check and judge the weakness of the learner. Feedback is related to the guidance and counseling.
- 3) **Evaluation helps in curriculum development:** Curriculum development is an important aspect of the instructional process. Evaluation data enable the curriculum development, to determine the effectiveness of new procedures, identify areas where revision is needed. Evaluation also helps to determine the degree to what extent an existing curriculum is effective. Thus evaluation data are helpful in constructing the new curriculum and evaluating the existing curriculum.
- 4) **Evaluation helps in reporting pupil's progress to parents:** A systematic evaluation procedure provides an objective and comprehensive picture of each pupil's progress. This comprehensive nature of the evaluation process helps the teacher to report on the total development of the pupil to the parents. This type of objective information about the pupil provides the foundation for the most effective co-operation between the parents and teachers.
- 5) **Evaluation helps in effective school administration:** Evaluation data helps the administrators to judge the extent to which the objectives of the school are being achieved, to find out strengths and weaknesses of the curriculum and arranging special school programmes. It also helps in decisions concerning admission, grouping and promotion of the students.
- 6) **Evaluation data are helpful in school research:** In order to make the school programme more effective, researches is necessary. Evaluation data help in research areas like comparative study of different curricula, effectiveness of different methods, effectiveness of different organizational plans, etc.
- 7) To identify the learning difficulties of child.
- 8) To certify the learners in term of "what has been achieved" and "what is still missing".
- 9) To grade a child and promote him in the next class.

Principles of Evaluation:

- 1) **Specific Objective:** In the evaluation process first steps is to determine what to evaluate.

- understanding should be developed in the pupils. These specific objectives will provide direction to teaching-learning process. Similarly it is also useful for planning, organizing the learning activities, and evaluation procedure too.
- 2) **Relevancy with learning:** the second step of evaluation is relevancy with learning means that the evaluator focuses on the basic objective (Subject). If the relevancy not match with the subject matter then the test or evaluation is no valid and greatly affect our evaluation process and as well as the expectation of the concern institution.
 - 3) **Use of evaluation technique:** The technique must be objectively and comprehensively. There are many evaluation techniques like qualitative, quantitative, formative and summative must be objectively means according to situation. Similarly comprehensiveness of evaluation means that cover all the content of the subject by isolating the particular parts of the content.
 - 4) **Continuity of evaluation:** If there is some gap in evaluations then there is no effectiveness so student take must be busy in evaluations because the continuity of evaluation specifies time to time many things about teaching learning process.
 - 5) **Balance in evaluation:** Every part of content must be involves in evaluation.
 - 6) **Proper time:** Proper time directly affect the validity and reliability of any test because if we evaluate something not on the time then we don't reach to the target.

MCOs—

- 354) Process of assigning a number to performance or an attribute of a person.
 - a) Test
 - b) Measurement
 - c) Assessment
 - d) evaluation
- 355) The nature of the Measurements is
 - a) Qualitative
 - b) Quantitative
 - c) Both a and b
 - d) None of these
- 356) The process of obtaining numerical value is called.....
 - a) Assessment
 - b) Evaluation
 - c) Test
 - d) Measurement
- 357)involves the gathering information from many sources in order to reflect "How well" a student is achieving the curriculum expectation.
 - a) Test
- b) Assessment
- c) Evaluation
- d) Measurement
- 358) The nature of assessment is.....
 - a) Quantitative
 - b) Qualitative
 - c) Both a and b
 - d) None of these
- 359) Assessment is broader than..... but not broader than.....
 - a) Test, Measurement
 - b) Measurement, Evaluation
 - c) Evaluation, Measurement
 - d) Assessment, Measurement
- 360) Through which method we Judge the learner on the spot?
 - a) Assessment
 - b) Measurement
 - c) Evaluation
 - d) All of these
- 361)is a systematic process of collecting, analyzing and interpreting information to determine the learner's achievement instructional objective.

- a) Measurement
b) Assessment
c) **Evaluation**
d) All of these
- 362) The nature of evaluation is.....
a) Qualitative
b) Quantitative
c) **Both a and b**
d) None of these
- 363) Which one among the following vast in scope?
a) **Evaluation**
b) Assessment
c) Measurement
d) Test
- 364) How many types of evaluation?
a) 2
b) 3
c) **4**
d) 5
- 365) Through which type of evaluation we check the previous knowledge of students?
a) **Placement evaluation**
b) Formative evaluation
c) Summative evaluation
d) Diagnostic evaluation
- 366) Through which type of evaluation to provide feedback to the students?
a) Placement evaluation
b) **Formative evaluation**
c) Summative evaluation
d) Diagnostic evaluation
- 367) At the end of course, unit or subject check the performance of students is called.....
a) Placement evaluation
b) Formative evaluation
c) **Summative evaluation**
d) Diagnostic evaluation
- 368)deal with the special students in class during lesson he/she faced with some problems.
a) Placement evaluation
b) Formative evaluation
c) **Summative evaluation**
d) Diagnostic evaluation
- 369) An assessment is.....if it consistently achieves the same results with the same or similar students.
a) **Valid**
b) Invalid
c) Reliable
d) Unreliable
- 370) Which from the following is not an informal assessment?
a) Observation
b) **Project**
c) Rubrics
d) Participation
- 371) As a teacher, what you do if students do not attend your class?
a) Blame students for their absence from the class
b) Think about using some interesting techniques of teaching
c) **Try to understand the reasons and try to eliminate them**
d) None of these
- 372) Instruments used to make a particular measurement is called.....
a) **Test**
b) Statistic
c) Evaluation
d) Measurements
- 373) is content oriented.
a) **Measurement**
b) Assessment
c) Evaluation
d) None of these
- 374)is objective oriented.
a) Measurement
b) Assessment
c) **Evaluation**
d) None of these

Achievement test definition and characteristics:

Achievement: Achievement is a target which is set by department or institution and institution provide a proper procedure for the achievement of that test. Achievement measures one's learning attainments, accomplishments, proficiencies, etc. It is directly related to the pupil's growth and development in educational situations.

Achievement test is an important tool in school evaluation and has great significance in measuring instructional progress and progress of the students in the subject area. Tests should give an accurate picture of students' knowledge and skills in the subject area or domain being tested. Accurate achievement data are very important for planning curriculum and instruction and for program evaluation. Test scores that overestimate or underestimate students' actual knowledge and skills cannot serve these important purposes.

Characteristics of Achievement Tests:

1. **Reliability:**
 - a. The degree of accuracy with which an exam, test measures, what it seeks to measure, given variable.
 - b. A test good reliability means that the test taker will obtain the same test score over repeated testing as long as no other extraneous factors have affected the score.
2. **Validity:**
 - a) Validity is the quality of a test which measures what it is supposed to measure.
 - b) It is the degree to which evidence, common sense, or theory supports any interpretations or conclusions about a student based on his/her test performance.
3. **Cost:**
 - a) A good test should be inexpensive, not only from the viewpoint of money but also from the viewpoint of time and effort taken in the construction of a test. Fortunately there is no direct relationship between cost and
4. **Acceptability:**
 - a) A good test should be acceptable to student to whom its being given without regard to any specific situation that is the question given in the test should be neither very difficult nor very easy.
5. **Objectivity:**
 - a) A test is objective when the scorer's personal judgment doesn't affect the scoring.
6. **Specificity:**
 - 1) The items in a test should be specific to the objectives.

Function of Achievement test:

- ✓ Provide base for promotion to next grade.
- ✓ Find out where each student stands in various academic areas.
- ✓ Motivate the students before a new assignment has taken up.
- ✓ Expose pupil's difficulties which the teacher can help them to solve.

General Guidelines for test construction (Rules, table of specification)

- 1) **Use simple sentence structure:** Write test questions in a simple structure that is easy to understand. And try to be as accurate as possible in your word choices.
- 2) **Make all distracters plausible:** All of the wrong answer choices should be completely reasonable. This can be very hard to accomplish, but avoid throwing in those giveaway distracters as it detracts from the test's validity.

- 3) **Keep all answer choices the same length:** This can be difficult to achieve, but expert test-takers can use answer length as a hint to the correct answer. Often the longest answer is the correct one. When I can't get all four answers to the same length, I use two short and two long.
- 4) **Avoid double negatives:** Don't use combinations of these words in the same question: not, no, nor, the -un prefix, etc.
- 5) **Mix up the order of the correct answers:** When your test is written, go through and reorder where the correct answers are placed, if necessary.
- 6) **Keep the number of options consistent:** Making the number of options consistent from question to question helps learners know what to expect. Research doesn't seem to agree on whether 3 or 4 or 5 options are best. Personally, I like to use 4 options.
- 7) **Avoid tricking test-takers:** As faulty as they are, tests exist to measure knowledge. Never use questions or answer options that could trick a learner. If a question or its options can be interpreted in two ways or if the difference between options is too subtle, then find a way to rewrite it.

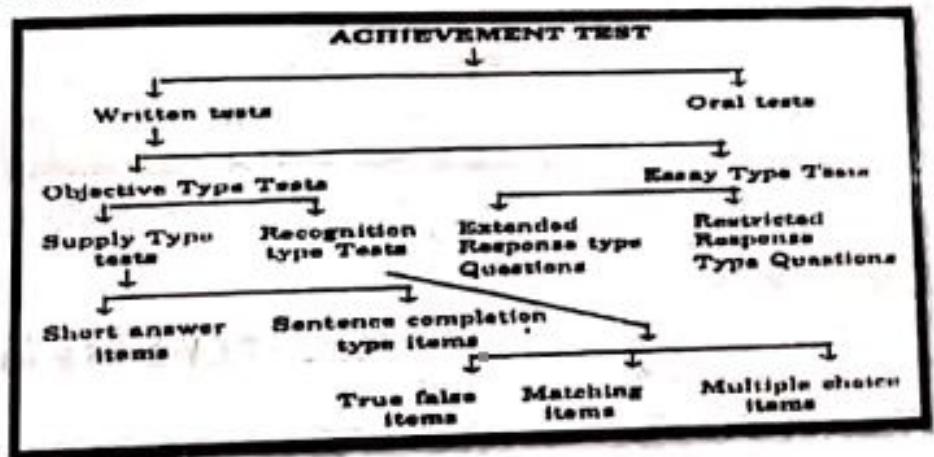
Types of Test:

Types of Written Tests: There are two types of written tests which are carried out to determine the performance of students.

1. Objective Type Tests
2. Essay Type Tests.

1. Objective Type Tests:

Objective type test items are highly structured test items. It requires the pupils to supply a word or two or to select the correct answer from a number of alternatives. The answer of



the item is fixed one. Objective type items are most efficient to measure different instructional objectives. Objective type tests are also called as 'new type tests'. These are designed to overcome some of the great limitations of traditional essay type tests.

Objective type tests can be classified into two broad categories:

(a) **Supply/Recall Type:** Supply type items are those in which answers are not given in the question. The students supply their answer in the form of a word, phrase, number or symbol. These items are also called as 'free response' type items.

Supply type test also divide in to two parts:

1. **Short answer type:** In the first case the pupil has to recall a response from his past experience to a direct question.

2. **Completion type:** in the second case the pupil may be asked to supply a word or words missing from a sentence.

(b) **Selection/Recognition Type:** In the recognition type items the answer is supplied to the examinee along with some distracters. The examinee has to choose the correct answers

from among them. So that these tests are known as 'Selection type'. As the answer is fixed and given so some call it 'Fixed response type' items.

The recognition type test items are further classified into following types:

a) **True False Items:** True false items otherwise known as alternate response items consists of a declaratory statement or a situation where the pupil is asked to mark true or false, right or wrong, correct or incorrect, yes or no, agree or disagree etc. Only two possible choices are given to pupils. These items measure the ability of the pupil to identify the correct statements of facts, definition of terms, statement of principles and the like.

b) **Matching Items:** It consists of "two parallel columns with each word, number or symbol in one column being matched to a word, sentence or phrase in the other column." The first column for which matching is made are called as 'Premises' and the second column from which the selections are made are called 'Responses'. On the basis of which the matching will be made are described in the 'Directions'.

c) **Multiple-Choice Type Items:** Multiple choice type items are the most widely used objective type test items. These items can measure almost all the important learning outcomes coming under knowledge, understanding and application. It can also measure the abilities that can be tested by means of any other item—short answer, true false, matching type or essay type.

The statement in a multiple choice type item is known as 'stem' of the item. The suggested solutions are called as alternatives, or choices or options. The correct alternative is called as the answer and the other alternatives are known as distracters or decoys or foils. In the test the examinees are directed to read the stem and to select the correct answer.

Essay Type Tests:

In class room testing essay type tests are very popularly used. Especially we found its intensive use in the higher education.

Essay type tests are those tests in which the examinee is asked to discuss, enumerate, compare state, evaluate, analyze, summaries or criticize, includes writing at a specified length on a given topic involving the process listed above. In essay type tests pupil are free to select, relate and present ideas in their own words. So that the distinctive feature of essay type test is the freedom of response.

Essay type tests can be divided into two categories according to the freedom provided to the pupils:

(a) **Restricted Response Type Tests:** These classifications are made on the basis of degree of freedom provided to the pupil in answering the test. The content and the response are limited in the restricted response type questions. Content is restricted by directing the student to discuss specific aspects of the topic. Responses are restricted by the form of question.

Example: Explain five causes of failure of Basic Education?

(b) **Extended Response Type Test:** Extended response type test items are those which "allows pupils to select any factual information that they think is pertinent, to organize the answer in accordance with their best judgment, and to integrate and evaluate ideas as they deem appropriate"

375) is the procedure to adapt, to check or judge the ability of learner.

- a) Test
- b) Instrument
- c) Procedure
- d) None of these

376) used to identify student's strength and weaknesses in past and present learning.

- a) Proficiency test
- b) Diagnostic test
- c) Achievement test
- d) Intelligent test

377) are to assess intelligence and knowledge.

- a) Achievement test
- b) Diagnostic test
- c) Placement test
- d) Aptitude test

378) Which of the following measure the mental ability of an individual?

- a) Personality test
- b) Aptitude test
- c) Intelligent test
- d) Proficiency test

379) Which of the following test are helpful in giving educational and vocational guidance to students?

- a) Scholastic aptitude test
- b) Primary mental ability test
- c) Differential aptitude test battery
- d) General aptitude test battery

380) How many factors identified by Thurston in primary mental ability?

- a) 5
- b) 6
- c) 7
- d) 8

(Number facility, spatial perception, verbal comprehension, work fluency, reasoning, rote memory)

381) For which age group Primary Mental Ability test are suggested?

- a) 10 to 15
- b) 11 to 17
- c) 12 to 18
- d) 13 to 19

382) The differential Aptitude Test is a multiple aptitude test battery design to measure grades..... students.

- a) 7 to 12
- b) 8 to 13
- c) 9 to 14
- d) 11 to 16

383) Differential aptitude test assessesdifferent type of ability.

- a) 5
- b) 6
- c) 7
- d) 8

(Verbal reasoning, numerical ability, abstract reasoning, space relation, mechanical reasoning, clerical speed and accuracy, spelling, grammar)

384) Which aptitude test is work related cognitive test?

- a) Primary Mental Abilities test
- b) Differential Aptitude Test
- c) General Aptitude test
- d) None of these

385) Which country developed General Aptitude test for employment service?

- a) United State
- b) England
- c) France
- d) China

386) General Aptitude test consists of 1st tests, and.....factors.

- a) 6
- b) 7
- c) 8
- d) 9

(Intelligence, verbal aptitude, numerical aptitude, spatial aptitude, form

- perception, clerical perception, motor coordination, finger dexterity and manual dexterity)
- 387) Devices used in observation.....
- Check list
 - Rating scale
 - Score card
 - All of these
- 388) A is a set of categories design to elicit information about a quantitative or a qualitative attributes.
- Check list
 - Rating scale
 - Score card
 - All of these
- 389) How many types of rating scale?
- 2
 - 3
 - 4
 - 5
- (Descriptive, Numerical scale, the graphical scale)
- 390) When the rater influenced, the favorable attitude toward the person, then which type error occur?
- Personal bias
 - Halo effect
 - Logical effect
 - All of these
- 391) Such an error occurs when the characteristics or the trait to be rated is misunderstood.
- Logical error
 - Generosity error
 - Stringency error
 - Halo error
- 392)are designed to measure a student's performance in specific academic area such as reading, comprehension, written or oral.
- Performance test
 - Achievement test
 - Recommendation test
 - Feed back test
- 393) Which one is not relevant to a test?
- Matching the test items with learning outcome.
 - Selection must be representative item
 - Long announcement before during the test should made
 - Arranging the test according to a well defined criteria
- 394) How many types of achievement test?
- 2 (Written, and oral test)
 - 3
 - 4
 - 5
- 395) How many types of written test?
- 8
 - 6
 - 4
 - 2 (Objective type and essay type)
- 396) Objective type test also divide in.....types.
- 2 (Supply type and recognition type)
 - 3
 - 4
 - 5
- 397) Short answer question is a type of
- Recognition type test
 - Extended response
 - Supply type test
 - Essay type test
- 398) Short answer question is a part of.
- Objective type test
 - Essay type test
 - Both a and b
- 399) Multiple choices item is a type of
- Supply type test
 - Recognition type test
 - Extended response type test

- 400) The first column for which matching is made are called.....
- Responses
 - Premises
 - Linker
 - Matcher
- 401) The second column from which the selection is made is called.....
- Responses
 - Direction
 - Premises
 - Acceptor
- 402) The statement in a multiple choice type items is known as.....of the item.
- Base
 - Pillar
 - Stem
 - All of these
- 403) Which type of test is used to judge the specific knowledge of the learner within the whole content in minimum time?
- Objective type test
 - Essay type test
 - Both a and b
 - None of these
- 404) Which one is not the part of recognition type test?
- True false
 - Supply type
 - Matching item
 - Multiple choice
- 405) Which type of test has two columns?
- Multi choice answer
 - Matching answer
 - Matching columns
 - True false
- 406) Who is the founder of IQ?
- Alfred Binet
 - Rayon
 - Johen Dewey
 - Robert Salvin
- 407) When IQ concept is presented?
- 1885
 - 1897
 - 1905
 - 1911
- 408) A teacher made test is an example of.....
- Standardized test
 - Accurate test
 - Cheap test
 - Performance test
- 409) Which chart is used for the specification of test items?
- TOP
 - TOQ
 - TOS
 - TOG
- 410) Systematic error is associated with...
- Validity
 - Reliability
 - Both a and b
 - None of these
- 411) A teacher must have mastery over his subject for.....
- Alertness
 - Making impact on students
 - Interest
 - Making teaching effective
- 412) Immediate outcome of teaching is....
- Change in the behavior of the students in desirable direction
 - Development of total personality of students
 - Building character of the students
 - Getting selected for a suitable job
- 413) Main role of teacher is identified with a.....
- Planner
 - Manager
 - Leader
 - motivato

- 414) Which one is the traditional style of teaching?
 a) Autocratic style
 b) Permissive style
 c) Both a and b
 d) None of these
- 415) Autocratic style teaching is.....
 a) Teacher center
 b) Student center
 c) Society center
 d) All of these
- 416) In which style teacher is more active and student are passive listener?
 a) Autocratic style
 b) Permissive style
 c) Both a and b
- 417) Which of the following is an autocratic strategy type?
 a) Lecture strategy
 b) Demonstration strategy
 c) Tutorial strategy
 d) All of these
- 418) Which one is the oldest traditional strategy in teaching?
 a) Demonstration
 b) Program instruction
 c) Lecture strategy
 d) Tutorials strategy
- 419) Lecture strategy originated from which philosophy?
 a) Idealism
 b) Functionalism
 c) Pragmatism
 d) constructivism
- 420) Lecture strategy teaching is not effective at.....
 a) Primary level
 b) Secondary level
 c) Higher level
- 421) Which of the following is a visual approach to examining information, ideas and processes?
 a) Lecture method
 b) Demonstration method
 c) Tutorial method
 d) All of these
- 422) Demonstration methods focus on cognitive and..... objectives
 a) Personality
 b) Affective
 c) Psychomotor
 d) Attitude
- 423) In which method of teaching skill can be developed by imitation?
 a) Lecture method
 b) Tutorial method
 c) Demonstration method
- 424) Demonstration method teaching is very effective at.....
 a) Primary level
 b) Secondary level
 c) Higher level
 d) All of these
- 425) ...is following up study of lectures
 a) Lecture
 b) Demonstration
 c) Tutorial
 d) Programmed
- 426) Through which method of teaching teacher try to solve the affective problem, and develop cognitive domain of the learner.
 a) Tutorial
 b) Demonstration
 c) Programmed
 d) Lecture

The first step of the tutorial method is diagnosis. After delivering the class teacher tries to find out those students who have same problem in understanding the content. These students are divided into particular groups on the base of similar problem. The second step of tutorial method is prescription. In the second step teacher tries to generate teaching relating to the needs and ability of each group. These classes are known as tutorial classes. And the third step is follow up.

- 427) How many types of tutorial classes?
 a) 3
 b) 4
 c) 5
 d) 6
- 428) In which method teacher try to diagnoses the weak and problem face students?
 a) Demonstration
 b) Tutorial
 c) Lecture
 d) All of these
- 429) Which method is not effective in overcrowded classroom?
 a) Tutorial method
 b) Lecture method
 c) Demonstration method
 d) None of these
- 430) In which style of teaching both teacher and students participation is necessary?
 a) Autocratic style
 b) Permissive style
 c) Both a and b
 d) None of these
- 431) Permissive style of teaching strategy is.....
 a) Teacher center
 b) Parents center
 c) Society center
 d) Child center
- 432) Which of the following is permissive style method?
 a) Heuristic strategy
 b) Question-answer strategy
 c) Project strategy
 d) Group discussion strategy
 e) All of these
- 433) Who was the father of Heuristic strategy?
 a) Pollion
 b) Armstrong
 c) Kilpatric
- d) Dankar
- 434) Heuristic strategy also called.....
 a) Problem solving
 b) Experimental
 c) Activity strategy
 d) None of these
- 435) Which of the following teaching strategy based on "trial and error" theory?
 a) Question answer strategy
 b) Project strategy
 c) Group discussion strategy
 d) Heuristic strategy
- 436) Which teaching strategy to develop the power of self-expression?
 a) Demonstration
 b) Group discussion
 c) Heuristics strategy
 d) All of these
- 437) In the heuristics strategy teaching approach the role of.....is active throughout the.....process.
 a) Students, learning
 b) Teacher, teaching
 c) Parents, participating
 d) Society, correlating
- 438) Heuristics teaching strategy helps in achievingdevelopment of the child.
 a) Cognitive
 b) Affective
 c) Psychomotor
 d) All of these
- 439) Which teaching method is not used in primary school level?
 a) Demonstration method
 b) Lecture method
 c) Question answer strategy
 d) Heuristics strategy
- 440) Question answer strategy of teaching is also called.....
 a) Relaxed method
 b) Socratic method

- c) Al-farabhi method
d) Discussing method
- 441) According to Socrates How many steps in question-answer strategy of teaching?
a) 3
b) 4
c) 5
d) 6
- 442) Which teaching strategy is useful at all level of education?
a) Heuristics strategy
b) Question-answer strategy
c) Group discussion strategy
d) All of these
- 443) According to Kilpatrick, the types of projects are.....
a) 2
b) 3
c) 4
d) 5
- 444) Which type of teaching strategy focus on child socialization?
a) Question-answer strategy
b) Project strategy
c) Heuristic strategy
d) All of these
- 445) Through project strategy teaching, focus on to achieve.....objective.
a) Cognitive
b) Affective
c) Psychomotor
d) All of these
- 446) According to Kilpatrick the first type of project strategy is.....
a) Constructive
b) Artistic (2)
c) Problem-solving (3)
d) Group-work (4)
- 447) Which project type is generally allotted in the aesthetic field of life? E.g. in music, drawing, painting, art and culture.
a) Constructive
b) Artistic
c) Problem-solving
d) None of these
- 448) In which type of discussion, the matter to be discussed is highly structured, proper schedule and rules are followed?
a) Formal discussion
b) Informal discussion
c) Both a and b
d) None of these
- 449) The teacher role in Formal discussion as a.....of group
a) Motivator
b) Facilitator
c) Leader
d) Cooperator
- 450) Who lead an informal group discussion?
a) Teacher
b) Monitor
c) Outstanding student
d) Principle
- 451) Which teaching strategy helps in developing self confidence among the learner?
a) Group discussion
b) Lecture method
c) Project method
d) Question answer
- 452) In which strategy of teaching, students-teacher has to play the role of a teacher as well as learner. It is just like a drama.
a) Discussion strategy
b) Project strategy
c) Role playing strategy
d) All of these
- 453) For a teacher teaching a class with large strength, which of the techniques is best?
a) Debate, discussions, practical
b) Group work with a lecture
c) Lecture and class notes
d) Self-study and asking question

- 454) All the teaching activities are performed to bring change in his.....
- Attitude
 - Performance
 - Personality
 - Behavior
- 455) How many variables involves in teaching?
- 2
 - 3
 - 4
 - 5
- 456) In teaching learning process the..... is the dependent variable.
- Teacher
 - Learner
 - Content
 - All of these
- 457) In the process of teaching, teacher plays the role of.....
- Dependent variable
 - Independent variable
 - Mediating variable
 - None of these
- 458) The content of teaching, strategies, tactics of teaching and techniques of motivation is.....
- Dependent variable
 - Independent variable
 - Intervening variable
 - All of these
- 459) According to James B. Thyne how many operations in teaching?
- 3
 - 4
 - 5
 - 6
- (Pre active phase, Interactive phase, Post active phase)
- 460) Formulation of instructional objectives is the part of which operation?
- Pre-active phase

- Interactive phase
 - Post active phase
 - None of these
- 461) In which phase of teaching operation teacher diagnosis of the learner?
- Pre active phase
 - Interactive phase
 - Post active phase
 - All of these
- 462) Which phase called evaluation phase?
- Pre active phase
 - Interactive phase
 - Post active phase
 - All of these
- 463) How many elements of teaching model?
- 3
 - 4
 - 5
 - 6
- (Focus, Syntax, Social system, Support system, Application)
- 464) Which element of teaching-model defines the specific objectives of teaching-learning process?
- Syntax
 - Focus
 - Social system
 - Application
- 465) Which element of teaching-model involves in structure of activities?
- Focus
 - Social system
 - Support system
 - Syntax
- 466) Which element define classroom climate, role of teacher and learner, form of motivation?
- Application
 - Social system
 - Syntax
 - Support system

467) Element of teaching "Support system" helps in.....

- a) Method of teaching
- b) Evaluation method
- c) **Both a and b**
- d) None of these

468) According to Hough Duncan how many teaching models?

- a) 2
- b) 3
- c) 4
- d) 5

469) According to Smith, O.B, how many teaching models?

- a) 2
- b) 3
- c) 4
- d) 5

470) According to E.E. Habeden, how many teaching models?

- a) 2
- b) 3
- c) 4
- d) 5

471) Who developed Glaser's Basic teaching model?

- a) **Robert Glaser**
- b) James Glaser
- c) Nelson Glaser
- d) None of these

472) Who developed "developmental teaching model"?

- a) John Dewey
- b) J.Bruner
- c) **Jean Piaget**
- d) None of these

473) Who developed "concept attainment teaching model"?

- a) **J.Bruner**
- b) James Nelson
- c) John Dewey
- d) Flander

474) Who developed "Group investigation model"?

- a) James B. Thyne
- b) Nelson L. Bossing
- c) Rogers
- d) **John Dewey**

475) Simulating teaching means.....

- a) Teaching through lecture
- b) Teaching through project
- c) **Teaching through role play**
- d) None of these

476) According to Bloom described teaching as a.....process.

- a) Two polar
- b) **Tri-polar**
- c) 4 sided
- d) 8 sided

477) SOLO stands for.....

- a) **Structure of the observed learning outcome**
- b) System of the observed outcome
- c) Structure of the observed learning output
- d) System of observed learning output

478) SOLO taxonomy consists of levels.

- a) 2
- b) 3
- c) 4
- d) 5

479) We move from specific to general in.....

- a) **Inductive method**
- b) Deductive method
- c) Drill method
- d) Position method

480) American approach emphasizes on

- a) Teacher
- b) Content presentation
- c) Methods
- d) **Learning objective**

GENERAL SCIENCE

Class 4th

(جزل سائنس)

Understanding Ourselves

Unit No: 1

- 1) Ear receive sound signals and send them to our brain.
- 2) Teeth are used for chewing.
- 3) Teeth help in grinding food making it easy to digest.
- 4) Milk is a rich source of calcium.
- 5) Small children have milk teeth. Milk teeth are 20 in number.
- 6) Calcium keeps teeth healthy. Sources of calcium banana, eggs, spinach.
- 7) Skin tells us whether something is cold, warm, soft, hard, and smooth etc.
- 8) Muscles and bones work together to produce movements.
- 9) Bones help to protect our vital organs like heart, liver and lungs.
- 10) The food we chew passes down in to a sac like structure called stomach.
- 11) Skin protects the body from infections and provides a sense of feeling.
- 12) Heart pumps blood to the whole body.
- 13) Muscles are attached with bones.
- 14) Lungs absorb oxygen gas from the air.
- 15) Heart pumps blood to different parts of the body.
- 16) There are four chambers of hearts.
- 17) Femur is the longest and heaviest bone of the body.
- 18) Fibula is the thinnest bone of human body.

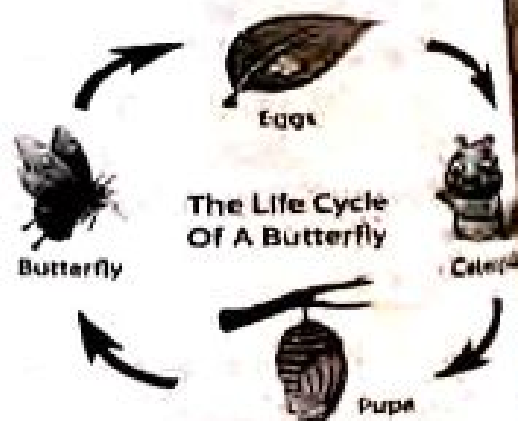
Exercise

- 1) Lungs are important because they -----.
- Contract and expand b) Absorb oxygen c) Release carbon dioxide
- 2) To make our muscles and bones healthy we should -----.
- Eat less food b) Exercise c) Use more salt
- 3) Which organ is control centre of the body-----.
- Stomach b) Heart c) Brain
- 4) A child may get rash if he/she-----.
- Doesn't bathe regularly b) Eats stale food c) Eat too much
- 5) Which of the following protect s us from infection?
- Hair b) Muscles c) Skin
- 6) Which pumps the blood to the whole body-----?
- Heart b) vein c) Brain

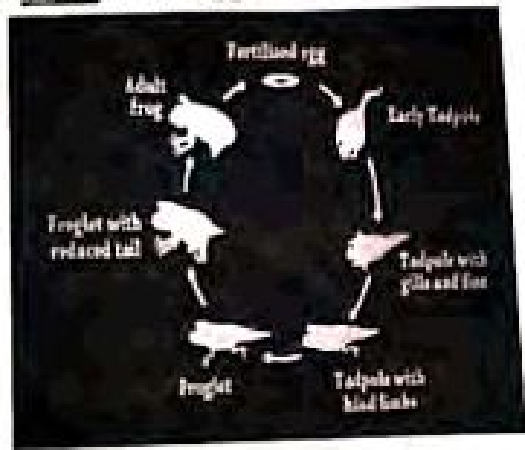
- 25) Plant can prepare their own food but animals cannot.
- 26) Air is present all around the earth.
- 27) Air contains gases like Nitrogen, Oxygen, and Carbon dioxide.
- 28) Plants absorb carbon dioxide from the air during day time to prepare their food.
- 29) Water is one of the most important requirements of living things.
- 30) Animal and plant bodies consist of 70% of water.
- 31) Plants prepare their foods in the presence of sunlight.
- 32) Most of the plants produced seed. These seeds grow in to young plants seedling.
- 33) The similar characters are transferred by the parents to their young ones this process is called heredity.
- 34) Brothers and sisters born from the same parents have different facial features, structures and habits. These differences are called variations.
- 35) Food, water, sunlight, and air are needed for all living things to survive.
- 36) Food is very important because it helps an organism to grow.
- 37) All organisms use oxygen for respiration.
- 38) Human beings and animals moves from one place to other place. This type of movement is called Locomotion.
- 39) Growth, movement and reproduction are some of the characteristics of living organisms.
- 40) Different stages of life cycle of many insects are egg, larva, pupa, adult insect.
- 41) A kitten looks like a cat and a puppy looks like a dog.

Butterfly Life Cycle

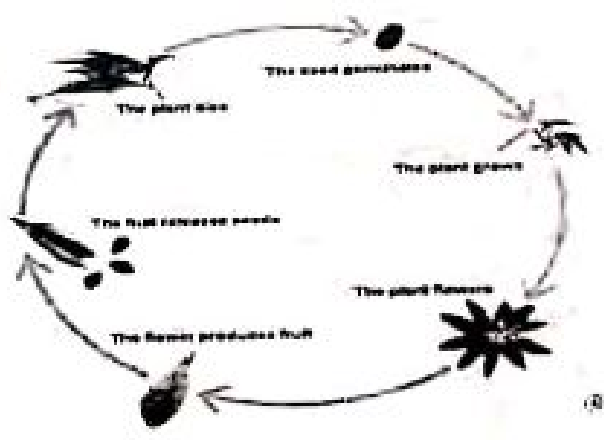
- 42) 1) Egg: Butterfly eggs are laid on plants called Host plants. They are super small and placed on a leaf by female butterfly. The egg stage usually lasts several weeks before caterpillar (larva) come out from the egg.
- 43) 2) Caterpillar (Larva): The caterpillar first feeds on the shell from which it is born. And then start feeding on the leaves and start to grow. Caterpillars have different shapes and will go through a series of stage is called instars.
- 44) 3) Chrysalis (Pupa): It then forms a protective layer around itself. This stage is called chrysalis.
- 45) 4) Butterfly: after the pupa stage, the adult butterfly has 4 wings and 6 legs. It may take 3 hours for the butterfly's wings to dry and then the butterfly can fly.
- 46) Life Cycle of a Frog: Other animals (including beetles, frogs, and butterflies) go through a process called metamorphosis. Metamorphosis is a big word that means changing from one form into another.
- 47) A frog begins life as a fertilized egg.



- 48) The eggs float on water in a jelly mass and the jelly is called **spawn**.
- 49) The eggs will soon hatch into **tadpoles**. It feed on the **yolk** of the egg from which it hatches.
- 50) After few days it has **gills and Fin appear and tail elongate**. The tadpole swims, eats plants and algae from the water, and grows for several weeks.
- 51) After few days external gill disappear and tadpole develop hind **limbs**.
- 52) After few days tadpole develop in to **Froglet** and develop **forelimbs** and **lungs** for **breathing**.
- 53) Final stage tail become smaller and finally disappears and **frog** enters the **adult stage**.

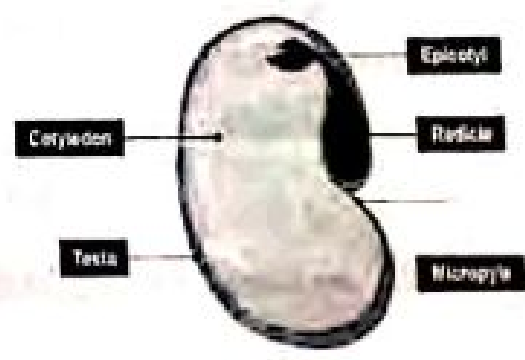


- 54) **The Life Cycle of a Plant:** The plant starts life as a **seed**, which germinates and grows into a **plant**.
- 55) The mature plant produces **flowers**, which are fertilized and produce seeds in a fruit or seedpod.
- 56) The plant eventually dies, leaving seeds which germinate to produce **new plants**.
- 57) **Annuals** take **one year** to complete their life cycle.
- 58) **Biennials** take **two years** to complete their life cycle, germinating and growing roots and leaves in their first year, flowering, setting seed and dying in their second year.
- 59) **Perennials** live for **several years** after germination.
- 60) **Monocarpic** plants produce seeds only **once**, but may take several years to grow to maturity. The **Talipot Palm** may live for **60** years or more before it produces flowers and seeds, and it then dies.



Structure of a Seed:

- 61) **Testa:** It is the **outer coat** of the seed that **protects** the embryonic plant.
- 62) **Micropyle:** It is a **tiny pore** in the testa that lies on the opposite of the tip of the **radicle**. It permits water to enter the embryo before active germination.
- 63) **Cotyledon:** In some plants, this contains high quantities of starch and will provide a **source of food** for the developing embryo prior to germination, in other plants this role is performed by an **endosperm**.
- 64) **Radicle:** This is the embryonic root which will develop into the **primary root** of the plant.
- 65) **Plumule:** This is the embryonic shoot. It appears as a bud which will give rise to the shoot and the remaining structures in the plant.
- 66) **Endosperm:** In many plants, a separate part for storage of starch develops and this is called the **endosperm**. It is seen in **maize** and **wheat**.



Exercise

- 67) Some animals lay eggs while some produce.....
 a) Babies b) Seeds
 c) Adults d) All of the above
- 68) Plants prepare their food in the presence of
 a) Sand b) Sunlight
 c) Oxygen d) sugar
- 69) Outer seed coat is.....
 a) Testa b) Tegmen
 c) Hilum d) Function
- 70) Seed develops from.....
 a) Ovary b) Embryo
 c) Ovule d) Embryo sac
- 71) A gas required for germination of pea seed is.....
 a) Nitrogen b) Oxygen
 c) Hydrogen d) Water Vapors
- 72) During seed germination, seed coat ruptures due to.....
 a) Differentiation of Cotyledons b) Sudden increase in cell division
 c) Massive imbibition of water d) None of these
- 73) A seed is transformed into a plant by the process of
 a) Reproduction b) Growth
 c) Movement d) nutrition
- 74) A human baby is similar to human, this property is called
 a) Locomotion b) Growth
 c) Reproduction d) Heredity
- 75) Pupa is transformed into.....
 a) Larva b) Adult
 c) Egg d) Baby
- 76) The eggs float on water in a jelly mass and the jelly is called.....
 a) Larva b) Adult
 c) Egg d) Spawn
- 77) Final stage tail become smaller and finally disappears and frog enters the
 a) Adult stage b) Adult
 c) Egg d) Baby
- 78) Frogs fall under the classification.....
 a) Reptile b) Fish
 c) Amphibians d) Mammals
- 79) Amphibians live.....
 a) In water b) On land
 c) Both in water and on land d) I'm not sure

- 80) Potato, wheat, rice, corn and all types of sweets fruits contains carbohydrates (sugars).
- 81) Food which contains proteins is meat, chicken, egg, pulses, milk, etc.
- 82) Proteins are a building block of our body.
- 83) Nails, hair, also made up of protein.
- 84) Fats provide more energy as compared to carbohydrates and proteins. Oil, ghee, milk, butter, etc.
- 85) Vitamins are founds mostly in fruits, and vegetables.
- 86) Vitamin D is found in milk.
- 87) Vitamin A in carrots.
- 88) Vitamin C in orange.
- 89) Vitamin B in leafy green vegetables.
- 90) A diet which contains all the food groups in proper amount is called a balance diet.
- 91) A diet missing any one of the food groups is called an unbalanced diet.
- 92) Carbohydrates, proteins, fats, vitamins and minerals are major groups of food.
- 93) Carbohydrates are an instant source of energy for our body.
- 94) Vitamins and minerals are needed for growth.
- 95) Personal hygiene and cleanliness keep us healthy.
- 96) Fats are present in volk of egg.
- 97) Flesh of our body is made up of proteins.
- 98) To keep healthy we need balanced diet.
- 99) Potato is a rich source of carbohydrates.
- 100) Hygiene means to keep ourselves healthy.

Exercise

- 101) Which food group provides instant energy to the body.....
- a) Fats
b) Proteins
c) Carbohydrates
d) Vitamins
- 102) Healing of wounds is helped by.....
- a) Fats
b) Proteins
c) Carbohydrates
d) Vitamins
- 103) If we eat equal amounts of carbohydrates, proteins, fats and vitamins, which one of them will provide more energy to the body?
- a) Fats
b) Carbohydrates
c) Proteins
d) vitamins
- 104) Retinol is the scientific name of which Vitamin?
- a) Vitamin A
b) Vitamin D
c) Vitamin K
d) Vitamin C
- 105) Which food group is instant source of energy?
- a) Fats
b) Carbohydrates
c) Proteins
d) Vitamins

Matter and its States

Unit No: 5

- 127) Anything which occupies space and has mass is called **Matter**.
- 128) Matter found in **three** states, solid, liquid, gas.
- 129) **Solid** objects are hard, have fixed shape and volume.
- 130) **Liquids** have fixed volume but do not have fixed shape.
- 131) **Gases** have no fixed shape and no fixed volume.
- 132) **Water** is called a **universal solvent**, because it can dissolve many things.
- 133) When solids like **sugar** and **salt** are added to water they solve in water such solids are called **soluble solids**.
- 134) Solids which do not dissolve in liquids are called **insoluble solids**, for example **sands**.
- 135) **Decantation** method is used for separation of insoluble solids from the mixture.
- 136) **Filtration** method is used for separation of insoluble solids from a liquid by passing it through a filter paper.
- 137) On heating a liquid converts in to **gas**.

Exercise

- 138) Filtration is used to separate insoluble solid from.....
 a) Solid
 b) **Liquid**
 c) Gas
 d) All the three
- 139) The substance which has no fixed shape and fixed volume is called.....
 a) Solid
 b) **Liquid**
 c) **Gas**
 d) None of these
- 140) Which one of the following is a liquid.....
 a) Hydrogen
 b) **Carbon dioxide**
 c) Sui gas
 d) **Water**
- 141) Which one is dissolving in water in the following.....
 a) Sand
 b) **Stone**
 c) **Salt**
 d) All of them
- 142) Which one has fixed volume but do not have fixed shape.....
 a) Solid
 b) **Liquid**
 c) Gas
 d) All of these
- 143) Which one has no fixed volume and fixed shape.....
 a) Solid
 b) **Liquid**
 c) **Gas**
 d) All of these
- 144) Particles of matter have following characteristics.....
 a) They constantly move
 b) they attract each other
 c) they are very small
 d) **All of the above**
- 145) Which method is used for separation of insoluble solids from the mixture?
 a) **Decantation**
 b) Determination
 c) Cleanation
 d) All of these

- 146) Heat is a form of energy.
- 147) The degree of hotness or coldness of a body is known as its temperature.
- 148) The instrument through which we find the exact temperature of a body is called thermometer.
- 149) The liquid thing in thermometer is called mercury.
- 150) There are two common scale are used for find the hotness or coldness of any body.
1) Celsius scale or Centigrade Scale (C) 2) Fahrenheit Scale (F)
- 151) A small thermometer used to measure human body temperature is called clinical thermometer.
- 152) Fahrenheit scale is marked from 95° F to 108° F.
- 153) Centigrade scale is marked from 35° C to 42° C.
- 154) The average temperature of healthy person is 98.6° F or 37° C.
- 155) Laboratory thermometer is marked from -10° C to 110° C.
- 156) The boiling point of water is 100° C.
- 157) The freezing point of water is 0° C.
- 158) Mercury and alcohol are used in thermometer.

Exercise

- 159) Thermometer is an instrument which is used for measuring.....
a) Temperature b) Heat
c) Speed d) Sound
- 160) The clinical thermometer has a range from.....
a) 35—42° C b) 30—40° C
c) 125—45° C d) 35—50° C
- 161) Boiling point of water is.....
a) 10° C b) 100° C
c) 1000° C d) 50° C
- 162) Freezing point of water is.....
a) 0° C b) 100° C
c) 1000° C d) 50° C
- 163) The liquid thing in thermometer is called.....
a) Acid c) Water
c) Mercury d) None of these
- 164) Metals are the best.....
a) Insulator of heat
c) Conductors of light b) Conductors of heat
d) Insulators of electricity
- 165) An example of conductor of heat is.....
a) Paper
c) Air b) Cloth
d) Aluminum
- 166) The degree of hotness and coldness of a body is known as it's.....
a) Status b) Form
c) Creature d) Temperature

- 167) A force is a push or pull exerted by one object on another.
 168) A force can change the shape and size of an object.
 169) The speed of an object is the distance covered in unit time.
 170) A machine is any device which helps to make our work easier.
 171) Scissors, hammer, wheel barrow are simple machines we use in our daily life.
 172) A force can stop moving body.

Exercise

- 173) Lifting a box is.....
 a) Stretching
 b) Twisting
 c) Pushing
 d) pulling
- 174) Screw driver and scissor are called
 a) Simple machines
 b) Cutters
 c) Lifter
 d) Complex machines
- 175) Speed of a car can be changed by
 a) Hammering
 b) Stretching
 c) Twisting
 d) Applying force
- 176) An example of simple machine is
 a) Stapler
 b) Electric generator
 c) Steam engine
 d) Electric motor
- 177) Force can.....
 a) Speed up
 b) Slowdown
 c) Stop an object
 d) all of them
- 178) Friction between moving parts of machine causes.....
 a) Heat
 b) Light
 c) Energy
 d) Oil
- 179) When up thrust is equal to weight of an object, it.....
 a) Sinks
 b) Floats
 c) Moves
 d) Stops
- 180) A force which occurs when two surfaces come in contact and slows down motion while acting in.....
 a) Opposite direction
 b) Same direction
 c) Same and opposite direction
 d) Both a and b
- 181) Which is not a type of simple machine
 a) Spring
 b) Screw
 c) Pulley
 d) Wedge
- 182) Which of these is not an example of an inclined plane?
 a) Ladder
 b) Stair
 c) Wall
 d) Driveway
- 183) Force of friction can be reduce by help of
 a) Ball bearing
 b) Lubricants
 c) Cushion surface
 d) All of them

Introduction to sound

Unit No: 1

- 184) **Sound** is always produced by a **vibrating body**.
 185) **Sound** can travel through **solids, liquids, and gases**.
 186) A sound having a **pleasant effect** on us is called a **pleasant or musical sound**.
 187) A sound having **unpleasant effect** on our ears is called **noise**.
 188) Loud and unpleasant sounds all around us are called **noise pollution**.
 189) Noise pollution causes damage to our **ears and brain**.
 190) Sound cannot travel in **vacuum**.
 191) Sound needs a **medium** to travel.
 192) **Snakes** don't have ears. They feel the vibrations by their tongue and detect their
and enemy.

Exercise

- 193) The pleasant effect of sound is.....
 a) **Music**
 b) Loud sound
 c) Low sound
 d) Noise
- 194) Noisy environment is due to
 a) Slow wind
 b) **Unpleasant sound**
 c) Music
 d) Pleasant sound
- 195) Sound cannot travel in
 a) Liquids
 b) **Vacuum**
 c) Sounds
 d) gases
- 196) Sound waves produced by.....
 a) Linear motion
 b) Circular motion
 c) **Vibrating motion**
 d) Transitional motion
- 197) Loudness of sound varies directly with vibrating body's.....
 a) **Amplitude**
 b) Quality
 c) Quantity
 d) Pitch
- 198) Sensation of sound persists in our brain for about.....
 a) 0.001s
 b) 0.2s
 c) **0.1s**
 d) 10s
- 199) Sound energy passing per second through a unit area held perpendicular is called.....
 a) **Intensity**
 b) Frequency
 c) Quality
 d) Amplitude
- 200) Sound passes from one place to another in the form of.....
 a) Rays
 b) **Waves**
 c) Energy
 d) Light
- 201) Sound waves have.....
 a) Amplitude only
 b) Frequency and wavelength
 c) **Amplitude, frequency and wavelength**
 d) Amplitude and wave length
- 202) Pitch of sound depends upon.....
 a) **Frequency**
 b) Distance of sound
 c) Amplitude
 d) Temperature

- 203) Conductors are materials through which electricity can pass. (Iron, aluminum, gold, copper)
- 204) Insulators do not let electricity to pass through them. (rubber, plastic, wood, glass)
- 205) The pathway of current is called a circuit.
- 206) When the wire is connected and the bulb is lit, this is called a closed circuit.
- 207) When the wire is disconnected and the bulb is off, this is called an open circuit.
- 208) The property of magnet to attract magnetic thing is called magnetism.
- 209) The things which are attracted towards the magnet are called magnetic material.
- 210) The things which a magnet does not attract are called non-magnetic materials.
- 211) The Like pole of magnet repels each other.
- 212) The opposite pole of magnet attract with each other.
- 213) Magnets are used to lift heavy loads.
- 214) Electromagnets are used in many appliances like TV, Radio, and Fan etc.
- 215) We need electricity to run an electricity fan.

Exercise

- 216) Plastic and rubber cannot allow electricity to pass because they are.....
a) Conductor b) Insulators c) Soft d) Hard
- 217) North Pole repels the Pole.
a) South b) North c) East d) West
- 218) The path through which a current flows is called
a) Dry cell b) Connecting wires c) A bulb d) A circuit
- 219) The things which are attracted by a magnet are.....
a) Non-magnetic b) Magnetic c) Plastic d) Wood
- 220) Strength of magnetic field is known as
a) Flux b) Magnetic strength c) Density d) Magnetic flux density
- 221) Weakest force in nature is
a) Electric force b) Gravitational force c) Weak force d) Magnetic force
- 222) A magnetic field exists around.....
a) Iron b) Copper c) Aluminum d) Moving Charges
- 223) The use of permanent magnets is not made in.....
a) Magnetos b) Energy matters c) Transformers d) Loud speaker
- 224) In the left hand rule, fore finger always represents.....
a) Voltage b) Current c) Magnetic field d) Direction
- 225) The phenomenon by which attracts pieces of iron.....
a) Magnetism b) Naturalism c) Electromagnetism d) Materialism
- 226) The straight line passing through the two poles of magnet is called.....
a) Real axis b) Cartesian axis c) Magnetic axis d) Imaginary axis
- 227) A substance that attracts pieces iron.....
a) Conductor b) Semiconductor c) Magnet d) all of the above
- 228) Magnetic moment is a
a) Pole strength b) Universal constant c) Scalar quantity d) Vector quantity

Movements of the Earth

- 229) Earth is the part of solar system.
- 230) The earth spins on its axis to create day and night.
- 231) The earth revolves around the sun to create seasons.
- 232) Earth's axis of rotation is tilted at 23.5°.
- 233) The earth takes 23 hours, 56 minutes and 4 seconds for one complete rotation.
- 234) The Earth spins on its axis.
- 235) The spin of the Earth creates day and night.
- 236) The earth revolves around the sun. It takes about 365 days and 6 hours to make one revolution around the sun.
- 237) Earth is divided by equator into two hemispheres. 1) Northern Hemisphere
2) Southern Hemisphere

Exercise

- 238) If it is summer, the hemisphere will be tilted.....
 - a) Towards the sun
 - b) Away from the sun
 - c) Near the sun
 - d) None of the above
- 239) If the earth was tilted on its axis there would be no.....
 - a) Seasons
 - b) Day and night
 - c) Rain
 - d) Beat
- 240) Where there is summer in the northern hemisphere, there is in the southern hemisphere.
 - a) Summer
 - b) Winter
 - c) Spring
 - d) autumn
- 241) The earth takes about..... to complete one rotation around its axis.
 - a) 365 days
 - b) 24 hours
 - c) 1 Month
 - d) 48 hours
- 242) Leap year consists ofdays.
 - a) 370
 - b) 364
 - c) 366
 - d) None of the above
- 243) One extra day is added in leap year to the month of
 - a) April
 - b) May
 - c) March
 - d) February
- 244) Earth is divided byinto two hemispheres.
 - a) Prime Meridian
 - b) Latitude
 - c) Equator
 - d) Longitude
- 245) The side of Earth which faces the Sun have.....
 - a) Summer season
 - b) Day
 - c) Night
 - d) winter season
- 246) The longest day and the shortest night at these places occur on
 - a) 21st July
 - b) 21st June
 - c) 21st September
 - d) 22nd December

GENERAL SCIENCE

Class 5th

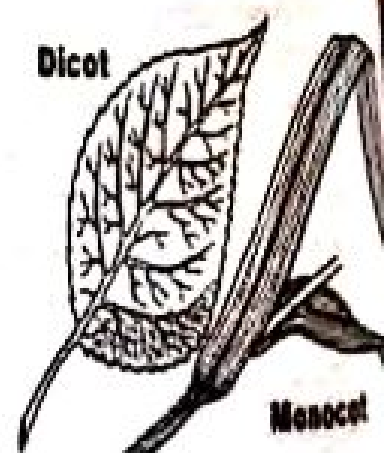
(جول ساتھ)

Classification of Living Things

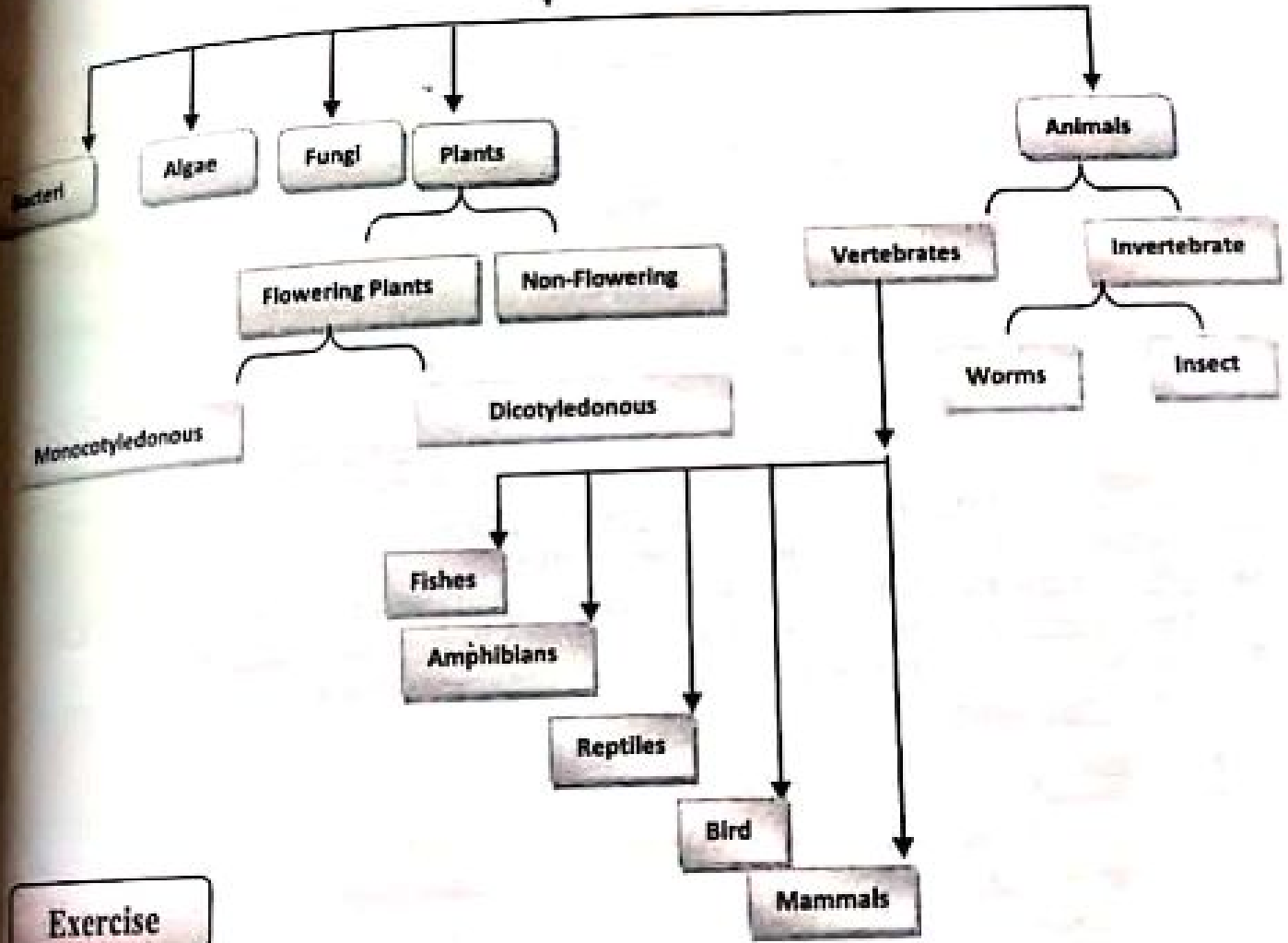
Unit No: 1

- Placing the things in to groups and subgroup in base of similarity is called **Classification**.
- All living things are divided in the following **five** groups.
- 1) **Bacteria**: Bacteria are very **small organisms**, which we cannot see with our naked eyes. Many of them are **harmful** and some of them are **beneficial**. In older classification, Bacteria were considered as plants but now they are kept in a separate kingdom called **monera**.
 - 2) **Algae**: Algae are **green** in color but they do not have **roots, stem, leaves, flowers and fruits**. Algae generally present in **water**. In order classification, algae were considered as plants but according to modern classification they are kept in a separate kingdom called **Protista**.
 - 3) **Fungi**: Cotton like fluffy mass appears on the stale bread. This fluffy structure is called **fungi**.
 - 4) **Plants**: Plants can **prepare their own food**. They are **green** in color. They have roots, stems, leaves etc. they are found in water and on land.
 - 5) **Animals**: Animals **cannot prepare their own food** and can move from one place to other place. Animals almost live everywhere, i.e. land, water, and air.
- Animals** are divided in to **two** large sub groups.
- 1) Vertebrates
 - 2) Invertebrates
- 1) **Vertebrates** are those animals which **have backbone** in their body.
 - Vertebrates are further divided in to **five classes**.
 - 1) **Fishes**: Fish live in water and **respire by gills**. There are many kinds of fishes like shark, Trout, Grass Carp; Rohu etc. are the example of fishes.
 - 2) **Amphibians**: Amphibians can live both in water and on land. Mostly their skin is moist and slippery. Examples Frog, toad etc.
 - 3) **Reptiles**: Reptile is completely **land vertebrates**. They lay eggs on land. Their skin is **hard and rough**. Example Snake, Crocodile, Tortoise etc.
 - 4) **Birds**: The body of birds is covered with feathers. Birds can fly easily with the help of their strong wings. Example Sparrow, eagle, parrots etc.
 - Some birds cannot fly but run, they are called **running birds**. Examples kiwi, ostrich.

- 18) **5) Mammals:** These vertebrates give birth to young ones and the mother the babies with her milk. They have hairs on their bodies. Example Goat, Buffalo, etc.
- 19) Human beings are also mammals.
- 20) Dolphin and whale are mammals.
- 21) Bat is a unique mammal that can fly in air.
- 22) Ostrich is the largest birds of the world.
- 23) Invertebrates are those organisms which do not have backbone in their body. Examples housefly, mosquito, ant, cockroach, butterfly, etc.
- 24) Invertebrates can be classified into two major groups.
- 25) **1) Insect:** The largest subgroup of invertebrate is Insect. Insect has three parts legs. Insect body divides in to three parts
1) Head 2) Thorax 3) Abdomen. And also have two antennae.
- 26) **2) Worms:** Worm is another subgroup of invertebrates.
- 27) Worm bodies are long, slender and mostly segmented.
- 28) Earth worm founds in damp soil.
- 29) Earth worms are therefore called as living Fertilizers or Bio-fertilizers.
- 30) Plants also classified in two subgroups.
- 31) **1) Non-Flowering Plants:** Non flowering plants do not bear flowers.
- 32) Moss and fern are example of non-flowering plants.
- 33) **2) Flowering plants:** Flowering plants produce flower for their reproduction.
- 34) Sunflower, rose, jasmine, wheat is examples of flowering plants.
- 35) Flowering plants also divide in to two groups.
- 36) **1) Monocotyledonous:** The plants having one cotyledon in their seeds are called monocot plant.
- 37) Maize, rice, wheat, oat, and grasses are the example of monocot.
- 38) Monocot leaves are narrow.
- 39) Monocot leaf, veins are parallel.
- 40) The flower of monocot has three parts or multiple of the numbers.
- 41) Monocot has fibrous roots.
- 42) **2) Dicotyledonous plants:** Seed of dicot plants are made up of two cotyledons.
- 43) Mango, lemon, gram, beans are examples of dicot.
- 44) Dicot leaves are wide.
- 45) Dicot leaf veins start from center, and make a network in the leaf.
- 46) The flower of dicot has four or five parts or multiple of the numbers.
- 47) Dicots have tap roots.
- 48) Classification of animals and plants is called Taxonomy.



Living Things



Exercise

- 49) Classification of animals and plants is called
- a) Taxonomy
 - b) Ecology
 - c) Morphology
 - d) Botany
- 50) Which one is a non-flowering plant?
- a) Sun flower
 - b) Moss
 - c) Jasmine
 - d) Rose
- 51) Running birds lost their ability of flight due to.....
- a) Their life style
 - b) Living in water
 - c) Having no enemies
 - d) Diseases
- 52) Identify reptile among the following.....
- a) Has hair on the body
 - b) Has hard rough skin
 - c) Feed baby on her milk
 - d) Gives birth to babies
- 53) Monocot plants can be differentiated from dicot plants due to.....
- a) Deep roots in the soil
 - b) Growth in deserts only
 - c) Hard and woody stem
 - d) Number of cotyledons

Microorganisms

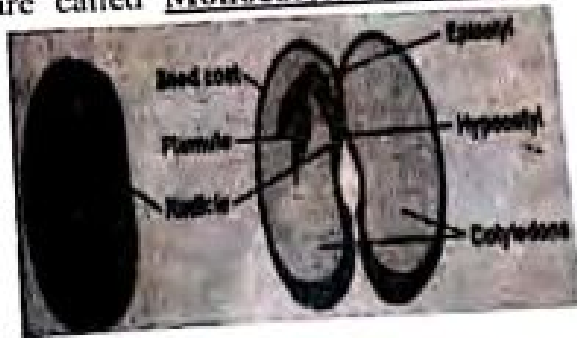
- 54) Viruses, bacteria and many fungi are microorganism.
- 55) Microorganism can only be seen with equipment called Microscope.
- 56) Virus was discovered by W-Stainly in 1935.
- 57) Virus can only survive inside a living cell. As they come out of the cell they crystals like nonliving things.
- 58) Viruses cause influenza, Measles and hepatitis.
- 59) Polio is caused by Virus.
- 60) Virus caused many diseases in animals like influenza, measles, chicken-pox, polio, hepatitis, aids etc.
- 61) Virus also caused many diseases in plants like destroy their leaves, stems, roots and fruits.
- 62) Bacteria are the most abundant living organism of the world.
- 63) Bacteria cause tuberculosis and cholera.
- 64) To control the bacterial diseases medicines called antibiotics are used.
- 65) Bacteria convert milk into yogurt. Bacteria help in baking.
- 66) Fungi cause ringworm and athlete's foot diseases.
- 67) Fungi are used in baking industry on a very large scale.
- 68) Microscope was invented by Dutch scientist, Antony Van Leeuwenhoek in 1667.
- 69) First antibiotic Penicillin was extracted from a fungus called penicillin.
- 70) Our body has the power to kill infectious organism. This power to control germs called immunity.

Exercise

- 71) Microorganism can only be seen with equipment called.....
 - a) Microscope
 - b) Spectroscope
 - c) Telescope
 - d) Stetyh
- 72) First antibiotic was extracted from a.....
 - a) Bacterium
 - b) Fungus
 - c) Virus
 - d) Plants
- 73) Hepatitis and polio are caused by.....
 - a) Fungi
 - b) Bacteria
 - c) Viruses
 - d) Mosses
- 74) The microorganism used in baking industry is.....
 - a) Penicillin
 - b) Yeast
 - c) Bacteria
 - d) Virus
- 75) Polio is caused by.....
 - a) Fungi
 - b) Virus
 - c) Bacteria
 - d) All of the above
- 76) All of these are benefits of bacteria except.....
 - a) Decomposition
 - b) Making pickle
 - c) Nitrogen
 - d) Conversion of milk in to yogurt

Seed Structure and Germination

- 77) The seed which have only one cotyledon are called Monocotyledonous seed.
 Example Wheat, rice, maize, barely.
- 78) The grain of maize is surrounded by a thin cover called testa or seed coat.
- 79) The upper thin coat of seed is called seed coat or cotyledon.
- 80) Between the cotyledons a small yellow structure is called embryo.
- 81) The coming out of a shoot and root from a seed is called seed germination.
- 82) Under the soil part of plant is called roots.
- 83) The origin from seed to become plants is called hypocotyls.
- 84) The first growth from seed is called Radical.
- 85) The seeds which are composed of two cotyledons are called Dicotyledonous seeds.
 Examples bean, pea, mango.
- 86) Cotyledons contain stored food for the growth of a new plant.
- 87) Cotyledons protect the baby plants or embryo inside the seed.
- 88) Condition necessary for germination of Seeds require soil, water, air, light and proper temperature for germination.



Exercise

- 89) Seed coat is called as.....
 a) Testa
 b) Endosperm
 c) Cotyledon
 d) Radical
- 90) Cotyledons are very important because they.....
 a) Store fertilizers
 b) Store water
 c) Store food
 d) Store air
- 91) A seed kept at low temperature does not grow because of not getting.....
 a) Light
 b) Air
 c) Water
 d) Proper temperature
- 92) The process in which seed grows into a new plant is called
 a) Germination
 b) Photosynthesis
 c) Respiration
 d) Fertilization
- 93) The optimum temperature for seed germination is 25°C to.....
 a) 25°C
 b) 20°C
 c) 35°C
 d) 30°C
- 94) The first structure develops from the embryo during germination.....
 a) Shoot
 b) flower
 c) Root
 d) None of these
- 95) The young plant present in the seed is called
 a) Testa
 b) Plumule
 c) Embryo
 d) radical

Environmental Pollution

Unit No: 4

- 96) **Environment:** Land, water, air and our surroundings make our environment.
- 97) **Pollution:** Pollution is a harmful change in our environment.
- 98) There are three main type of pollution.
(1) Air Pollution (2) Land Pollution (3) Water Pollution
- 99) **Air pollution** causes Asthma, skin and eye allergies, headache and lung disease.
- 100) **Ozone layer** protects earth from the sun harmful rays.
- 101) **Air pollution** is the main cause of **depletion of ozone layer**.
- 102) **Bio-degradable Materials:** Those materials which degraded by nature. Example
Bio-degradable materials are dead animals, plants, and left over foods.
- 103) **Non-Biodegradable materials:** Those materials cannot be degraded by natural methods. Plastic bags, empty cans, electricity wire, fused bulbs and broken parts machines are no biodegradable materials.
- 104) The main cause of **air pollution** is **burning of fuels**.

Exercise

- 105) Pollution is mainly caused by
- a) Animals b) Trees c) **People** d) Birds
- 106) The main cause of air pollution is
- a) **Burning of fuels** b) Cutting of forest c) Use of Fertilizers
- 107) Which of the following are non biodegradable materials.....
- a) Dead animals b) Dead plants c) **Plastic**
- 108) Which of the following produce harmful gases?
- a) Plants b) Animals c) **motor vehicles**
- 109) Which of the following things are biodegradables?
- a) Cans b) Glass c) **Dead plants**
- 110) The unfavorable alteration of environment due to human activities is termed as
- a) Ecological disturbance b) **Pollution** c) Catastrophe
- 111) Which of the following is the best indicator of SO₂ pollution.....
- a) **Lichen** b) Bryophyte c) Pteridophyte
- 112) CNG is a.....
- a) Polluted fuel b) **Clean fuel** c) Harmful fuel
- 113) Greenhouse gas is.....
- a) Nitrogen b) Oxygen c) **Carbon dioxide**
- 114) Heavy dust can cause
- a) Leaf blights b) Opening of stomata c) **Closure of stomata**
- 115) Minamata disease was caused by pollution of water by.....
- a) **Mercury** b) Lead c) Methyl iso cyanate
- 116) Most polluted river in the world is.....
- a) Yamuna b) Chenab c) **Ganga**
- 117) BOD stands for.....
- a) Biotic oxidation demand b) Biological oxidation Demand
- c) Biological oxygen demand d) **Biochemical oxygen demand**

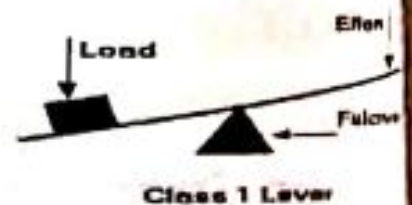
- 118) **Matter:** Anything that occupies space and has mass is called matter.
 119) **State of matter:** Matter exists in three States i.e. Solid, liquid, and gas.
 120) **Solid:** Solid has a defined shape and volume. Examples wood, glass, irons
 121) **Liquid:** Liquid has a definite volume but it does not have defined shape.
 122) **Liquid** flows easily. Examples water, milk, and oil etc.
 123) **Gas:** Gas has neither definite shape nor a definite volume.
 124) **Molecules** of gas are packed easily. Example air oxygen etc.
 125) **Evaporation** is the process of converting liquid in to gaseous state.
 126) **Condensation** is the process of converting gas in to liquid state.
 127) The process of converting solid in to liquid is called melting process.
 128) The process of converting liquid in to gas is called boiling process.
 129) The boiling point of water is 100°C.
 130) The melting point of pure water is 0°C.
 131) **Moisture** is the tiny drops of water present in the air.
 132) Different form of moisture is Fog, Dew, forest, snow, and rain.
 133) **Fog** is the droplets of water vapor suspended in the air and are much close to the ground.
 134) **Dew** is the moisture in the air that settles on plants due to cold.
 135) **Frost** When weather becomes cold and temperature falls to the freezing point forms is form.

Exercise

- 136) There are.....states of matter.
 a) 8 b) 3 c) 5 d) 6
- 137) State of matter which has definite shape and volume is called.....
 a) Solid b) Liquid c) Gas d) None of these
- 138) It fills all the space available.....
 a) Solid b) Liquid c) Gas d) None of these
- 139) Change of state from liquid to solid is called
 a) Freezing b) Boiling c) Evaporation d) Condensation
- 140) In water cycle, the sun plays important role in.....
 a) Evaporation b) Condensation c) Sublimation d) boiling
- 141) The attractive forces between molecules are stronger in.....
 a) Liquid b) Solid c) Gas d) All of them
- 142) Metal which can be melted even by warmth of human palm is.....
 a) Gallium b) Indium c) Aluminum d) Tungsten
- 143) Which process is the opposite of evaporation?
 a) Melting b) Freezing c) Boiling d) Condensation
- 144) Force of attraction and repulsion in gaseous molecules is.....
 a) Present b) Absent c) slight d) Huge
- 145) Particles of matter are.....
 a) Stationary b) Vibrating in one position c) In continuous motion

- 146) **Friction:** Friction is a force which opposes motion.
- 147) **Machine** is devices which helps us in doing our work and make our life easier
- 148) **Causes of friction:** All solid materials have some roughness. This roughness causes friction.
- 149) **Mass:** 1) Mass is the quantity of matter in an object. 2) Mass remains the same everywhere.
- 150) **Weight:** 1) The gravitational force acting on an object is called its weight. Weight does not remain the same everywhere.
- 151) **Friction** helps us in walking and running.
- 152) **Friction** prevents the vehicle from skidding.
- 153) Moving objects slow down due to friction.
- 154) **Friction** causes wastage of energy.
- 155) **Gravitational force** is the force of attraction that pulls all objects towards the centre of the earth.
- 156) The claw hammer is an example of class lever.
- 157) The SI unit of force is Newton (N).
- 158) The unit of Mass is Kg.
- 159) **Lever** is one of the simplest types of machine which helps us to do work more easily.
- 160) **Kinds of lever:** Lever is classified in to three classes based on relative position of the Fulcrum (F), the Effort (E), and the Load (L).

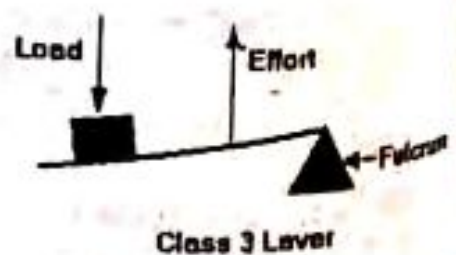
- 161) **Lever of class I:** In first class lever, the fulcrum is between the effort and the load. Examples Scissors, claw hammer and sea saw.



- 162) **Lever of Class II:** In the second lever, the load is between the fulcrum and the efforts. Examples Bottle opener, wheelbarrow, etc.



- 163) **Lever of Class III:** In third class lever the efforts is between the fulcrum and the load. Examples, Stapler, human arm, fishing rod.



- 164) **Balance forces** are equal and opposite in direction.
- 165) **Wedges** and inclined planes are simple machines which are frequently used in daily life.

which are frequently used in

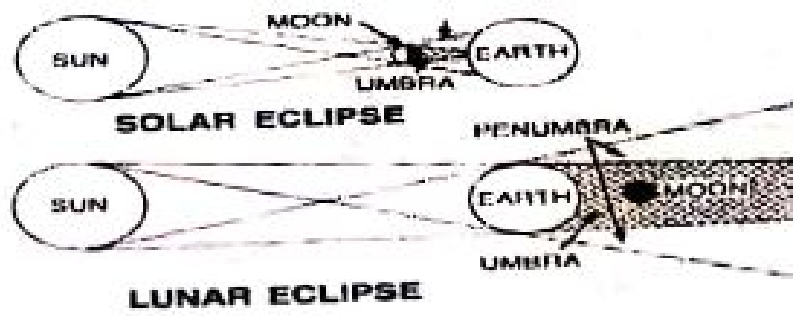
Exercise

- 166) Unite of force in SI is.....
 - a) Meter
 - b) Pound
 - c) Kilogram
 - d) Newton
- 167) Ball bearings reduce friction because they.....
 - a) Reduce roughness of surface
 - b) Roll on surface to reduce friction
 - c) Increase the surface area in contact
 - d) Heat up the surface area in contact
- 168) A sharpener is an example of.....
 - a) Lever
 - b) Wedge
 - c) Inclined Plane
 - d) Inertia
- 169) The quantity of matter present in an object is it's.....
 - a) Density
 - b) Weight
 - c) Mass
 - d) Volume
- 170) Tendency of all objects and matter in the universe to resist any change in its state of rest or of uniform motion is called.....
 - a) Friction
 - b) Inertia
 - c) Gravity
 - d) Air resistance

Properties and behavior of light

Unit No: 7

- 171) Those objects which emit light are called luminous objects. Example Sun, bulb, candle.
- 172) Those objects which do not emit light or only be seen when light is reflected from them is called Non luminous object. Example moon, earth.
- 173) On the base of optical properties, Objects are classified into opaque, transparent and translucent.
- 174) Opaque: If you cannot see through an object then the object is opaque because opaque materials do not allow light to pass through them.
- 175) Translucent: We cannot clearly see through the object then the object is translucent objects. Example book, wood, plastic paper.
- 176) Transparent object: The object through which we can see clearly. Example: air, glass, water.
- 177) Light travels in a straight line. When its path is blocked by an opaque object then a shadow is formed.
- 178) Pinhole camera works on the principle that light travels in a straight line.
- 179) The sun is the largest natural source of light.
- 180) Moon is non-luminous object.
- 181) Sun is luminous object.
- 182) When the moon passes between the sun and the earth. Then solar eclipse occurs.
- 183) When the earth passes between the sun and the moon, then lunar eclipse occurs.



- 184) Moon orbits the earth. An object which orbits a planet is called satellite.
- 185) New Moon: When we are in the "New" Moon phase, the Moon is not visible from our perspective because it is positioned between the Sun and Earth.
- 186) Waxing Crescent moon: when we see only a sliver of the moon's surface we call it waxing crescent moon.
- 187) Waxing crescent moon shows the start of the lunar month.
- 188) First Quarter Moon: This one confuses a lot of people. In this case, the term is used because the Moon is in the *first quarter of the 30-day cycle*, but it appears half full. The First Quarter and Last Quarter Moons (both called "half-moons") happen when the Moon is at a 90 degree angle with respect to the Earth and Sun. So we are seeing exactly the half of the moon that gets hit by the Sun's light.
- 189) Waxing Gibbous moon: it occurs when more than half of the lit portion of the moon can be seen.
- 190) Full Moon: When the moon's surface is fully lighted, it is called as full moon.
- 191) Waning Gibbous Moon: When we can see roughly three quarter of the moon's surface.
- 192) Last Quarter Moon: It is phase when half of the lit portion of the moon is visible after the waning gibbous phase.
- 193) Waning Crescent Moon: The Moon is a little sliver of a crescent, just as in no 2, but the illuminated part is decreasing.
- 194) Two terms to memorize: Waxing = Growing in illumination Waning
= Shrinking in illumination



Exercise

- 195) The Is the largest natural source of light?
a) Moon b) Star c) Sun d) Satellite
- 196) Such objects, which emit light, are calledobjects.
a) Bright b) Luminous c) Non-luminous d) Transparent
- 197) If you cannot see through an object, then the object is
a) Luminous b) Transparent c) Translucent d) Opaque
- 198) Light travels in a line.
a) Curved b) Straight c) Zigzag d) None of these
- 199) Light of the sun is by the moon.
a) Reflected b) Repulsed c) Absorbed d) Rejected

- The rate of flow of charge across conductor is called Electric Current.
- 200) The unit of current is Ampere.
- 201) The path of flow of charges is called electric circuit.
- 202) The components used in circuit are bulb, current switch, cell and wire
- 203) Fuse is used to reduce the danger of short circuits or over flow of current.
- 204) Electrostatic is the branch of science that deals with the charges at rest.
- 205) Static electricity refers to the storage of electric charges on the surface of an object.
- 206) Lightning is the natural example of static discharge.
- 207) Similar charged bodies repel each other.
- 208) Opposite charged bodies attract each other.
- 209) Electroscope is used for finding the nature of charge on a body.
- 210) A piece of iron that attracts other pieces of iron, Nickel, Cobalt etc. towards itself is called Magnet.
- 211) Earth attracts everything towards itself. So the earth behaves like a magnet.
- 212) Magnet has two poles North Pole and South Pole.
- 213) The same poles repel each other while the opposite poles attract each other.
- 214) The space around a magnet in which its magnetic effect is felt is called magnetic field.
- 215) Electromagnetism: The magnetism produced by electric current is called electromagnetism.
- 216) Large electromagnets are used in some cranes to lift heavy iron objects.
- 217) Magnetic compass is a device used to find out the direction at any place on earth.
- 218) We use fuse to make a circuit safe.
- 219) Charges at rest are called static charge.

Exercise

- 221) The earth behaves like a magnet with.....poles.
 a) Three
 b) One
 c) Two
 d) Four
- 222) Which is not electromagnetic device?
 a) Radio
 b) Electric bell
 c) Electric bulb
 d) Television
- 223) Lighting is due to.....
 a) Static charges
 b) Dynamic charges
 c) Loud sound
 d) Atmosphere
- 224) Magnetic field is strong at.....
 a) Poles of magnet
 b) Centre of magnet
 c) Only North Pole
 d) Only South pole
- 225) Compass will always point towards.
 a) North-South
 b) North-East
 c) South-East
 d) East-West

Soil

Unit No: 9

- 226) Soil is the major portion of the earth surface.
- 227) Soil is of different types, such as sand, clay and silt.
- 228) Sands: Sand is made up of bigger particles of soil.
- 229) When we rub sand, it feels rough.
- 230) Sand does not hold many nutrients.
- 231) Sand allows passage to air and water easily.
- 232) Clay: These types of soils made up of tiny particles.
- 233) Clay holds a lot of nutrients.
- 234) Clay doesn't allow passage of air and water easily.
- 235) Silt: The size of the particles of silt is between the size of particles of sand and clay.
- 236) Silt allows air and water to pass.
- 237) Soil components: Particles, Nutrients, Decomposers, Water, Air.
- 238) Decomposers are living organisms which include bacteria and fungi.
- 239) Microorganisms decompose dead animals and plants.

Solar System

Unit No: 10

- 240) Solar system consists of the sun and eight planets.
- 241) All the planets revolve around the sun.
- 242) The international astronomical Union ultimately decided in 2006 to call Pluto a "dwarf planet" reducing the list of "real planets" in our solar system.
- 243) Name the planets of the solar system: Mercury (عطارد), Venus (زهره), Earth (ارض), Jupiter (مشري), Saturn (زحل), Uranus (اورانوس), Mars (مرح), Neptune (نبتون)
- 244) The group of star is called a constellation.
- 245) The Sun is a star in our solar system.
- 246) Sun is million times bigger than our earth.
- 247) The distance between the earth and sun is 149 million Km.
- 248) The temperature on the surface of the sun is about 6000°C.
- 249) The light from the sun reaches the earth in about 8 minutes.
- 250) Planets do not give out light like stars.
- 251) Planets do not twinkle.
- 252) All planets move around the sun.
- 253) The path on which the planet move is called orbit.
- 254) Telescope is used to see the planets more clearly.
- 255) The Earth has one Moon.
- 256) The Mars have two moons.
- 257) The Jupiter has 64 moons.
- The Saturn has 62 moons.

- 248) The Uranus has 27 moons.
 249) The Neptune has 13 moons.
 260) Mercury and Venus do not have any moon.
 261) A satellite is an object which revolves in orbit around a larger object.
 262) The earth and the other planets are the natural satellites of the sun.
 263) Moon is the natural satellite of the earth.

Exercise

- 264) All the planets move around
 a) Moon
 b) Sun
 c) Satellite
 d) Earth
- 265) The group of stars is called
 a) Planets
 b) Constellation
 c) Objects
 d) Satellite
- 266) The largest planet in the solar system is.....
 a) Jupiter
 b) Saturn
 c) Uranus
 d) Neptune
- 267) Among the following planets, which is the brightest planet?
 a) Venus
 b) Mercury
 c) Mars
 d) Jupiter
- 268) Identify the planet whose length of the days and tilt of its axis are almost identical to those of the earth?
 a) Saturn
 b) Mars
 c) Neptune
 d) Jupiter
- 269) Which of the following planets of the solar system has the longest day?
 a) Jupiter
 b) Earth
 c) Venus
 d) Mercury
- 270) Which planet is called the red planet in our solar system?
 a) Mars
 b) Mercury
 c) Jupiter
 d) Earth
- 271) Which of the following is correct with respect to "Great Bear"?
 a) Galaxy
 b) Constellation
 c) Star
 d) Sun
- 272) If there is no Sun the color of the sky would be.....
 a) Orange
 b) Blue
 c) White
 d) Black
- 273) What is Supernova?
 a) A Dying star
 b) An asteroid
 c) Black hole
 d) None of these
- 274) Comets revolve around.....
 a) Earth
 b) Planet
 c) Moon
 d) Sun
- 275) The hottest planet of the solar system is.....
 a) Saturn
 b) Jupiter
 c) Venus
 d) Earth
- 276) What is the fifth largest planet in our solar system?
 a) Earth
 b) Venus
 c) Jupiter
 d) Mars
- 277) Who discovered that the Earth revolves around the Sun?
 a) Einstein
 b) Copernicus
 c) Newton
 d) Kepler
- 278) The exact time taken by the earth for single rotation on its own axis is.....
 a) 24 hrs
 b) 23 hrs 54 mints
 c) 23 hrs 56 mints 4.09 sec
 d) 23 hrs 56 mints
- 279) In which year did Galileo state that the Earth revolves around the Sun?
 a) 1632
 b) 1636
 c) 1639
 d) 1654
- 280) The light from the Sun reaches the Earth in.....
 a) 6 minutes
 b) 7 minutes
 c) 8 minutes
 d) 9 minutes

GENERAL SCIENCE

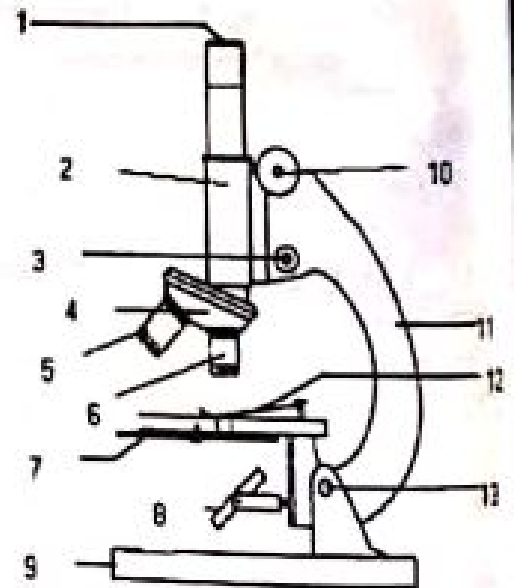
Class 6th

(جزل سائنس)

Cellular Organization of Plants and Animals

Unit No: 1

- 1) Those organisms which are made of large number of cell are called multi-cellular (کثیر الخلیات) organisms.
- 2) Those organisms which are made of only one cell are called unicellular (یک ظروی) organisms.
- 3) Unicellular organisms are amoeba, paramecium, euglena, chlamydomonas.
- 4) Cell-----> Tissue----->Organ----->System----->Organism
- 5) Microscope is an instrument which helps to see those things that cannot see with our naked eyes.
- 6) "Micro" means small and "scope" means to see.
- 7) 1) Eyepiece (ocular): where you look through to see the image
- 8) 2) Body tube: Holds the eyepiece and connects it down to the objectives
- 9) 3) Fine adjustment knob: Moves the body of the microscope up/down more slowly; fine control. Gets the specimen exactly focused. We only use this after we first use the coarse adjustment knob.
- 10) 4) Nosepiece: Rotating piece at the bottom of the body tube. Let's us choose between several lenses (objectives.)
- 11) 5) High power objective: Used for high power magnification (∴ longer objective lens)
- 12) 6) Low power objective: Used for low power magnification
- 13) 7) Diaphragm: Controls amount of light going through the specimen
- 14) 8) Light/mirror: Source of light, usually found near the base of the microscope.
- 15) 9) Base: Supports the microscope
- 16) 10) Coarse adjustment knob: Moves body of the microscope up/down more quickly; Gets specimen approximately focused.
- 17) 11) Arm: Holds main part of the microscope to the base.
- 18) 12) Stage clips: Hold the slide in place.



13) Inclination joint: Use to tilt the microscope.

A cell is the unit of structure and function of a living organism.

First main Difference between animals and plants cell is that the outer most covering in plant cell is cell wall.

The second one is cell membrane is present under the cell wall in plants. But it is the outer most covering of the animal cell.

Cytoplasm (ظلمہ) is a thick viscous (لچکدار) liquid which fills the space between the nucleus and the cell membrane.

Centrioles: Animal cells contain organelles known as centrioles, which are not present in plant cells. Centrioles help move chromosomes during cell division.

Vacuole is a sac (پھیلائی) like structure which store waste material for some time before removal from the body.

Vacuole: Animal cells may have many tiny vacuoles.

A plant cell usually has a single large vacuole, which serves as a storage tank for food, water, waste products, and other materials.

Nucleus is the most important part of the cell. It controls all activities of the cell.

Plant cell has chloroplast which has green pigment called chlorophyll (خضروں اور پتوں کو سبز کرنے والے مادے). It helps plants to prepare its own food.

The largest cell is the egg of an Ostrich.

Many organs when work together makes a system.

Mouth, stomach, small intestine, liver etc. work together to make digestive system.

Heart, vessels called veins and arteries make circulatory system.

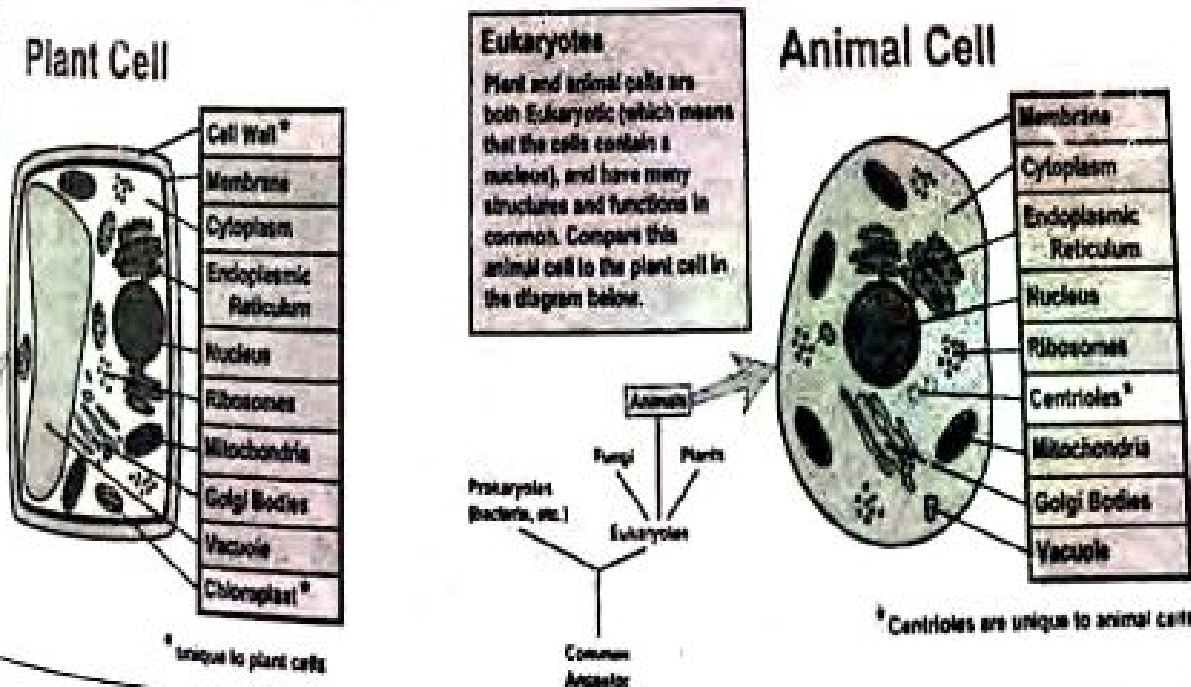
Nose, windpipe and lungs make respiratory system (نظامِ سانس).

Removal of wastes from the body and nervous system (اعصابی نظام) for overall control of the body is called excretory system (نظامِ اخراج).

Nervous system is made up of brain, spinal cord and nerves.

27) Difference between animal and plant cell.

Key Differences
 Plant cells are square while animal cells are round.
 Plant cells have a cell wall while animal cells do not.
 Plant cells have a large central vacuole while animal cells do not.
 Plant cells have chloroplasts while animal cells do not.



Exercise

- 38) Muscle is a type of.....
 a) Tissue b) Organ c) System
- 39) A branch on a stem is a part ofsystem.
 a) Root b) Branch c) Shoot
- 40) Which system of your body is responsible for the transport of digested food?
 a) Digestive system b) Circulatory system c) Respiratory system
- 41) Brain controls the body just like thecontrols activities of a cell.
 a) Mitochondria b) Cytoplasm c) Nucleus
- 42) Which instruments can help to see micro-organisms clearly.....
 a) Telescope b) Microscope c) Hand lens
- 43) "Micro" means.....and "scope" means to.....
 a) Small and see b) Small and Large c) Large and see
- 44) In microscope the lens towards the eye is called piece lens while toward the object called.....
 a) Subjective lens b) Objective lens c) large lens
- 45) All the living things are made up small structural units called.....?
 a) Element b) Tissue c) Cell
- 46) All the functions in the living things are performed within the.....?
 a) Atom b) Cell c) Parts
- 47) The outer most covering part in the plant cell is called.....?
 a) Cell wall b) Cell membrane c) Nucleus
- 48) In animals have.....cell walls.
 a) Three b) one c) No
- 49) Most important part of the cell is.....
 a) Cytoplasm b) Nucleus c) Cell wall
- 50) In a cell which part is involve in the production of energy and are called power house of the cell.....
 a) Cell wall b) Nucleus c) Mitochondria
- 51) Which part of the plants cell prepares their own food by the Photosynthesis.....
 a) Cell wall b) Chloroplast c) Nucleus
- 52) Which one is the example of the unicellular organisms.....
 a) Amoeba b) Paramecium c) Both a and b
- 53) The cells which perform the same function ground together to make a.....
 a) Tissue b) System c) Organ
- 54) Different Tissue work together to make a.....
 a) Tissue b) Organ c) System
- 55) Our heart, lungs, eyes, liver and stomach are.....
 a) Tissues b) Organs c) System
- 56) Muscle is a type of.....
 a) Tissue b) Cell c) Organ
- 57) The system which is responsible for digestion of food is called.....
 a) Respiratory system b) Digestive system c) Excretory System

50) There are five sense (حُؤ) organs in humans. (Eye, Nose, Ear, Tongue, and skin)

51) Eye consists of three coats (a) Sclerotic (الغشائية) (b) Choroid (c) Retina

52) Sclerotic: The Sclerotic layer is the outermost white part of the eye, it protect the inner part of the eye.

53) The cornea is the transparent front part of the eye that covers the iris and pupil.

54) Colored part of eye is called iris.

55) The dark whole of the iris is called pupil.

56) Behind the pupil lies a lens which is attached to muscles.

57) Choroid: Choroid is the middle layer of the eye.

58) Choroid color is black.

59) The Choroid is filled with blood vessels that bring oxygen and nourishment (غذاء) to the eye.

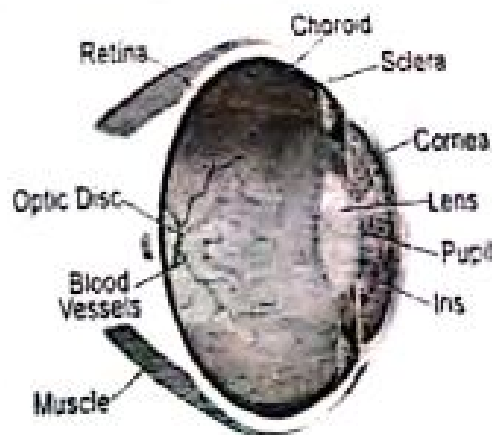
60) Vascular layer of the eye is called choroid.

61) Retina: Inner most covering of the eye is called retina.

62) Image formed in eye at the retina.

63) When light come from the external object then it passed through retina.

64) Behind the retina are optic nerves which take the signals to the brain and helps us to see object.



65) Ear consists of three parts. (a) Outer ear (b) Middle ear (c) Inner ear

66) Outer ear consists of pinna and a canal (قناة).

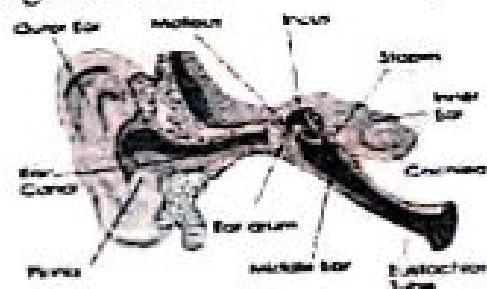
67) Where canal is end the ear drum is start.

68) The middle ear consists of three small bones called ossicles.

69) The inner ear consists of three semicircular canals and a coiled structure called cochlea.

70) Ear bones are the smallest bones of the body.

71) The inner ear also helps in maintaining the balance of the body.



72) Skin is the largest sense organ of our body.

73) The most sensitive area of our body is your hands, lips, face, neck, tongue, and feet.

74) Skin has two main layers.

75) Epidermis: It is the outer layer of the skin and contains three layers of cells.

76) Dermis: It is the lower layer of the skin which contains sweat and oil glands, blood vessels, fat, and sensory cells called receptors.

77) If your nose is at its best you can feel the difference between 4000 to 10000 smells.

78) There are about 100 touch receptors in each of your fingertips.

NOSE

- 87) Nose open outside through nostrils (نَجْمِي).
- 88) Special cells called receptors are located in the upper part of the nostrils.

TONGUE

- 89) Tongue has groups of sensory cell called taste buds.
- 90) Tongue test of bitter (اَمْرِي) in his last parts, salty (مَلْحِي) and sweet (عَذْبِي) in front of tongue similarly sour (حَمِي) in sides of tongue.
- 91) We have almost 10000 taste insides our mouth even on the roofs of our mouth.

**Exercise**

- 92) We can sense different stimuli due to
- a) Sense organs b) Blood c) Environment d) Nutrition
- 93) In the eye, sensory cells are located on.....
- a) Choroid b) Sclera c) Iris d) Retina
- 94) The optic nerves behind the retina take signals to the.....
- a) Arm b) Brain c) Ear d) Nose
- 95) Hearing is helped by.....
- a) Optic nerve b) Auditory nerve c) Sensory nerve
- 96) Which organ is used for tasting.....
- a) Nose b) Ear c) Tongue d) Eye
- 97) The.....are the most complex sense organ of the body.
- a) Eyes b) Skin c) Nose d) Ears
- 98) Which of the following is known as the "window of the brain"?
- a) Sensory organ b) Eyes c) Ears d) None of these
- 99) Smallest cells present in human body are.....
- a) Red blood b) Sperm cell c) Egg-cell d) Nerve
- 100) What is Sclera?
- a) White part of eye b) Black part of eye c) Cornea d) None of these
- 101) What is the part of eye which is involved in focusing light on the retina?
- a) Iris b) Ciliary Muscles c) Sclera d) Cornea
- 102) Conversion of vibrations into compressed wave takes place in which part of human ear?
- a) Outer ear b) Middle ear c) Exterior ear d) Inner ear
- 103) Name the tiny bones of the middle ear, which convert sound into vibration?
- a) Stapes b) Malleus c) Incus d) Anvil
- 104) Iris is found in which layer of the eyeball?
- a) Retina b) Vascular tunic c) Fibrous tunic d) None of these
- 105) Name the part of eye which produce aqueous fluid that fills the front part of the eye?
- a) Cornea b) Vitreous humor c) Ciliary body d) Uvea

Photosynthesis and Respiration in Plants

Unit No: 3

106) The sunlight is converted in to chemical energy or food by the plants. The process is called photosynthesis.

107) "Photo" means light and "Synthesis" means preparation.

108) The living things get energy from the food through a process called respiration.

109) Photosynthesis process
 Carbon dioxide + water $\xrightarrow{\text{sunlight}}$ Glucose + oxygen

110) Respiration is the process in which food (glucose) is broken down to release energy.
 Glucose + Oxygen \rightarrow Carbon dioxide + water + energy

Internal Structure of Leaf:

111) Leaf's outermost layer on both sides is made up of cell which are tightly packed these are called epidermal cell

112) The lower epidermis has some small pores called stomata which help in the exchange of gases.

113) Mesophyll is the tissue which lies between the upper and lower epidermis. It contains photosynthetic green pigment called chlorophyll.

114) Phloem is responsible for the transport of food in the plants.

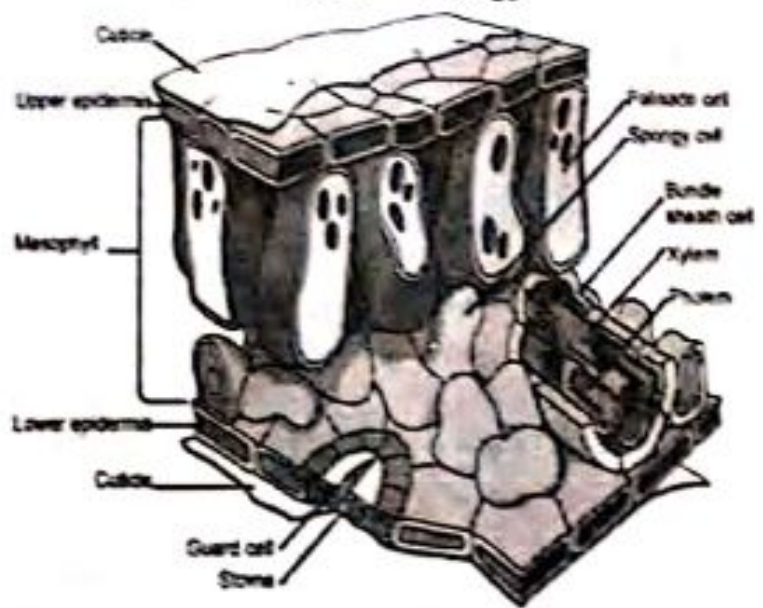
115) Xylem transports water and salts from the roots to upper parts of the plants.

116) Five factors are necessary for photosynthesis (light, carbon dioxide, temperature, chlorophyll, water)

117) Suitable temperature ranging for photosynthesis is 25°C to 35°C.

118) Water combines with carbon dioxide to form glucose (food).

119) Respiration is the opposite of photosynthesis.



Exercise

- 120) Plants make their own food through a process called
 a) Respiration **b) Photosynthesis** c) Fertilization d) Pollination
- 121) Which of these is not needed in the process of photosynthesis?
 a) Sun light b) Carbon dioxide c) Chlorophyll **d) Oxygen**
- 122) The small pores or opening in leaves that take in the carbon dioxide are called.
a) Stomata b) Lamina c) Phloem d) Petiole
- 123) The suitable range of temperature for photosynthesis is.....
 a) 5°C to 15°C b) 15°C to 45°C **c) 25°C to 35°C** d) 10°C to 25°C
- 124) What is given off by the plant during photosynthesis that animals need?
a) Oxygen b) Carbon dioxide c) Chlorophyll d) Water vapours
- 125) Light is absorbed by some substance; these substances are known as

- a) **Pigment** b) Surface c) Vein d) Salk
- 126) Photosynthesis increases concentration of oxygen in air, which is necessary for all
d) Animals
- a) **Living organism** b) Fossils c) Birds
- 127) Tissues present in leaf under upper epidermis and above lower epidermis known as
d) Vein
- a) Stoma b) Stalk **c) Mesophyll**
- 128) Process of photosynthesis increases when light gets.....
d) None of them
- a) Dim **b) Brighter** c) Off
- 129) Glucose and oxygen combine to form carbon dioxide and water plus.....
d) Nitrous oxide
- a) Oxygen **b) Energy** c) Neon
- 130) Rate of photosynthesis is affected when temperature is to.....
d) Hot or Cold
- a) Hot b) Mild c) Cold
- 131) In photosynthesis sugar is made by using
d) Sun light
- a) Energy **b) Carbon dioxide** c) Oxygen
- 132) Color of pigment in chloroplast is
d) Red
- a) **Green** b) Black c) Yellow
- 133) All animals need oxygen and most of this oxygen comes from.....
d) Pollen grain
- a) Root **b) Plants** c) Stem
- 134) Respiration takes place in
d) None of them
- a) Day b) Night **c) Day and Night**
- 135) Plants are known as purifiers of air due to process of.....
d) Transpiration
- a) Desiccation b) **Photosynthesis** c) Respiration

Environment (محل) and interaction (تفاعل)

Unit No: 4

- 136) **5th June** is celebrated as a world **environment day**.
- 137) Component of environment is **two** (a) Biotic component (b) A biotic component
- 138) The **living things** are called the **biotic components**.
- 139) The **non-living** things are called **abiotic components**.
- 140) **Biotic (living) component:**
- a) Producer (پیدا کرنے والا)
- b) Herbivores (چار خور)
- c) Carnivores (گوشت خور)
- d) Omnivores (ہر خور)
- e) Decomposer (گھاسنے والا)
- 141) **A biotic (non-living) components:**
- a) Sun light
- b) Temperature
- c) Rainfall
- d) Water
- e) Soil

- 142) The plants are the producers. The animals are consumers (مصارف كحمه).
- 143) There are two types of environment
 (Terrestrial (عائى): Example: grass land, forest, deserts, lands)
 (Aquatic (اقوى): Example: pond (بحر), river, marine)
- 144) Decomposition rate of land is fast from deserts.
- 145) Annual rainfall is less than 250mm is the world everywhere deserts.
- 146) The soil is rich in decomposed material and the rate of decomposition is fast.
- 147) The rate of decomposition of plants and animals is low in deserts.
- 148) Predation (فكرى كحر): It is the relationship between two animals in which one kills and feeds on the other. Like cat—Rat, Sparrow—-insect etc.
- 149) Parasitism: One organism (parasite ... طء كحر) feed on another organism (the host) by living on or in its body. Like Mosquitos—-Human
- 150) Mutualism: It is the relationship between two organisms in which both are benefitted and none of them is harmed. Some type of bacteria lives in the intestine of human being.

Exercise

- 151) Identify the abiotic component in the following.....
 a) Lion b) Apple * c) Water vapor d) Beetle
- 152) The relationship between two organisms where both are benefitted neither is harmed is called
 a) Predation b) Parasitism c) Mutualism d) none of these
- 153) This is an example of Environment.
 a) Desert b) Aquatic c) Grassland d) none of these
- 154) Mosquito feeding on human blood is an example of.....
 a) Predation b) Parasitism c) Mutualism d) none of these
- 155) Lichens are a mutualism formed between fungi and various groups of....
 a) Amoeba b) Lichens c) Fungi d) Algae
- 156) Depending on soil properties, more or less nutrients or water become available to
 a) Tree b) Land c) Air d) Mountains
- 157) Parasite that mostly feed themselves by sucking blood is known as.....
 a) Hot b) Ectoparasite c) Camouflage d) Fungus
- 158) Natural home of an organism is known as.....
 a) House b) Habitat c) Place d) Pond
- 159) Any non-living things is known as
 a) Autotrophy b) Biotic c) Abiotic d) none of these
- 160) Vegetation is more rare in deserts than in.....
 a) Mountain b) Tropical rainforest c) Plains d) Deserts
- 161) Organisms of same species living in a same habitat are known as.....
 a) Population b) Community c) Crowd d) Area
- 162) Animals that can get warm or cool according to their surrounding are known as
 a) Herbivores b) Carnivores c) Cold-blooded d) Warm blooded

- 163) Atom may or may not exist in Free State.
- 164) Molecules exist in Free State.
- 165) Molecule is a combination of two or more like and unlike atoms.
- 166) Element is the pure form of the matter.
- 167) Element is composed of only one kind of atoms.
- 168) Total elements are 118. 92 are found in nature while the remaining elements are manmade.
- 169) Hydrogen is used for filling of weather balloons.
- 170) Sodium is used in sodium lamp.
- 171) Magnesium powder is used in the flesh light.
- 172) Carbon (graphite) is used in the manufacture of lead pencil.
- 173) Phosphorous is used in the manufacture of matches.
- 174) The impure form of matter is called mixture.
- 175) Carbon dioxide is colorless gas which makes up about 0.03% of the air.
- 176) Filtration, chromatography are the techniques for separation of mixtures.
- 177) Out of 118 elements, 20 elements are classified as non-metals.
- 178) Hydrogen, helium, nitrogen and oxygen are gases.
- 179) Bromine is a liquid.
- 180) Compound is a substance, which is formed by the chemical combination of two or more different elements in fixed ratio.
- 181) Filtration: It is used to separate insoluble particles from liquid by filter paper.
- 182) During filtration process the clear liquid is called Filtrate.
- 183) During filtration process all those particles left behind the filter paper is called residue.
- 184) Sublimation: It is a process in which some solid substances, when heated, change directly to the gases state without passing through the liquid state.
- 185) Example of sublimation substances are Iodine, Ammonium Chloride and Nephthalene etc.
- 186) The process of evaporation (عمل تبخیر) followed by condensation (عمل بکثیف) is called distillation (تقطیر یعنی قطرو قطرو پکانے کا عمل).
- 187) Chromatography is a modern technique used for the separation of mixture.

Exercise

- 188) The symbol used for sodium is.....
- a) S b) Sd c) Na d) N
- 189) Which of these is not a mixture.....
- a) Water b) air c) Tea d) Alloy
- 190) Which method is usually used to separate colored substances from each other?
- a) Distillation b) Evaporation c) Chromatography d) Crystallization
- 191) Remaining solid on filter paper is known as.....

- 192) a) Solution
b) Stone
c) Particles
d) Residue
- 193) a) Letter used to identify an element in periodic table is known as.....
b) Idea
c) Symbol
d) Hint
- 194) a) Iron, cobalt and metals which are.....
b) Idea
c) insulator
d) none of them
- 195) a) Non-magnetic
b) Magnetic
c) Purify
d) Freeze
- 196) a) Sublimation is a technique that helps chemists to.....
b) Melt
c) Purify
d) Freeze
- 197) a) Break
b) Distillation
c) Filtration
d) Evaporation
- 198) a) A coffee filter is used to separate coffee liquid from ground; this is a suitable for
b) Distillation
c) Filtration
d) Evaporation
- 199) a) Sublimation
b) Distillation
c) Electric equipment
d) Plumbing
- 200) a) Copper is mostly used in.....
b) Construction
c) Electric equipment
d) Plumbing
- 201) a) Roofing
b) Book
c) Tissue Paper
d) Paper
- 202) a) Simple chromatography is carried out on
b) Book
c) Tissue Paper
d) Paper
- 203) a) Napkin
b) Rays
c) Electricity
d) Heat
- 204) a) Non-metals are dull in appearance, this is why they do not reflect.....
b) Rays
c) Electricity
d) Heat
- 205) a) Light
b) Rays
c) Electricity
d) Heat
- 206) a) Air is mixture of
b) Gases
c) Compound
d) Mixture
- 207) a) Solution
b) Gases
c) Compound
d) Mixture
- 208) a) A technique in which two liquids are separated by heating process is known as
b) Distillation
c) Filtration
d) Evaporation
- 209) a) Sublimation
b) Distillation
c) Filtration
d) Evaporation
- 210) a) Substance that has physical properties opposite to those of metals is known as
b) Transparent
c) Non-metal
d) metal
- 211) a) Dull
b) Transparent
c) Non-metal
d) metal

Air

Unit No: 6

- 202) Air is necessary for breathing and burning.
- 203) Air is necessary for respiration.
- 204) Air is a mixture of many colorless gasses.
- 205) The surface of earth is surrounded by a thick layer of air (Gases), which reaches a height about 400km.
- 206) Air consists of 78% nitrogen, 21% oxygen, 0.03% carbon dioxide and 1% other gasses.
- 207) Nitrogen is colorless and odorless gas.
- 208) It is used in normal growth and development of plants.
- 209) Liquid nitrogen is used as a coolant.
- 210) Animals use Nitrogen in the form of proteins.
- 211) Plants use Nitrogen in the form of nitrates (Fertilizer).
- 212) Oxygen is colorless and odorless gas.
- 213) Liquid oxygen is used as fuel in space ship.
- 214) Oxvacetylene flame is used in cutting and welding of metals.
- 215) Oxygen is essential for breathing.
- 216) Carbon dioxide gas is heavier than air and fairly soluble in water.
- 217) Carbon dioxide is used in fire extinguishers.
- 218) Gaseous carbon dioxide upon cooling (to -78.5°C) directly becomes a solid and is known as dry ice.
- 219) Carbon dioxide also used to prepare urea fertilizers.

- 220) Noble gases are inactive, so they are also called inert gases.
 221) Argon is used for filling the electric bulbs.
 222) Helium and hydrogen gases are used for filling balloons.
 223) Neon signs are used for advertising boards.

Exercise

- 224) Which of these gases are present in maximum amount in air.....
 a) Oxygen **b) Nitrogen** c) Chlorine d) Carbon dioxide
- 225) Oxygen is not necessary for?
 a) Combustion b) rusting c) Respiration **d) Photosynthesis**
- 226) Carbon dioxide is used in?
 a) Soft Drink b) Fire extinguishers c) Photosynthesis **d) all of them**
- 227) A greenhouse gas that absorbs energy and maintains earth temperature is.
 a) **Carbon dioxide** b) Oxygen c) Nitrogen d) argon
- 228) Main constituent in air is
 a) **Nitrogen** b) Oxygen c) argon d) Water vapor
- 229) On cooling, a liquid will be changed in to
 a) Dense **b) Solid** c) Liquid d) Semi-solid
- 230) Combustion cannot take place without.....
 a) Water b) carbon **c) air** d) Zinc
- 231) Breathing is a process that refers to inhaling and exhaling of.....
 a) Gas b) Molecule c) Proton **d) air**
- 232) Process of burning under presence of oxygen is known as
 a) **Combustion** b) reaction c) Respiration d) Production
- 233) In desert areas, water vapor content is.....
 a) Different b) Higher **c) Low** d) Constant
- 234) When a gas is cooled or compressed it becomes a
 a) Solid b) Liquid c) Gas d) Semi-solid
- 235) Most abundant element is oxygen within the.....
 a) **Earth crust** b) Moon c) Mars d) None of them
- 236) Major use of nitrogen is production of
 a) Acid **b) Ammonia** c) Nitrate d) sulphate
- 237) Exhaled air contains 16% oxygen and about 4% of carbon dioxide, rest of 80% is
 a) Neon b) Argon **c) Nitrogen** d) None of them
- 238) Other than nitrogen and oxygen, composition of rest of gases is about.....
 a) 4% b) 3% c) 2% **d) 1%**
- 239) As temperature of air increases, there is an increase in capacity of
 a) Mineral **b) Water vapor** c) Molecules d) Atom
- 240) Water vapor is less dense than
 a) Temperature **b) air** c) Dust d) Space
- 241) Moisture capacity of air is called
 a) Vapors **b) Humidity** c) Moist d) Wet air
- 242) Fish exchange oxygen and carbon dioxide through gills in.....
 a) Liquid b) material c) **Water** d) Solution

- 343) When something not solvable in liquid (water + soil) the mixture is called heterogeneous mixture.
- 344) When something solvable in liquid (water + salt) the mixture is called homogeneous mixture.
- 345) When we something solve in water, for example salt solve in water. The solvable thing is called Solute (مُحلَّل) and water is called solvent (مُحلِّل). And the mixture of both is called solution (محلول).
- 346) The solution in which water is taken as solvent is known as aqueous solution.
- 347) Aqua is a Latin words meaning water.
- 348) The solution in which solvent is something other than water is called non aqueous solution.
- 349) 70% of human body is made up of water.
- 350) Water also is called universal solvent.
- 351) The solution that contain maximum amount of dissolved solute is described as a saturated solution (میر شدہ).
- 352) The solution that contains less solute and can still accommodate some more under the same condition is known as unsaturated solution (غیر میر شدہ).
- 353) Dilute solution are those solution, which contain small amount of dissolved solute in the solution.
- 354) Concentrated solutions are those solutions which contain large amount of dissolved solute in the solution.
- 355) As temperature increase, solubility's of gases decrease.

Exercise

- 356) Which of these are completely soluble in water?
 a) Sand b) Cooking oil c) Wax **d) Table salt**
- 357) A solution is made by dissolving some salt in a beaker of water. The salt is referred as.....
 a) **Solute** b) Filtrate c) Solution d) Solvent
- 358) Water insoluble substance is?
 a) Salt b) Sugar **c) Cooking oil** d) Milk
- 359) Aqueous solution is formed by dissolving a substance (solute)
 a) Alcohol **b) Water** c) Cooking oil d) Vinegar
- 360) When a solution is heated water evaporates and solute.....
 a) Evaporates too b) **Left as residue** c) Disappear d) Condense
- 361) Solvable solid cannot be separated from.....
 a) Solution b) Mixture **c) Both a and b** d) Heating
- 362) Solvable solid is separated from water by process of.....
 a) Heating **b) Evaporation** c) Condensation d) Reaction
- 363) A process which is used to separate insoluble solid from liquid in suspension is called

- a) Fermentation b) filtration c) Dissolving d) Reaction
- 264) Sand on beach is usually mixed with.....
 a) Salts b) Nutrients c) Clay d) Humus
- 265) Liquid which has been filtered and collected in conical flask is called.....
 a) Residue b) Filtrate c) Solvent d) Solute

Energy and Its forms

Unit No: 8

- 266) Energy is the ability to do work.
- 267) Energy exist many forms like mechanical, sound, light, electrical, chemical, heat, nuclear, solar.
- 268) Energy possessed by a body due to its position is known as potential energy.
- 269) The energy possessed by a body because of motion is called kinetic energy.
- 270) Heat is a form of kinetic energy.
- 271) Light is the form of kinetic energy.
- 272) The main source of energy is sun.
- 273) Sound is a form of energy.
- 274) Light can travel in vacuum with a speed of about $3 \times 10^8 \text{ ms}^{-1}$.
- 275) Our ears can detect sound in the frequency range of 20Hz to 20000Hz.
- 276) Sound can travel through solid, liquid, and gases, but it cannot travel through vacuum.
- 277) The loss of energy in any system is called dissipation of energy.
- 278) Renewable energy is energy generated from natural resources sunlight, wind, rain
- 279) Non-renewable energy resource like oil, natural gases, and coal.
- 280) Age group and daily energy need
- | | |
|--------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| a) (1-3 years .....1200 k cal) | b) (4-6 years.....1600 k cal) |
| c) (7-10 years.....2000 k cal) | d) (11-12 years..... 2500 k cal) |

Exercise

- 281) The main source of energy is
- a) Sun b) Water c) Wind d) Magnet
- 282) A moving car hasenergy.
- a) Kinetic b) Potential c) Tidal d) Solar
- 283) Which one is not a form of energy
- a) Heat b) Light c) Sound d) Lamp
- 284) In a battery chemical energy is changed into.....
- a) Heat b) Sound c) Light d) Electrical
- 285) A moving car possess.....
- a) Sound energy b) Mechanical energy c) Heat energy d) Chemical E
- 286) Vibrating diaphragm of drum in the form of.....
- a) Sound energy b) Mechanical energy c) Heat energy d) Chemical E
- 287) Energy release in the form of nuclear radiations ion in addition to heat and light during nuclear reactions is known as.....
- a) Chemical energy b) Nuclear energy c) Heat energy d) Electrical E

- 285) A machine is a device that helps to make work easier.
- 286) There are seven types of simple machines. (Lever, Pulley, Inclined plane, wheel and axle, screw, wedge)
- 287) There are three types of pulley, fixed pulley and movable pulley and compound pulley.
- 288) The speed of the driven shaft depends on the number of teeth in each gear.
- 289) When one gear drives another gear, both the gears revolve in the opposite direction. If it is needed to turn both the gear in the same directions, a third gear called "idler gear".

Exercise

- 293)gear is used to turn both the gears in the same direction.
- a) Idler gear b) Driving gear c) Driven gear
- 294) Pulley is simple machine used tothe objects.
- a) Move b) Lift .c) Rotate
- 295) A flag pulley is an example of.....
- a) Fixed pulley b) Movable pulley c) Wheel-axle
- 296) A movable pulley can lift greater load by applyingeffort.
- a) Equal b) Less c) Moveable pulley
- 297) A is a push or a pull.
- a) Simple machine b) Pulley c) Friction
- 298) Simple machines make work easier by tradingfor force.
- a) Friction b) Work c) Distance
- 299) A wheel barrow is an example of a _____ class lever.
- a) Fourth b) First c) Second
- 300) Which is an example of a wheel and axle that makes work easier by reducing friction?
- a) Screwdriver b) Pencil sharpener c) Ladder
- 301) Which part of the lever supplies the force to move something?
- a) Fulcrum b) Load c) Effort
- 302) Which simple machine does a flagpole make use of?
- a) Lever b) Inclined plane c) Pulley
- 303) Which simple machine makes up a pencil sharpener? (the one mounted on the wall)
- a) Wheel and axle b) Lawn tractor c) Inclined plane
- 304) A hand drill consists of two mutually perpendicular
- a) Gear b) Pulleys c) Wheels
- 305) What should you do to reduce the amount of effort needed to lift something using a first class lever?
- a) move the fulcrum closer to the effort
- b) move the fulcrum to the middle of the lever
- c) move the fulcrum closer to the load

Properties of Light

- 306) Light travels at a speed of 3×10^8 m/sec.
- 307) Light energy travels in straight line which called rays. And
- 308) The collection of rays is called beam
- 309) Opaque: If you cannot see through an object then the object is opaque because opaque materials do not allow light to pass through them.
- 310) Translucent: We cannot clearly see through the object then the object is translucent objects. Example book, wood, plastic paper.
- 311) Transparent object: The object through which we can see clearly. Example: air, glass, water.
- 312) Color is the visual effect that is caused by the spectral composition of the light emitted, transmitted, or reflected by objects.
- 313) There are two laws of reflection (قوانين الانعكاس).
- 314) First law of light: The incident rays the reflected ray and the normal to the surface all lie in the same plane.
- 315) Second law of light: The angle of incidence rays is equal to the angle of reflection.
- 316) The law of reflection was first described by Muslim scientist ibn-ul-halthem.
- 317) There are two types of reflection.
- 318) Regular Reflection: When parallel rays of light strike smooth and shining surface then most of rays reflected with the same angle as that of angle of incidence.
- 319) Diffused reflection (انعكاس متناثر): When parallel rays of light strike rough and irregular surface then the reflected rays are scattered (تشتت) in different direction.
- 320) Luminous object (جسم يضيء): Luminous objects give light of their own. Example Sun, bulb, candle.
- 321) Non luminous object (جسم لا يضيء): Non luminous objects can only be seen when light is reflected from them. Example Moon, Earth etc.
- 322) A pinhole camera is a device that works on the principle that light travels in straight line.
- 323) A Muslim scientist Al-Halthem invented the pinhole camera.
- 324) A small pinhole will give a sharp image while a large pinhole will give a blurred image.
- 325) A Periscope is a device which is used to watch an object on other side of the barrier.
- 326) A simple periscope can be constructed by using two plane mirrors at 45° .
- 327) A Telescope is an instrument with help of which you can see distant object clearly.
- 328) A reflecting telescope has a concave mirror and a plane mirror.
- 329) A Microscope is an instrument used to produce a large image of an object.
- 330) Kaleidoscope is an instrument or toy containing mirrors which make multiple reflections.

- 331) A kaleidoscope consists of a hollow tube containing two or more rectangular plane mirrors inclined to each other at certain angles.
- 332) Image depend upon the two mirrors, if
The angle between the mirrors is 120°, two images of the objects are formed.
If the angles 90°, then three images of the object are formed.
If the angle is 60° then four images of the object are formed.
- 333) The first kaleidoscope came in to being in 1851, by Sir Davide Brewster who belonged to Scotland.
- 334) Plane mirror: It is a mirror which is flat in shape and reflects the light with the same angle as that of the angle of incident.
Image form by the plane mirror is literally inverts, virtual and of same size.
- 335) Curved mirror: two types of curved mirror,
- 336) a) Concave mirror (مشر آئینہ): The spherical mirror whose shining surface curves inwards.
Concaves mirrors are used by doctors to examine ears, nose, throat, and eyes.
Concave mirrors are used in car head-lights, search light and also in Operation room.
- 337) b) Convex mirror (گروی آئینہ): The spherical mirror whose shining surface curves outward.
When rays of light parallel to the principle axis fall on a convex mirror they diverge after reflection.
- 338) Convex Mirror also called diverging mirror.
- 339) Convex mirror (گروی آئینہ) are used in vehicles and also used in dangerous road for safe drive.

Exercise

- 340) Large image formed by convex mirror is always
- a) Virtual b) Erect and large c) Real
- 341) Inverted Concave mirror has the capability to.....a parallel beam of light.
- a) Converge b) Diverge c) Dispense d) No change
- 342) A microscope is an instrument used to produce aimage.
- a) Large b) Small c) Short d) Far
- 343) Which one is not a rough surface
- a) Paper b) Wall c) Cloth d) Mirror
- 344) Mirror used in car head light and search lights are
- a) Convex b) Concave c) Plane d) All of these
- 345) Mirror used vehicles are
- a) Convex b) Concave c) Plane d) All of these
- 346) Sun is good Example of.....
- a) Luminous object b) Non-Luminous c) Transparent d) Opaque
- 347) Normal, incident ray and reflective ray lies at a same point in.....
- a) Reflection and refraction both b) Reflection c) Refraction

Investigating Sound

- 352) Sound is a form of energy.
- 353) Sound travels as longitudinal waves.
- 354) Three things are necessary for hearing sound.
- a) Sound producing body
b) Medium for traveling of sound
c) Receiving device
- 355) Longitudinal waves comprise of compression and rarefaction.
- 356) Human can hear in frequency range between 20Hz to 20,000Hz.
- 357) Sound can travel through solids, liquids and gases.
- 358) Sound cannot pass through vacuum.
- 359) The speed of sound in air at 0°C is 332 m/s.
- 360) If the temperature is increase, the speed of sound increases.
- 361) The speed of sound at 20°C is 340m/s.
- 362) The speed of sound in water is 1525 m/s.
- 363) The speed of sound in iron is 5130 m/s.
- 364) Back and forth movement of an object is called vibration.

Exercise

- 365) Sound cannot travel through.....
- a) Iron b) Wood c) Water d) Vacuum
- 366) Human ear has.....distinct parts.
- a) Four b) Two c) One d) Three
- b) Sound propagates maximum in.....
- a) Gas b) Liquid c) Solid d) All
- 367) Speed of soundin air with increase in temperature.
- a) Increase b) Decrease c) Remain same d) Both b and c
- 368) Sound is kind of.....
- a) Work b) Energy c) Force d) None
- 369) Sound is produced due to.....
- a) Friction b) Refraction c) Vibration d) Circulation
- 370) Sound is slowest in.....
- a) Liquid b) Solid c) Vacuum d) Air
- 371) Sound passes from one place to another place in form of.....
- a) Ray b) Waves c) Energy d) Light
- 372) The pitch of sound depends on.....
- a) Frequency b) Amplitude c) Both of these d) None of these
- 373) Eardrum is a part of.....
- a) Sound producing organ b) Sketal System c) Hearing organ d) Reproductive organ
- 374) The sound is a form of energy which travels through any medium as.
- a) Longitudinal waves b) Transverse waves c) Only rarefaction d) Only compression

Space and Satellites

Unit No: 12

Objects in space, such as planets, moons, asteroids and stars are called celestial bodies or heavenly bodies.

Satellite is an object that revolves around the planet.

There are two types of satellites,

Natural satellites: A celestial body that revolves around a planet is known as natural satellite. Like Earth's moon.

Artificial satellites: An object launched into orbit by human beings is called an artificial satellite.

The first artificial satellite was launched in 1957.

Asteroids are small rocky bodies that are members of solar system.

Asteroids move in elliptical orbits between Mars and Jupiter.

There are about 100,000 asteroids; only two named Ceres and Vesta can be seen from the earth without telescope.

Ceres is the largest asteroid ever discovered. Its diameter is about 933km.

Comet (کُتَبَة) is relatively small, icy celestial body revolving around the Sun. It has luminous tail.

A Comet has three parts; ahead, coma and tail.

The head is formed of ice, particle of rocks and gases.

When the comet become close to the Sun and heat up, then gases released and make cloud around is called coma.

When Comets near the Sun a long tail of gases and dust particles is formed.

Meteors (شهاب متب) are small solid bodies that enter a planet's atmosphere it burns due to friction produced by its rapid motion.

Meteors entering our atmosphere burn up 50 to 100 km above the surface of the earth.

Some meteors are very large and sometime strike on the surface of the earth is called meteorites.

Sputnik is an artificial satellites launched by the Soviet Union from 1957 to 1961. The goals of the sputnik program included studding the earth upper atmosphere.

Geostationary Satellites are communication satellites using geostationary orbit.

Pakistan has launched its first geostationary satellite, pak sat-IR in 2011.

Landsat satellite 1 launched United States in 1972. It's using for land mapping.

Polar satellite revolves around the earth over the both north and south poles. They provide weather information and also map ozone levels.

Global Positioning System (GPS) is a group of 24 satellites that transmit signals to and from all parts of the world. The system enables a GPS receiving person to determine its location, speed, direction and time.

Navigational satellites pinpoint the location of objects on earth.

Surveillance satellites are used to monitor military activities.

Yuri Gagarin was first man first orbits the earth.

Valentine Tereshkova first woman in space.

- 398) Neil Armstrong and Edwin Aldrin were the first Americans to step on the moon in 1969.
- 399) Over 300 communication satellites have been launched since 1969.
- 400) Pakistan sent the first Satellite Badr-1 in 1990s.

Exercise

- 401) Over..... Communication satellites have been launched since 1969
 a) 100 b) 200 c) **300** d) 400
- 402)satellite is used for mapping land.
 a) Sputnik b) Explorer c) **Landsat** d) Voyager
- 403) Geostationary orbit is exactly above the.....
 a) North Pole b) **Equator** c) South Pole d) None
- 404) Halley's Comet appears approximately everyyears.
 a) **76** b) 600 c) 700 d) 607
- 405) The following is not NASA space shuttle.....
 a) Discovery b) Endeavour c) **Challenger** d) Enterprise
- 406) The first human to travel into space.....
 a) Alan Shepard b) Neil Armstrong c) **Yuri Gagarin** d) Vladimir
- 407) The observation of objects in space, known as.....
 a) **Astronomy** b) Telescope c) Space Exploration d) Meteorology
- 408) First moon landing mission was launched.....
 a) **USA** b) USSR c) China d) France
- 409) A GPS is composed of solar powered satellites which are in number.....
 a) 10 b) 16 c) 21 d) 27
- 410) In 1996 the first space probe which landed on moon was.....
 a) Luna 1 b) **Luna 9** c) Sputnik 1 d) Voyager
- 411) The first artificial satellite sent in space was.....
 a) **Sputnik 1** b) Sputnik 2 c) Explorer 1 d) Pioneer
- 412) First space station.....
 a) Apollo 1 b) Sputnik 1 c) **Salyut 1** d) Mir

GENERAL SCIENCE

Class 7th

(جول ساتھس)

Human Organ System

Unit No: 1

Digestive System:

1) The system which helps us to take food, digest and absorb it in the body to gain energy is called digestive system.

Oral cavity or Buccal Cavity or Mouth or Ingestion:

- 2) Oral cavity is lined by lips. It contains teeth and tongue.
- 3) Tongue has taste buds for taste and texture.
- 4) Salivary glands also found in mouth.
- 5) It also contains enzyme ptilin, which perform digestion of carbohydrates.

Oesophagus:

- 6) Foods enter the oesophagus which is a long tube that open in to stomach.

Stomach:

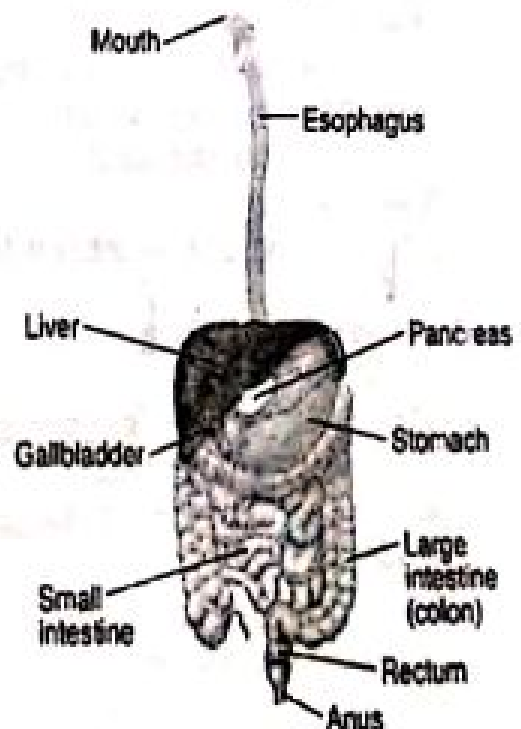
- 7) Breaks down food into a liquid mixture.
- 8) It walls secrete hydrochloric acid (HCl) and enzyme pepsin.

Small Intestine: (Absorption):

- 9) It is a long, narrow coiled tube.
- 10) Its length about six to eight meters.
- 11) Its first part just after stomach is called duodenum which is about 30cm in length.
- 12) Digestive juice of small intestine is (enzymes) from liver and pancreas meet with semi digested food coming from the stomach.
- 13) The gallbladder stores bile.
- 14) The Enzymes completely digest the food.
- 15) The last part of the small intestine is called Villi. Villi absorb the nutrients (carbohydrates + protein + fates) and allow them in to the blood.

Large Intestine:

- 16) Last part of the digestive system.
- 17) Undigested food is stored here for some time.
- 18) Remaining waste material is out from the body through anus.
- 19) Liver and pancreas are two glands associative with digestive system.



- 20) Liver produce bile and pancreas secretes many enzymes.
- 21) Vitamin k is synthesized in the large intestine by useful bacteria.
- 22) Digestion is the process in which complex food components are mechanically broken down into its simple components.
- 23) When we food broken down by teeth and stomach this process is called mechanical or physical digestion.
- 24) When different chemicals like enzymes are mixed and reached to every cell of the body is called chemical digestion.
- 25) Salivary glands secretion.....HCL, pepsin for Break down starch into small sugar molecules.
- 26) Stomach secretion.....Bile for digest fats.
- 27) Liver secretion.....Pancreatic juice for break down proteins, carbohydrates and fates.

Respiratory System

- 29) Breathing is the process in which we inhale air through nose and take it in to the body.
- 30) The process of taking the air or oxygen (O₂) is called Inhalation.
- 31) The process of removed of air (CO₂) is called Exhalation.
- 32) After the above process oxygen reaches to every cell of the body.

Nose:

- 33) The nose consists of two nostrils.
- 34) The mucus glands in the nostrils secretes mucus, which traps dust.

Larynx:

- 35) The larynx or sound box is located in the neck.
- 36) The air from the nose passes through the pharynx in to the trachea.

Trachea:

- 37) The trachea or wind pipe is supported by incomplete cartilaginous rings.
- 38) Trachea opens in lungs.

Bronchi:

- 39) The trachea divides in to two parts before lungs are called bronchi.
- 40) Each bronchus enters the lungs divide in to small bronchioles. This bronchioles in the air sacs called alveoli.

Lungs:

- 41) Lungs consist of about seven hundred million alveoli.
- 42) Gases exchanges occurs b/w the air and the blood in the thin wall of alveoli.
- 43) A very thick muscular membrane, called diaphragm, separates the lungs from the abdominal cavity.
- 44) The chemical break down of food to release energy is called respiration.
- 45) The process of breathing oxygen absorb in to the blood reaches the cell. Mitochondria of the cell oxygen is used to chemically break down (burn) the food.



- 46) Pneumonia is a series infection of bronchioles and alveoli. The bacteria are the common causes of Pneumonia.
- 47) Tuberculosis (TB) is caused by the bacterium mycobacterium tuberculosis, which commonly affect the lungs.
- 48) Lung cancer: Cancer is defined as an uncontrolled growth and division of cell. These cells gather and form tumors. Cell from the cancer can break away from the original tumor and speared to other parts of the body. This process is called metastasis.
- 49) 90% of lung cancers due to tobacco use.

Exercise

- 50) The organ which does not produce any digestive secretion is.....
- a) Liver
b) Kidney
c) Pancreas
d) Stomach
- 51) Another name for the windpipe is.....
- a) Lungs
b) Larynx
c) Trachea
d) Oesophagus
- 52) Arrange the following organs to describe the process of inhalation
- A. Nose
B. Trachea
C. Alveoli
D. Lungs
E. Bronchi
- a) A,B,C,D,E
b) D,E,A,B,C
c) C,D,A,E,B
d) A,B,E,D,C
- 53) In which part of the body digestion of protein begins?
- a) Pancreas
b) Stomach
c) Small Intestine
d) Large Intestine
- 54) It protects the lungs from outside harm.....
- a) Cartilage
b) Diaphragm
c) The rib cage
d) Alveoli
- 55) The digested food is absorbed into the blood in the.....
- a) Mouth
b) Small intestine
c) Large intestine
d) Stomach
- 56) The secretion of livers is called.....
- a) Bile
b) Pancreatic juice
c) saliva
d) Gastric
- 57) The structure which separate chest cavity from the abdominal cavity is called.
- a) Cartilage
b) Ribs
c) Diaphragm
d) All of them
- 58) Enzymes that digest fats are known as
- a) Lipase
b) Trypsin
c) Maltase
d) Fates
- 59) Mechanical breakdown of food is due to.....
- a) Pepsin
b) Hydrochloric acid
c) Peristalsis
d) Chewing
- 60) Removal of waste product from a body is known as
- a) Ingestion
b) Egestion
c) Digestion
d) Absorption
- 61) Proteins are converted into.....
- a) Amino acids
b) Glucose
c) Fats
d) Fibers
- 62) If we eat too much contaminated food, stomach forces us to.....
- a) Digest
b) Egest
c) Vomit
d) Exercise
- 63) Name the largest part of the Allimentary canal?
- a) Large Intestine
b) Small Intestine
c) Liver
d) Stomach
- 64) Process of absorption of food molecules from digestive track by blood vessels is called.....
- a) Absorption
b) Assimilation
c) Digestion
d) Ingestion
- 65) Complete digestion of food occurs in.....
- a) Stomach
b) Small Intestine
c) Pancreas
d) Large Intestine

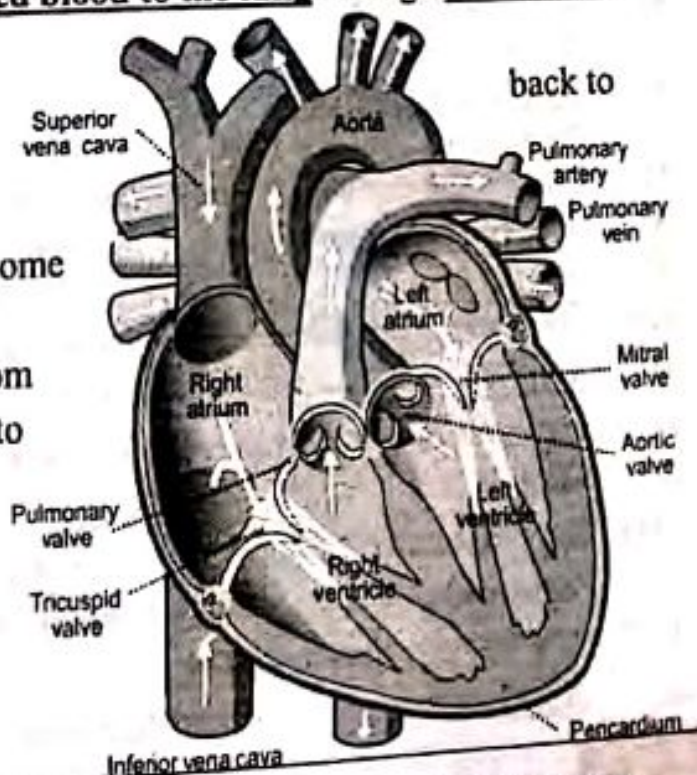
- 66) Diarrhea takes place due to.....
- a) Biting by mosquitoes
 - c) Using infected syringes
- 67) The mechanical breakdown of food occurs in the
- a) Mouth and stomach
 - c) Mouth
- 68) Name the hardest material present in the body?
- a) Dentin
 - c) Enamel
- 69) If pancreas is removed, the compound which remains undigested is.....
- a) Proteins
 - c) Fats
 - b) Eating contaminated food
 - d) Cold
- 70) Most of the fat digestion occurs in.....
- a) Rectum
 - c) Duodenum
 - b) Mouth and small intestine
 - d) Stomach
- 71) Name the process of gaseous exchange in the body.
- a) Lymphatic system
 - c) Cardiovascular system
 - b) Pulp
 - d) None of the above
- 72) Nose, larynx, pharynx, lungs, trachea, and bronchi are the parts of the.....
- a) Lymphatic system
 - c) Cardiovascular system
 - b) Carbohydrates
 - d) all of these
- 73) Due to the contraction of bronchi it is difficult to.....
- a) Inhale
 - c) Breathe
 - b) Stomach
 - d) Small intestine
- 74) What is the function of Bile Juice secreted by Liver?
- a) It makes the food alkaline
 - c) It breaks down the food.
 - b) Respiration
 - d) Respiratory system
- 75) Duodenum has characteristic Brunner's gland which secrete two hormones called.....
- a) Kinase, Estrogen
 - c) Prolactin, Parathormone
 - b) Respiration
 - d) Respiratory system
- 76) After food reaches the stomach.....
- a) No digestion occurs in the stomach
 - b) The food moves quickly into the small intestine
 - c) Juice mix with the food and stomach muscles squeeze it
 - d) The food is completely digested and is absorbed by tiny blood vessels in the wall of the stomach
- 77) Food travels through these organs in the following.....
- a) Mouth, oesophagus, stomach, small intestine, large intestine, anus
 - b) Mouth, oesophagus, stomach, large intestine, small intestine, anus
 - c) Mouth, stomach, oesophagus, small intestine, large intestine, anus
 - d) Mouth, oesophagus, stomach, large intestine, small intestine, anus

Human Transport System:

- 78) Human being transport system is composed of heart, arteries, veins, and the blood. This system is termed as Circulatory System.
- 79) Heart is covered by a tough double membrane called pericardium.
- 80) Heart is composed of cardiac muscles which keep on working day and night.
- 81) Heart consists of four chambers; two auricles and two ventricles.
- 82) The fluid part of the blood is called plasma.
- 83) Plasma has two types of cell. 1) Red blood cell 2) White blood cell
- 84) Red blood cell (RBC) contains a red pigment called hemoglobin.
- 85) Hemoglobin bind with oxygen and transport it to all the parts of the body and ultimately to the cell. The presence of hemoglobin makes blood appear red.
- 86) White blood cell (WBC) fight against germs that may enter our body.
- 87) Arteries: Blood distributed to different body parts by the heart.
- 88) The largest artery is known as the aorta.
- 89) Veins: Blood collected and transported back to the heart.
- 90) The largest vein is called vena cava.
- 91) The Human being have average 72 heart beats per minutes.

Working of Heart:

- 92) The right atrium receives the deoxygenated blood through superior vena cava from the whole body.
- 93) From the right atrium the blood is forced to right ventricle through tricuspid valve.
- 94) Right ventricle pumped the deoxygenated blood to the lung through pulmonary arteries.
- 95) After oxygenation the blood comes left atrium through four pulmonary veins.
- 96) After the left atrium oxygenated blood come into the left ventricle.
- 97) On contraction the oxygenated blood from left ventricle is pushed with full force in to aorta which distributes it to whole body.
- 98) Oxygenated blood is bright red in color.
- 99) Deoxygenated blood is bluish in color.



Transport in Plants

- 100) Plants to possess a transport system which is comprised of roots, stem and leaves.
- 101) Algae have no need for transport because it's all cell is directly absorbed minerals.
- 102) There is a network of conducting tissues which comprises of xylem and phloem.
- 103) The first root which grows from the radical of an embryo is called primary root.
- 104) The branches of primary roots are called secondary roots.
- 105) Those roots which grow from secondary roots are called tertiary roots.
- 106) Plants need CO₂ gas for photosynthesis.
- 107) Plants need oxygen gas for respiration.
- 108) Phloem worked of the transportation of food in the all cell of plants.
- 109) Xylem worked of the transportation of water in the all cell of plants.
- 109) Plants need oxygen to respire and CO₂ to prepare food. For this purpose the underside of leaves bear small openings called stomata.

Exercise

- 110) It is not the function of the human heart.....
- a) It keep beating throughout life
- b) It collects the blob from veins
- c) Exchange of gases takes place in it
- d) It pumps the oxygenated blood to the body
- 111) Speed of blood is faster when.....
- a) It enters the aorta
- b) It enter the kidneys
- c) It reaches the capillaries
- d) It reaches the auricles
- 112) If the valves of the heart of a person become defected how it can be diagnosed?
- a) By taking a X-Ray
- b) By open heart surgery
- c) By echocardiogram
- d) By simple ultrasound
- 113) Choose the correct order to describe the flow of oxygenated blood to the cells.
- A. Arteries B. capillaries C. Lungs D. Aorta E. Ventricle
- a) A,B,C,D,E b) C,D,E,A,B c) C,E,D,A,B d) A,C,D,B,E
- 114) The blood from the heart is transported to all parts of the body by the
- a) Arteries b) Veins c) Capillaries d) Villi
- 115) Transport of water from roots in plants takes place through.....
- a) Phloem b) Xylem c) Epidermis d) Stomata
- 116) The evaporation of water from leaves is called.....
- a) Photosynthesis b) Respiration c) Transpiration d) None
- 117) The largest artery is called
- a) Aorta b) Pulmonary artery c) Atrium d) Vertical

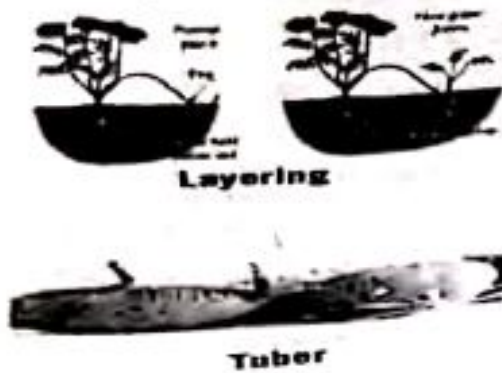
- 118) Synthesis of carbohydrates takes place in.....
 a) Root b) Stem c) Fruit **d) Leaves**
- 119) Vessel which takes blood from the heart to lungs is known as.....
Pulmonary artery b) Pulmonary vein c) Renal vein d) None
- 120) Heart is also called.....
Muscular Pump b) Pumping device c) Pumping machine
- 121) Oxygen is taken from.....
 Cells to lung b) Heart to lungs **c) Lungs to cell**
- 122) Beating of pulse is due to
 Energy **b) Flow of blood** c) flow of water d) Oxygen
- 123) Hemoglobin is the combination of
 Carbohydrates and fats b) Carbohydrates and proteins
 Fats and proteins **d) Proteins and iron**
- 124) A white blood cell is two times of a
Red blood cell b) Platelet c) Tissue cell d) None
- 125) Plasma contains water along with important.....
Food chemicals b) cells c) Tissues d) Bacteria

Reproduction in Plants

Unit No: 3

- 126) There are two types of reproduction; 1) Asexual reproduction 2) sexual reproduction
- 127) Asexual reproduction in animals: The type of reproduction in which male and female sex cells are not involved is called asexual reproduction. Small pieces from their bodies separate and grow in to new animals like earthworm, sponges etc.
- 128) Asexual reproduction in plants: It is a kind of reproduction in which only one parent is involved. In this kind of reproduction no mixing of male and female gametes (sex cell).
- 129) Asexual reproduction in plants is also known as vegetative reproduction or vegetative propagation.
- 130) a) Cutting: Cactus plants bud cut from the main plants and fell down on the soil where they grow in to a new plant. Example rose and jasmine etc.
- 131) b) Grafting: In this method cutting s are grafted on other plants of same kind to improve quality and quantity of yield.
- 132) c) Layering: When the branch of some plants is buried in the soil they develop roots and finally a new plant is formed. And finally the branch goes under the soil cut off from the main plant which grows independently.

- 133) **Tuber:** Potato tubers have eyes or buds on it. When the tubers are grown, these eyes develop into new plant.



Grafting



cutting

- 134) **Sexual Reproduction:** The type of reproduction in which sex cell are involved is called sexual reproduction. In this reproduction sex cells of male animals or plants reach the sex cell of the female.

135) The both cells together to make a new bigger cell called zygote.

136) The process of uniting male and female sex cells is called as fertilization.

137) Sex organ of a plant present in the flowers. Generally a flower contains both types of sex organ.

138) a) Sepals (Calyx): These are green leaf like parts which protect the inner parts in bud condition.

139) b) Petals (Corolla): These are brightly colored leaf which attracts the insects towards them.

140) c) Stamen (Androecium): This is the male sex organs of the flowers.

141) The lowest part stamen of this is called filament.

142) The upper box like structure of stamen is called anther. Another is filled with male sex cells is called pollen grains.

143) d) Carpals (Gynoecium): Generally a single carpel is present in the center of the flower.

144) Carpal is female sex organ of the flower. A typical consists of three parts Stigma, Style, and Ovary.

145) In Ovary female sex cell presented.

Pollination

146) The transfer of pollen grains from the anther to the stigma of the carpel is called pollination.

147) There are two types of pollination. 1) Self Pollination 2) Cross pollination

148) When pollens from the anther are transferred to the stigma of the same flower, the process is called self-pollination.

149) When the transfer of pollen grains from the anther to the stigma of a flower on another plant of the same species is called cross pollination.



Environment and Feeding Relationship

Unit No: 4

- 166) Everything which is present in the surrounding of a living organism is called its environment.
- 167) Ecosystem is the study of relationship of living organisms with their environment.
- 168) Ecology is the study of relationship of living organisms with their environment.
- 169) Ecology is also called as environmental biology.
- 170) Ecosystem is the basic functional unit of environment.
- 171) Ecosystem is the basic unit of ecology.
- 172) Ecosystem is always composed of two components. 1) Biotic component 2) Abiotic component
- 173) Biotic component: Those components which include all living organisms present in the ecosystem i.e. animals and plants.
- 174) Abiotic component: Those components which include all nonliving materials present in the ecosystem like water, soil, light, air, wind etc.
- 175) Ecosystem works by constant exchange of materials between its biotic and abiotic components.
- 176) Biotic components can be dividing in to producers, consumer and decomposers.
- 177) All the green plants are producers.
- 178) Animals are called consumers.
- 179) Microorganisms like bacteria and fungi are called decomposers.
- 180) Those animals which directly feed on plants are called herbivores (primary consumer). Example cow, goat, rabbit, deer, elephant, etc.
- 181) Those animals which eat flesh of herbivores are called carnivores (secondary consumer). Example lion, tiger, spider etc.
- 182) Those animals which feed on secondary consumer are called omnivores (tertiary consumers) Example sparrow, human being, bear etc.
- 183) In an ecosystem many animals and plants live together. The actual place where they live is called their habitat.
- 184) Those animals which active during daylight are called Diurnal animals.
- 185) Those animals which active during at night are called Nocturnal animals.
- 186) Sunlight is absorbed by producers (plants) and they make food for the whole ecosystem. Then this energy is transferred to animals (consumers) and finally decomposer releases this energy by decomposing the dead organism. This flow of energy is called food cycle.
- 187) The place of an organism in the food chain is called trophic level.
- 188) The combination of many food chains is called a food web.
- 189) Tundra is an environment that is very cold and windy.
- 190) Tundra environment is treeless.
- 191) An adaptation is a way through which an animal's body helps it to survive or live in its environment.
- 192) Migration is the movement of animals to far-away places.
- 193) Hibernation is a state of inactivity in animals during winter season.

- 194) Aestivation is similar to hibernation but occurs in some animals during summer or dry period.
- 195) Camouflage is a way of concealing when an animal blends with its surrounding environment to help it to hide.

Exercise

- 196) Living place of an organism is called.....
a) Habitat b) Environment c) Ecosystem d) Species
- 197) Many food chains unite to make a.....
a) Food cycle b) Food pyramid c) Food web d) None
- 198) An animal that feed on plants is called.....
a) Secondary consumer b) Primary consumer c) Decomposer d) Producer
- 199) In winter most cold blooded animals disappear because they.....
a) Die b) Hibernate c) Migrate d) Eaten away
- 200) The meat eaters are also known as.....
a) Herbivores b) Carnivores c) Omnivores d) Producers
- 201) The study of relationship of living organisms with their environment is....
a) Ecology b) Social biology c) Etymology d) Physiology
- 202) In an ecosystem the energy flow takes place in this way.....
a) Sunlight, Producers, Decomposers, Consumers
b) Sunlight, Decomposers, Consumers, Producers,
c) Sunlight, Producers, Consumers, Decomposers,

Water

Unit No: 5

- 203) Water is the most basic and vital substance for all living organisms.
- 204) The impurities, usually present in water are salts of sodium, calcium magnesium which make water hard.
- 205) Microorganisms are the most dangerous pollutants of water. They cause various types of diseases.
- 206) Water is used as source of energy to generate electricity and as a coolant for heavy machinery.
- 207) Water covers 70% of the earth surface.
- 208) Total fresh water of the world 2.6%.
- 209) Oceans contain more than 97% of the total water.
- 210) Frozen in glaciers water 1.984%.
- 211) For human use water available 0.014%.
- 212) Water is one of the six nutrients of human life (other five being proteins, carbohydrates, fats, minerals and vitamins).
- 213) There are two methods of cleaning of water. 1) Distillation 2) Water Treatment Plant
- 214) Distillation process consists of two basic processes boiling and condensation.

Exercise

- 215) Percentage of water on earth surface is about
 a) 50% b) 60% c) 70% d) 80%
- 216) Pesticides and fertilizers are the source of.....
 a) Domestic waste b) Agriculture waste c) Industrial W d) Acid rain
- 217) Harmful bacteria are removed from water by passing
 a) Oxygen gas b) Nitrogen gas c) Chlorine gas d) CO₂
- 218) Suspended particles from drinking water are removed by.....
 a) Table salt b) Potash alum c) Charcoal d) Chlorine
- 219) Distillation is a technique of.....
 a) Separation b) Preparation c) Disinfection d) Filtration
- 220) The most abundant chemical present on the earth's surface is.....
 a) Sodium b) Chlorine c) Water d) Oxygen
- 221) The percentage of water in ocean is.....
 a) 70% b) 80% c) 90% d) 97%

Structure of an Atom

Unit No: 6

- 222) There are three sub-particles of atoms (Proton, Neutron, and Electron). These are also called fundamental particles.
- 223) The center of the atom is called 'Nucleus'.
- 224) Protons and neutrons is the part of nucleus.
- 225) Electron always in constant motion around the nucleus.
- 226) Electron has negative charge.
- 227) Proton has positive charge.
- 228) Neutron has no charge.
- 229) Electrons revolve around the nucleus in particular paths called orbits or shells.
- 230) Atom is neutral particle. (The number of proton just equal to the number of electron).
- 231) The number of protons in the nucleus or the no of electron of an atom is called the atomic number. Represented by 'Z'.
- 232) The total number of proton and neutron in nucleus is called Mass number. Represented by 'A'.

Element	Symbol	A.No(Z)	M.No(A)	Element	Symbol	A.No(Z)	M.No(A)
Hydrogen	H	1	1	Sodium	Na	11	23
Helium	He	2	4	Magnesium	Mg	12	24
Lithium	Li	3	7	Aluminum	Al	13	27
Beryllium	Be	4	9	Silicon	Si	14	28
Boron	B	5	11	Phosphorous	P	15	31
Carbon	C	6	12	Sulphur	S	16	32
Nitrogen	N	7	14	Chlorine	Cl	17	35
Oxygen	O	8	16	Argon	Ar	18	40
Fluorine	F	9	19				

233) Atomic Number and Mass Number of First 18 elements.

- 234) The formula of electronic configuration is $2n^2$.
 235) Shell or energy level represented by $K(1^{st})=2, L(2^{nd})=8, M(3^{rd})=18, N(4^{th})=32$
 236) Atomic no and Mass no written method ${}_{11}Na^{23}, {}_6C^{12}$.
 237) The electron in the **highest shell** is involved in **bonding** and they are called **valence electron**.
 238) An **ion** is formed when an **atom loses** or **gains** an **electron** during a chemical reaction.
 239) When an atom **loses electron** it form **positive ion**.
 240) The Positive ion is called '**cation**'.
 241) When an atom **gains electron** it forms a **negative ion**.
 242) The negative ion is called '**anion**'.
 243) Some element has **two or more different atoms**. These atoms have **same atomic number** but **different mass number** is called **isotopes**. (${}^1H, {}^2H, {}^3H$)

Cation	Anion
Na^+ (Sodium ion)	Cl^- (Chloride ion)
K^+ (Potassium)	O^{2-} (oxide ion)
Ca^{2+} (Calcium)	F^- (Fluoride ion)

Exercise

- 244) These have the same number of protons in each atom but the neutron number can vary.....
 a) Isotopes b) Molecules c) Ions d) Isobars
- 245) The particle that carries a negative electrical charge
 a) Proton b) Neutron c) Nucleus d) Electron
- 246) An atom of carbon contains 6 protons and 6 neutrons, its mass number will be...
 a) 12 b) 6 c) 18 d) 24
- 247) The center or core of an atom is called.....
 a) Orbital b) Nucleus c) Proton d) Neutron
- 248) An element has seven electrons in its valance shell. Its vacancy is.....
 a) 7 b) 0 c) 1 d) 8
- 249) Number of protons in a carbon atom is.....
 a) 6 b) 11 c) 12 d) 10
- 250) Number of protons and electrons in an atom is.....
 a) Different b) Same c) Average d) Constant
- 251) Positively charged particles of an atom are called.....
 a) Protons b) Neutrons c) Electrons d) Charges
- 252) Neutrons carry.....
 a) +ve charge b) -ve charge c) Neutral d) no charge
- 253) Size of single atom is.....
 a) 1nm b) 0.1nm c) 0.11nm d) 1.0nm
- 254) Total no of protons in atom of each element is called it's.....
 a) Atomic number b) Atomic mass c) Molecular mass

- 255) A physical change is the one during which the chemical composition of the material does not change.
- 256) A chemical change is the one during which entirely new different substances are formed.
- 257) A chemical change is also called a chemical reaction.
- 258) Change or processes that can be reversed are called reversible changes. For example melting of ice, evaporation or freezing of water.
- 259) Change or processes that cannot be reversed are called Irreversible changes. For example when milk turn into curd, it cannot be changed back to milk.
- 260) Hydrocarbon is the compounds of carbon and hydrogen only. They are mainly used as fuels.
- 261) Natural gas, petrol, diesel, gasoline oil etc. are all hydrocarbons.
- 262) The combustion products of hydrocarbons are carbon dioxide and water. Heat is also released.
- 263) The percentage of methane in the natural gas 85-90%.
- 264) Soap is the sodium or potassium salt of fatty acid.
- 265) Animals fats and vegetable oils act as raw materials in making soap.
- 266) Plastics are polymers which are usually made from small molecules (monomers) under high pressure and temperature.
- 267) Low density polyethene made under a pressure of 2000 atmosphere at 200°C is used for making bags, sheet and in insulation.

Exercise

- 268) During a physical change the chemical composition of substance.....
- a) Change
b) Doesn't change
c) Permanently change
d) None of these
- 269) Hydrocarbons are the compounds of carbon and.....
- a) Oxygen
b) Hydrogen
c) Nitrogen
d) Chlorine
- 270) Polythene is a
- a) Monomer
b) Polymer
c) Element
d) Fertilizer
- 271) The products of burning hydrocarbons are
- a) CO₂ and H₂O
b) CO₂ and oxygen
c) Oxygen and water
d) None of these
- 272) The reason for a physical change to be named as such is that the.....
- a) Change occurs only in physical properties
b) Is a reversible change
c) Transfer of energy takes place
d) all of the above
- 273) When ice is heated, it changes to water and water on further heating gets converted to steam. What happens when steam is condensed?
- a) A new substance is formed
b) No new substance is form
c) Gaseous phase changes to liquid phase
d) Both (b) and (c) are correct

- 274) A change in which the original substance can be obtained back by change of conditions is called.....
Reversible change
 a) Chemical change
 b) Physical change
 c) Both a and b
 d) None of these
- 275) When magnesium is burnt, heat and light are produced. The burning of magnesium is.....
 a) Reversible change
 b) Physical change
 c) **Chemical and exothermic change**
 d) None of these
- 276) Chemical and endothermic change expansion of heating and contraction on cooling of metals is a.....
 a) Irreversible change
 b) **Physical change**
 c) Chemical change
 d) None of these
- 277) Which of the following statement is correct.....
 a) Evaporation is a chemical change
 b) **Digestion of food is a chemical change**
 c) Burning of paper is a physical change
 d) All of the above

Transmission of Heat

Unit No: 8

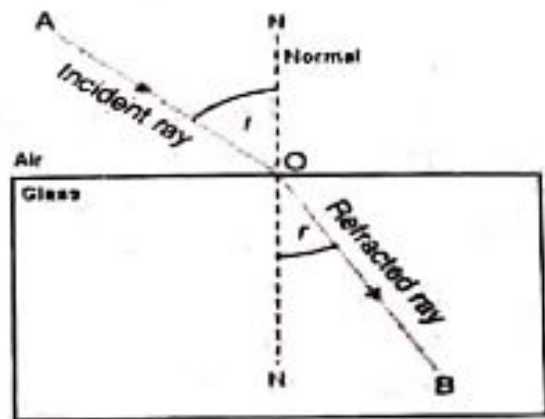
- 278) Heat is a form of energy that transfer form hotter objects to colder objects because of temperature difference.
- 279) Conduction, convection, and radiation are three different modes of heat transfer.
- 280) In conduction the molecules vibrate about a central point.
- 281) Gases are worst conductors of all.
- 282) Stone is a better conductor of heat than a carpet.
- 283) In convection molecules are free to move about.
- 284) Convection occurs only in liquids and gases
- 285) Coastal breeze is produced by convection.
- 286) Radiation of heat can occur with or without a material medium.
- 287) Air is a bad conductor of heat.
- 288) Thermos flask is a type of flask that aims to stop all three forms of heat transfer.

Exercise

- 289) The heat is metal rod flows by the process of.....
 a) Radiation
 b) **Conduction**
 c) Convection
 d) None
- 290) Coastal breeze is produced by.....
 a) Radiation
 b) Conduction
 c) **Convection**
 d) Rain
- 291) The process of heat transfer from hotter place to a colder place by actual movement of the particles of the medium is known as.....
 a) Convection
 b) Conduction
 c) **Radiation**
 d) Evaporation
- 292) The normal temperature of human body is
 a) 35°C
 b) **37°C**
 c) 39°C
 d) 45°C

- 293) The flow of heat by conduction is generally observed in case of.....
 a) Solid b) Liquid c) Gases d) all of these
- 294) In which mode of heat transfer does the transfer of heat occur as a wave?
 a) Radiation b) Conduction c) Convection d) all of these
- 295) Which of the following is a good conductor of heat?
 a) Wood b) Plastic c) aluminum d) none of these
- 296) In sea breeze.....
 a) Cold air move from sea towards land during day time
 b) Hot air moves from sea towards land during day time
 c) Cold air moves from land towards sea during day time
- 297) In land breeze.....
 a) Cold air moves from sea towards land during day night
 b) Hot air moves from sea towards land during night
 c) Cold air moves from land towards sea during night
 d) None of the above is correct
- 298) Black or dark colored clothes are worn in cold climates because these are.
 a) Good reflector
 b) Good reflector and poor absorber
 c) Poor absorber
 d) Poor reflector and good absorber
- 299) Convection only occur in.....
 a) Liquid and gases
 b) Solid and gases
 c) Liquids and solids
 d) Liquids and metals
- 300) We receive heat energy from sun throughmode of transmission.
 a) Conduction
 b) Convection
 c) Radiation
 d) None of the above
- 301) Conduction is possible
 a) When the bodies are apart from each other
 b) When the bodies have same temperature and in thermal contact
 c) When they have different temperatures maintaining distance between them
 d) Bodies should be in contact and should have different temperature
- 302) What do you mean by heat?
 a) Heat is a measure of temperature
 b) Heat is a form of potential
 c) It is form of energy which gets transferred from a hot to cold body

- 303) The medium in which light travels faster is known as rare medium.
- 304) The medium in which light travels slower is known as denser medium.
- 305) Air is rare than water.
- 306) Water is rare than glass.
- 307) The light ray that strikes a surface is called incident ray.
- 308) The light ray that bends in the second medium is called refracted ray.
- 309) An imaginary perpendicular line which is drawn at the point of incidence of light ray is called Normal.
- 310) When light goes from air to glass it bends towards the normal at the interface is called angle of incident.
- 311) When light leaves the glass it bends away from the normal is called angle of refraction.
- 312) The angle of refraction is smaller than the angle of incidence.
- 313) When light travels from a rarer to denser medium it bends towards the normal.
- 314) When light travels from denser medium to rarer medium it bends away from the normal.
- 315) The angle the ray then makes with the normal inside the glass is called the critical angle.
- 316) When the incident ray falls normally to the surface of glass slab, then there is no bending of ray of light and it goes straight.
- 317) Speed of light in air is 3×10^8 m/s.
- 318) Speed of light in glass is 2×10^8 m/s.
- 319) Refractive index of water is 1.33.
- 320) Refractive index of glass is 1.5.
- 321) Refractive index of air is 1.0003.
- 322) Highest refractive index of diamond is 2.42.
- 323) Periscope is a long tube at the two ends of which are adjusted to two totally reflecting prisms.
- 324) In the periscope the ray of light from an object are totally reflected through an angle 90° by each prism.
- 325) In the year 1665, Newton discovered by his experiments with glass prisms that white light (sun light) consists of a mixture of seven colors.
- 326) The phenomenon of splitting up of white light into its component colors is called dispersion of light.
- 327) Rainbow is the example of dispersion of whit light. The rainbow upper color is red and lower color is violet.
- 328) Seven colors are Red, Orange, Yellow, Green, Blue, Indigo, and Violet. Or VIBGYOR. For Remembering this colors...(YOUR BIG).....(YOUR BIG)
- 329) Red, Green, and Blue are called primary color of light.
- 330) The colors produce by mixing any two primary colors are called secondary colors.



- a) Red + Green = Yellow
- b) Red + Blue = Magenta
- c) Green + Blue = Cyan (peacock blue)
- d) Red + Blue + Green = White
- e) Yellow + Blue = White
- f) Red + Peacock blue = White
- g) Green + Magenta = White

Exercise

- 331) When light enters from one medium into another, it bends slightly from its original path. This bending is called.....
- a) Reflection
 - b) Refraction
 - c) Dispersion
 - d) Total internal reflection
- 332) When light enters from air into glass it bends reflection.....
- a) Towards normal
 - b) Away from normal
 - c) Does not change the path
 - d) all the light is reflected
- 333) After rain, when sunlight falls on tiny rain drops suspended in the air, rainbow produced due to.....
- a) Reflection of light
 - b) Refraction of light
 - c) Dispersion of light
 - d) Diffraction of light
- 334) The primary colors of light are.....
- a) Red, green, yellow
 - b) Red, green, blue
 - c) Red, yellow, blue
 - d) Green, yellow, blue
- 335) In the deserts, mirage is seen due to which phenomenon
- a) Reflection
 - b) Refraction
 - c) Diffraction
 - d) Total internal reflection
- 336) The upper color of rainbow is.....
- a) Green
 - b) Red
 - c) Yellow
 - d) violet
- 337) The lower color of rainbow is.....
- a) White
 - b) Magenta
 - c) Green
 - d) Violet
- 338) When red and blue are combined together.....
- a) Yellow
 - b) Magenta
 - c) Orange
 - d) Purple
- 339) A magenta filter absorbs.....
- a) All color except red
 - b) All colors except magenta
 - c) Magenta only
 - d) Magenta and its components
- 340) Light travels
- a) Faster than sound
 - b) Slower than sound
 - c) Faster than gamma rays
 - d) Faster than x-ray
- 341) When a virtual image is created in a plane mirror
- a) The image is upright.
 - b) The image is located behind the mirror
 - c) Reflected rays diverge.
 - d) All of the above

- 342) On rainy day, small oily films on water show brilliant colors. This is due to..
 a) Scattering
 b) **Interference**
 c) Polarization
 d) None of these
- 343) Rainbow formation is due to.....
 a) Absorption of sunlight by water droplets
 b) Diffusion of sunlight through droplets
 c) Ionization of water droplets
 d) **refraction and reflection of sunlight**
 by water droplet
- 344) Refraction is caused by.....
 a) **Different wave speeds.**
 b) More than one reflection.
 c) Displaced images.
 d) Bending.
- 345) A rainbow nicely illustrates an example of light.....
 a) Internal reflection
 b) Refraction
 c) **Both (a) and (b)**
 d) Neither (a) and (b)
- 346) The law of reflection says that
 a) **The angle of reflection from a mirror equals the angle of incidence.**
 b) Waves incident on a mirror are partially reflected.
 c) All waves incident on a mirror are reflected.
 d) The angle a ray is reflected from a mirror is random.
- 347) A star appears twinkling in the sky because of.....
 a) Scattering of light by atmosphere
 b) Reflection of light by atmosphere
 c) **Refraction of light by atmosphere**
 d) None of these
- 348) The shortest plane mirror in which you can see your entire image.....
 a) **Half your height.**
 b) Twice your height.
 c) Equal to your height.
 d) Depends on how far the mirror is from you.

Sound Waves

Unit No: 10

- 349) **Sound is made by vibrating objects.**
- 350) Sound **travel in solids, liquids and gases.**
- 351) A wave in which the particles of the medium vibrate **back and forth** in the same direction in which the wave is moving is called a **longitudinal wave.**
- 352) **Speed of sound in Dry air at 0°C — 332 m/s.**
- 353) **Speed of sound in Dry air at 20°C — 344 m/s.**
- 354) **Speed of sound in Water at 20°C — 1498 m/s.**
- 355) **Speed of sound in Sea-water at 0°C — 1531 m/s.**
- 356) **Speed of sound in blood at 37°C — 1550 m/s.**
- 357) **Speed of sound in iron or steel at 20°C — 5130 m/s.**
- 358) **Speed of sound in Glass at 20°C — 3962 m/s.**
- 359) A wave in which the particles of the medium vibrate **up and down** perpendicular to the direction, in which the wave is moving, is called a **transverse wave.**
- 360) **Transverse waves can be produced only in solids and liquids but not in gases.**

- e) Meters (m)
- 380) Like light, sound cannot.....
 - a) Pass through transparent solid
 - b) Pass through air
 - c) Pass through liquid
 - d) Pass through vacuum**
- 381) Which of the following is not electromagnetic wave.....
 - a) Y-rays
 - b) Cosmic ray**
 - c) Microwave
 - d) None of these
- 382) To hear a clear echo, the minimum distance should be.....
 - a) 165 feet
 - b) 165 meter
 - c) 16.5 feet
 - d) 16.5 meter**
- 383) A cut diamond sparkles because of its
 - a) Hardness
 - b) High refractive index**
 - c) Emission of light by the diamond
 - d) Absorption of light by the diamond
- 384) An example of longitudinal wave is.....
 - a) Slinky spring**
 - b) Energy
 - c) Water wave
 - d) Light

Circuits and Electric Current

Unit No: 11

- 385) The flow of electron is called current. $I = \frac{Q}{t}$
- 386) The unit of current is amperes or amps.
- 387) The complete path for the flow of current through the wire the cell and the filament of the bulb are called circuit.
- 388) A series circuit provides one path for the current flow in the circuit.
- 389) Parallel circuit provides separate paths for the current flow.
- 390) An electric circuit is a complete unbroken path through which electric current can flow, such a circuit is called closed circuit.
- 391) When there is no break in a circuit, no electric current is flow; such type circuit is called open circuit.
- 392) A light bulb transforms electric energy to light energy.
- 393) A radio and electric bells transforms electric energy to sound energy.
- 394) A fan converts electric energy into mechanical energy.
- 395) The chemical effect of current is used (1) In electroplating (2) In the extraction of metal (3) In the purification of metals
- 396) The difference in electrical potential of the charge is called the potential difference or voltage.
- 397) The difference in electrical potential is called voltage (V) and is expressed as work done (W) per unit charge (Q). $V = \frac{W}{Q}$
- 398) The unit of voltage is volt.
- 399) Alessandro Volta who invented the first chemical battery.
- 400) The opposition to the flow of current is called resistance.
- 401) Resistance is represented by "R" and measure in ohms (Ω).
- 402) A component which is used to close or break a circuit is called switch.

- 403) A component which provides resistance is called resister.
- 404) The relationship between voltage, current, and resistance according to Ohm's law

$$\text{Voltage (V)} = \text{Current (I)} \times \text{Resistance (R)}$$
- 405) An ammeter is the device to measure the amount of current.
- 406) Voltmeter is a device which is used for measuring voltage.
- 407) Miniature circuit breakers (MCB) is automatically switches off the electrical circuit during abnormal condition of the network.
- 408) A fuse is a safety device of a thin wire having low melting point which melt and breaks the circuit.

Exercise

- 409) A fuse is used to.....
- a) Prevent electrical flow
 b) Save electrical energy
 c) Prevent excessive current
 d) Increase voltage
- 410) The earth wire.....
- a) Prevent excessive current flow
 b) Prevent electrical shocks
 c) Prevent the appliance from exploding
 d) Protect the appliance from floating voltage
- 411) Charge in motion produces.....
- a) Current
 b) Voltage
 c) Circuit
 d) Energy
- 412) The larger unit of electricity is.....
- a) Joule
 b) Watt
 c) Kilowatt
 d) Ampere
- 413) The smallest unit of electricity is.....
- a) Joule
 b) Watt
 c) Kilowatt
 d) Ampere
- 414) Two kilowatt hour is the energy.....
- a) 3600000 joule
 b) 720000 joule
 c) 800000 joule
 d) 10800000 joule
- 415) A short thin piece of wire which is heated up and melt by flowing of electric current in it, is called.....
- a) Circuit
 b) Fuse
 c) Cell
 d) Resister
- 416) A circuit which splits into two or more branches is called
- a) Series circuit
 b) Open circuit
 c) Parallel circuit
 d) Close circuit
- 417) In a circuit when an electric current flows in continues path, it is called.....
- a) Close circuit
 b) Open circuit
 c) Hot circuit
 d) Blocked circuit
- 418) If more resistors are added in a series circuit resistance will be.....
- a) Increased
 b) Decreased
 c) Equal
 d) Constant

- 419) Galaxies are the building blocks of the universe.
- 420) All the galaxies are traveling away at a great speed.
- 421) The big bang theory of the origin of the universe was proposed by Edwin Hubble.
- 422) The Sun is the nearest star to the earth.
- 423) Each second 600,000,000 tons of hydrogen are converted to helium in the Sun.
- 424) According to the big-bang theory, "all the matter in the universe was originally constructed in one micro meter".
- 425) According to the steady state theory of the beginning of the universe "the universe is unchanging it appear the same at all time and all points. The universe did not have a beginning and it will not have an end.
- 426) Light ray travels at a speed of 300,000 km/second.
- 427) After sun the nearest star is Alpha Centauri whose distance is 4.5 light years.
- 428) Star in the sky appeared to make patterns. These group or patterns are called constellations.
- 429) The two important galaxies in the universe are
(1) milky way (2) Andromeda galaxy
- 430) Our own galaxy is the Milky Way.
- 431) The Milky Way galaxy is a spiral type of galaxy.
- 432) Andromeda galaxy is the closest galaxy to the Milky Way. It is only galaxy that can be seen with the naked eye from the earth.
- 433) Stars are formed in huge clouds of gas and dust called nebulae.
- 434) A black hole has a very strong gravitational field.
- 435) The light from sun reaches the earth in about 8 mints.
- 436) The sun star is 150 million km away from earth.
- 437) The mass of sun 2×10^{30} kg.
- 438) Composition of sun 74% H, 25% He, and 1% other gases.
- 439) There are 8 planets in solar system.
- 440) The nearest and smallest planet to the sun is mercury. Its temperature about 430°C.
- 441) Earth distance from moon is 384400 km.
- 442) Second nearest planet to the sun is Venus. Its temperature about 464°C. Venus and earth are almost similar in size, mass, composition, and gravity.
- 443) Third nearest planet to the sun is earth. Its distance from sun is 150 million km from sun. And its mass is about 6×10^{24} kg.
- 444) Mars is the forth and second smallest planet of the solar system.
- 445) Mars has two moon called Phobos and Deimos.
- 446) Mars also called red planet.
- 447) Jupiter is the fifth and largest planet of the solar system.
- 448) Jupiter has 63 moons.
- 449) Saturn is the 6th and second largest planet of the solar system.
- 450) Saturn has 53 or 61 moons.
- 451) Uranus is the 7th and forth largest planet and coldest of the solar system.

- 452) Uranus has 27 moons.
 453) Neptune is the 8th and 3rd largest planet of the solar system.
 454) Neptune has 14 moons.

Exercise

- 455) The building block of the universe is.....
 a) Earth
 b) Sun
 c) Galaxy
 d) None of these
- 456) Light rays travel at speed of.....
 a) 332kms^{-1}
 b) 3000kms^{-1}
 c) $300,000\text{kms}^{-1}$
 d) 300kms^{-1}
- 457) The Milky Way is
 a) Spiral
 b) Elliptical
 c) Irregular
 d) All of the above
- 458) A black hole has a very strong.....
 a) Electric field
 b) Gravitational field
 c) Magnetic field
 d) Electromagnetic
- 459) The light from the Sun reaches the earth in about.....
 a) 4 minutes
 b) 6 minutes
 c) 8 minutes
 d) 10 minutes
- 460) Minimum average distance of Sun from Earth is.....
 a) 150 million kilometers
 b) 250 million kilometers
 c) 350 million kilometers
 d) 450 million kilometers
- 461) "Asteroids" that are made up of silicate rocks and clay are known as.....
 a) C-Type asteroid's
 b) M-Type asteroids
 c) S-Type asteroid's
 d) R-Type asteroid's
- 462) Most primitive bodies in solar system are.....
 a) Comets
 b) Kuiper
 c) Meteorite
 d) Planet
- 463) Heavenly bodies which revolve around sun are called.....
 a) Asteroids
 b) Planets
 c) Stars
 d) Galaxies

GENERAL SCIENCE

Class 8th

(جزل سائنس)

Nervous System

Unit No: 1

1. An organ system in the human body which carries messages and makes us feel and react to things and situation is called nervous system.
2. Nervous system consists of neurons and tissues.
3. The nervous system is divided in to two parts.
 - a) The central nervous system
 - b) The peripheral nervous system
4. The central nervous system (CNS) also divides two parts.
 - a) Brain
 - b) Spinal cord
5. **Brain:** The brain of an adult human being weights about three pound and has more than 100 billion neurons.
6. The human brain is enclosed in a bony case called the cranium (کمری).
7. The brain is protected by three layers of connective tissues called meninges.
8. Between the layers of meninges is a fluid. The fluid protects the brain.
9. The brain itself has three main parts called

- a) Fore brain
- b) Mid Brain
- c) Hind brain

Forebrain:

10. Forebrain consists of three parts

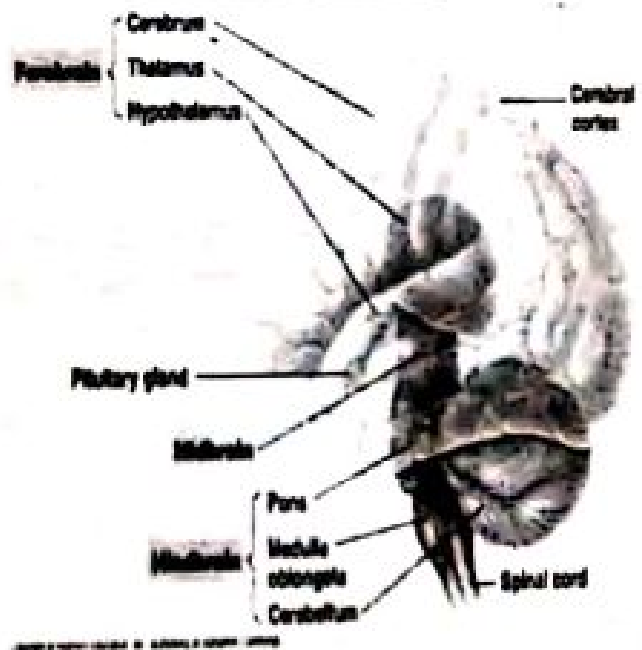
- a) Cerebrum
- b) Thalamus
- c) Hypothalamus

11. Cerebrum is the top most and the larger part of the brain. And divide in left and right cerebral hemispheres.

12. The right cerebral hemispheres control movement and activities of the left side.

13. The left cerebral hemispheres control activities of the right side.

14. Forebrain is part of the brain that interprets signals from your body and forms responses such as hunger, thirst, emotion, pain and also responsible for intelligence thinking and judgments etc.



15. Inside the cerebrum, there is a small structure called thalamus. It acts as a processing center between the body and the cerebrum.
16. At the base of the thalamus is the Hypothalamus which regulates body temperature, hunger and thirst.

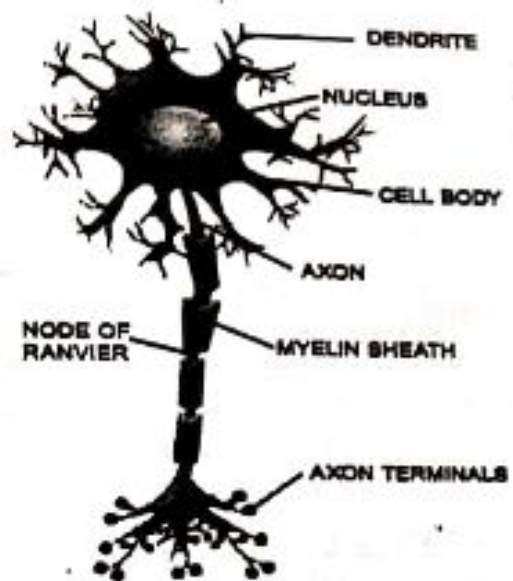
Mid brain:

17. Mid brain is the central part of brain.
18. Its basic function is to transfer information and impulses between forebrain and hind brain.
19. Mid brain is associated with vision, hearing, sleep/wake and temperature regulation.
20. The midbrain also controls some reflexes such as changing the size of the pupil to control the amount of light entering the eye.

Hindbrain:

21. Hindbrain consists of cerebellum, Pons and medulla oblongata.
22. Cerebellum is the part of the brain that coordinates body movements. It helps the body balances.
23. Pons regulated breathing and passes signals between the brain and spinal cords.
24. The medulla oblongata connects the brain to the spinal cords.
25. Medulla oblongata controls basic life functions such as heart beat, blood pressure, vomiting etc.
26. Spinal Cord: The vertebral column consists of vertebrae and spinal cord. The spinal cord is a rope like bundle of neurons.
27. All signals that go to the body or come to the brain, pass through the spinal cords.
28. When spinal cords are damaged messages cannot move between the brain and the rest of the body these results in paralysis.
29. The peripheral Nervous system (PNS) is the collection of nerves that connects the central nervous system (CNS) to all your organ systems.
30. The PNS uses sensory neurons to detect stimuli from inside and outside of your body and it uses motor neurons to carry signals from the CNS to other parts of the body and stimulated your muscles or other target organs.
31. The PNS includes 12 pairs of cranial nerves those which branch out from the brain and go to many places in head such as ear, eyes, and face etc.
32. 31 pairs of spinal nerves which branch out from the spinal cord.
33. In short the PNS is made up of a sensory system and motor system.
34. The system of sensory nerves collects information from the body and its surroundings.
35. Motor nerves are responsible for producing voluntary responses (اداری۔ یعنی خوشی سے کام کرنے) and involuntary response (غیر اداری طور پر)۔
36. Neuron is the smallest structural and functional unit of nervous system.
37. Neuron consists of two parts 1) Cell body 2) Axon
38. The cell body is thicker region of the neuron containing the nucleus and most of the cytoplasm.
39. Axon is a long projection that carries impulses away from the cell body.

40. Neuron has a single axon.
41. The thread like projections on the cell body called dendrites.
42. Fatty substance covering the axon from myelin sheath.
43. Neurons are of three types.
44. Sensory neurons: they carry nerve impulses (stimulus) from receptors to CNS.
45. Motor neurons: these neurons take impulses away from CNS to effectors.
46. Associative neurons: Nerve cells found in CNS that link sensory and motor neurons. They are responsible for analyzing the message and issuing order.
47. The collection of neuron cell bodies is called gray matter because of its dark gray color.
48. The collection of axons is called white matter because the myelin sheath on the axons gives them white appearance.
49. In the brain the gray matter is on the outside and the white matter is on the inside.
50. The special organs, tissues or cells, which detect stimuli, are called receptors.
51. An immediate and involuntary response to a stimulus is called reflex action.
52. People blink about 15 times per minute. During the 16 hours when you are awake, you blink approximately 14,400 times each day.



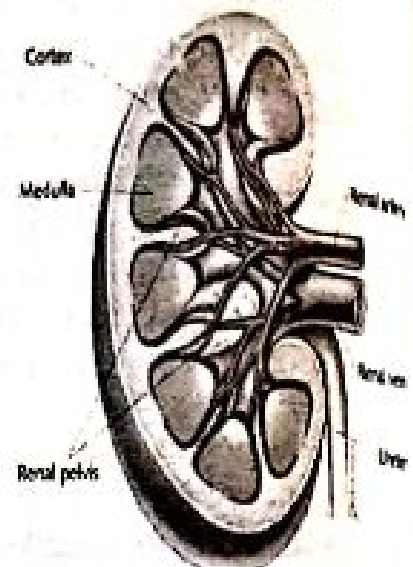
Excretion and Excretory system:

53. The system that helps to eliminate waste materials from the body is called excretory system.
54. The process of removing the waste product from the body is known as excretion.
55. Excretory system removes non solid wastes through sweat (پسینہ), urine (پیشاب) and exhalation (سانس باہر نکالنا).
- It also helps to maintain stability in the body.
56. The main organs of this system are the skin, lungs (دو تالی جو کروں سے پیشاب مٹانے میں لے), ureter (گرجہ), kidney (گردہ), urinary bladder (مٹانہ), and urethral (دو تالی کرنے والی تالی), etc.
57. The structural and functional unit of kidney is called nephron.
58. The kidneys are organ that remove wastes by filtering and cleaning the blood to produce urine (پیشاب گاہ). This urine moves through ureters, is collected in the bladder and excreted by the urethra.
59. Kidney is divided in three regions.
60. 1) Renal cortex is the outer most regions.
61. 2) Renal medulla is the middle region.
62. 3) Renal pelvis is the inner area where urine is drained.



Role of kidneys:

63. The kidneys are among the main organs responsible for maintaining fluid and chemical balances in your body within the limits that support life.
64. One quarter of your blood supply passes through your kidney every minute.
65. The most common kidney problems are kidney stone, high blood pressure, and diabetes.
66. Excretory organs of human body are called kidneys.
67. The brain of adult human weights between 1300 and 1400 gm.
68. The brain of cat weight about 30 gm.
69. The weight of dogs about 70 gm.
70. The brain of a dolphin about 1600 gm.
71. The weight of elephant is about 6000 gm.
72. Homeostasis is the regulation of water, minerals and salts within the body.
73. First artificial kidney was developed by Abel, Rountee, and turner in 1913.
74. The cleaning of patient blood artificially with the help of a machine is called dialysis.

**Exercise**

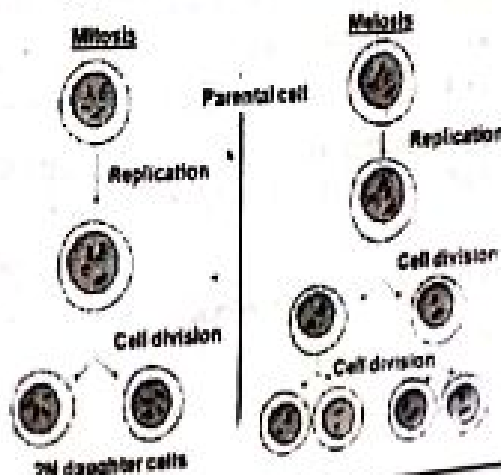
75. Sensory neurons carry messages towards.....
- a) Muscles
b) Muscles and glands
c) Sense organs
d) Brain and spinal card
76. The part of neuron which receives messages are.....
- a) Cell bodies
b) Dendrites
c) Axon
d) Nuclei
77. Accumulation of salts in kidneys results in.....
- a) Diabetes
b) Hypertension
c) Kidney stone
d) cancer
78. Medium sized stones are removed by.....
- a) Dialysis
b) Lithotripsy
c) Excretion
d) Laser
79. Renal failure can be caused by.....
- a) Infection
b) Hypertension
c) Diabetes mellitus
d) All of these
80. How many parts of human brain.....
- a) 3
b) 4
c) 5
d) 6
81. Which one regulate breathing.....
- a) Medulla Oblongata
b) Midbrain
c) Pons
d) Thymus

- 82. Response such as hunger, pain, thirst etc. are associated with which part of the brain.....
 - a) Cerebrum
 - b) Cerebellum
 - c) Pons
 - d) Medulla
- 83. Reflex action occur with the help of.....
 - a) Spinal cord
 - b) Heart
 - c) Kidney
 - d) Pancreas
- 84. The cerebellum is located between the cerebrum and the brain stem in the back of the head, it helps in.....
 - a) Breathing and controlling blood pressure
 - b) Balance and coordination
 - c) Voluntary movement
 - d) Speech and hearing
- 85. The outer covering of the brain is covered with
- 86. What is any quick response to stimuli that bypasses the brain?
 - a) Reflex action
 - b) voluntary action
 - c) Knee jerk
 - d) Receptor
- 87. The brain stem is composed of.....
 - a) Brain buds and flowers
 - b) Spinal card
 - c) Axon and vertebra
 - d) Medulla pons and middle brain tissue
- 88. Which part of the brain controls emotion experiences.....
 - a) Pie matter
 - b) hypothalamus
 - c) Limbic system
 - d) Medulla oblongata
- 89. Kidneys eliminates wastes by filtering.....
 - a) Water
 - b) Fluid
 - c) Urine
 - d) Blood

Heredity in Organisms

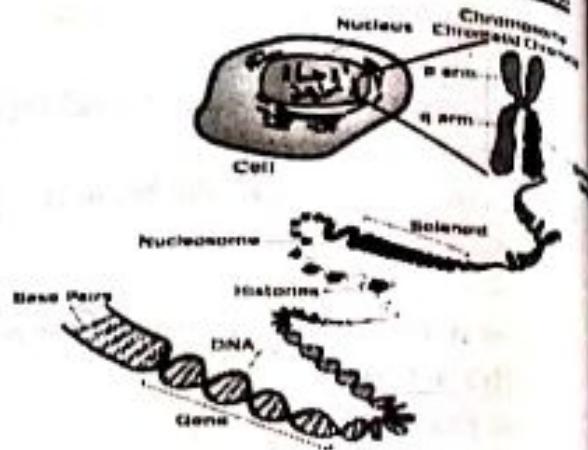
Unit No: 2

- 90. Every living organism, (plants animals, and human being) has a set of characteristics inherited from its parents.
- 91. Cell division can occur in two ways, mitosis and meiosis.
- 92. Mitosis is the process of cell division during which a parent cell divides into two genetically identical daughter cell.
- 93. Mitosis occurs only in somatic cell.
- 94. Daughter cell has complete set of chromosomes.
- 95. The number of chromosome remains same.
- 96. Meiosis is a type of cell division in which a parent cell is divides in to four daughter cell each having half number of chromosomes.
- 97. Meiosis occurs in germ cell.
- 98. Daughter cells have half number of chromosomes.



Identification of DNA and chromosomes in cell diagram:

99. The transfer of characteristics from parents to their offspring (نقل) is called heredity.
100. The bases of heredity are the following material present in the nucleus.
101. **Chromosomes:** A chromosome is the basis of heredity.
102. Chromosomes made up of two types of molecules, DNA and protein.
103. **DNA (De Oxy RiBo Nucleic Acid):** DNA is made up of units called nucleotides.
104. Each nucleotide is composed of the following three components.
 1) Deoxyribose sugar 2) Phosphoric acid
 3) Nitrogenous base
105. The shape of DNA looks like twisted ladder (پیرامیڈ کی مانند) which is called double helix shape.
106. **Genes:** Genes are the basic units of heredity located on chromosomes.
107. The genes of free ear lobes are dominant (غالب) to attached ear lobes.

**Exercise**

108. Humans have Pairs of chromosomes.
 a) 25 b) 40 c) **23** d) 12
109. Living organisms have a set of characteristics that are transferred from.....
 a) Environment b) School c) **Parents** d) All of these
110. Chromosomes are made up of
 a) **DNA and protein** b) DNA c) Protein d) Fats
111. Transfer of traits from parents to offspring's is called.....
 a) **Heredity** b) Reproduction c) Transformation d) Division
112. The color in human beings is controlled by.....
 a) **Genes** b) Nucleus c) Cytoplasm d) Meiosis
113. Conversion of cell into two new daughter cells is called.....
 a) Cell growth b) Cell death c) **Cell division** d) Cell inheritance
114. Cells having the half number of chromosomes are called
 a) Somatic b) **Daughter** c) Parents d) Gametes
115. Who is known as the "father of Genetic".....
 a) Morgan b) **Mendel** c) Watson d) Bateson
116. The inheritance of skin color in humans is an example of which of the following....
 a) Epistasis b) Gene linkage c) **Polygenic inheritance**
117. Which section of DNA provides information for one protein.....
 a) Nucleus b) Chromosomes c) Trait d) **Gene**

118. Which of the following best expresses the concept of the word "allele"?
- Genes for wrinkled and yellow
 - Genes for wrinkled and round
 - Phenotypes
 - The expression of agene
119. Which of the following factors could lead to variations in the offspring of asexually reproducing organism?
- Crossing over
 - fertilization
 - Mutations
 - independent assortment

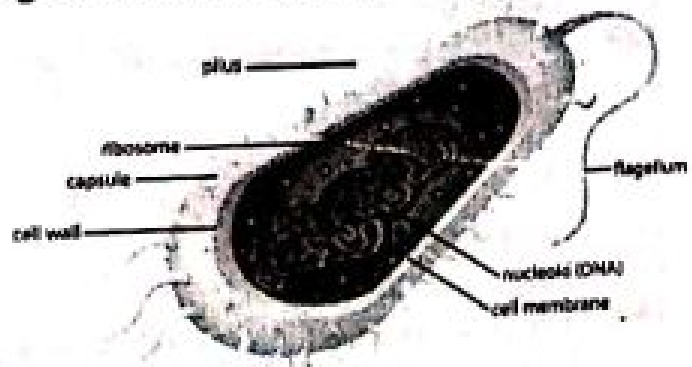
Biotechnology

Unit No: 3

120. Biotechnology is a branch of science in which living things are used to make better or new products.
121. In biotechnology the genetic material (DNA) of microorganisms is used for production of required product.
122. DNA is made up of units called nucleotide.
123. There are four type of nucleotide (1) adenine nucleotide (2) guanine nucleotide (3) cytosine nucleotide (4) thymine nucleotide
124. The process in which the DNA of a cell is duplicated to make two similar copies of the parents DNA is called Replication.
125. Chromosomes are the colored body present in the nucleus.
126. Chromosome is made up of DNA, coiled many times around a protein called histone.
127. Genes is occur in pairs and are located on chromosomes.
128. Insulin is produced by genetic engineering for the treatment of diabetic patients.

Bacteria:

129. Bacteria are unicellular organisms.
130. Cytoplasm, the fluid inside the cell.
131. Bacteria doesn't has nucleus.
132. Each bacterium has a single chromosome present in the cytoplasm is called nucleoid.
133. Tail like structure that help bacteria move is called flagella.
134. Outer side of bacteria cell is called cell wall.
135. DNA replication is process of copying DNA molecule.
136. A gene is the unit of hereditary material which contains all the information of organism characteristics.
137. The bacterium which takes in the recombinant DNA is called transgenic bacterium or genetically modified bacterium (GMB).
138. Penicillin is an example of antibiotic.
139. The four major areas in which biotechnology techniques are applied include agriculture, food production and preservation, health and environment.



140. Herbicides and pesticides are used to eliminate weeds and insects and thus protect crops.

Exercise

141. The additional circular pieces of DNA present in bacterial cell are called
- a) RNA
b) Chromatid
c) Plasmid
d) Nucleotide
142. The branch of science in which living organisms are used for the welfare of humans is called.....
- a) Biotechnology
b) Biochemistry
c) Microbiology
d) Genetics
143. Plasmid and attached foreign gene with it are collectively called.....
- a) Recombinant cell
b) Recombinant DNA
c) Recombinant plasmid
d) Recombinant chromosome
144. The organism whose genes are modified is called.....
- a. GM organism
b) Transgenic organism
c) Recombination organism
d) All of These
145. A gene is inserted into a bacteria by.....
- a) Digestion
b) Genetic engineering
c) Fermentation
d) Biodegrading
146. Penicillin is an example of.....
- a) Enzyme
b) Hormone
c) Antibiotic
d) Antigen
147. The bacteria generally used for genetic engineering is.....
- a) Agrobacterium
b) Bacillus
c) Pseudomonas
d) Clostridium
148. Which is not transgenic plant?
- a) Soybean
b) Maize
c) Golden rice
d) Cucumber
149. The crops having cry genes need.....
- a) No insecticide
b) Mild quantity of insecticide
c) Large amount of insecticide
d) 5 kg insecticide
150. The process in which the DNA of a cell is duplicated to make two similar copies of the parent's DNA is called.....
- a) Production
b) Construction
c) Replication
d) None of these
151. A small circle of DNA found outside the main chromosome is called a.....
- a) Genetic fingerprint
b) Episome
c) Plasmid
d) Protein
152. Multicellular organisms that carry a specific genetic change in each cell because of an intervention at the embryo level are a.....
- a) Trans version
b) Transition
c) Transgenic
d) Transforming

Pollutions and Their Effect on Environment

Unit No: 4

- 153. Any unwanted and undesirable change in the environment that affects the atmosphere and disturbs the ecosystem is called pollution.
- 154. Major types of pollution are, (1) air pollution (2) Water pollution (3) Soil pollution (4) Noise pollution
- 155. Pollution began to be recognized as a serious threat during the Industrial revolution of the 19th century.
- 156. Sulphur dioxides (SO₂), Oxides of Nitrogen (NO₂, NO), Carbon monoxides (CO), and Chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs), are main pollutants, of environment.
- 157. Chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs) are nontoxic, nonreactive chemicals. They are the major cause of breakdown of ozone layer, allowing more ultra violet light to reach the earth.
- 158. CFCs are used as aerosol spray, as cooling agent in refrigerators and air conditioners, and in form of packing.
- 159. CO₂, CH₄, and other gases absorb infrared radiation and reflect it back to land causing increase in average temperature of environment. This is called Greenhouse effect. OR
- 160. The solar radiation enters the earth atmosphere and reaches the earth surface. Some of the solar radiation is absorbed by the earth surface while the remaining re-radiated in to the atmosphere. The large amounts of CO₂ in the atmosphere blocks and absorb the outgoing radiation causing heating of earth. This is called greenhouse effect.
- 161. The formation of acid in rain-water by its mixing with pollutants like SO₂, CO₂, and NO₂, is called acid rain.
- 162. When the above gases dissolved in rain water, they make their acids, H₂SO₄ and HNO₃ respectively.
- 163. Removal of the forests for human use is called deforestation.
- 164. Deforestation causes many problems like Soil erosion, Green House effect, and air pollution.
- 165. Coal power plants are one of the large contributors to polluting earth.
- 166. Protecting natural resources is called conservation.
- 167. Effects of carbon monoxide are damage to central nervous system, heart, respiratory problem, nausea and dizziness etc.
- 168. Effects of Sulphur dioxide are eye, nose, throat, and lung cancer etc.

Exercise

- 169. Which of the following is not a greenhouse gas.....
 - a) Methane
 - b) Carbon dioxide
 - c) Hydrogen
 - d) Nitrous oxide
- 170. The main reason for increase in the amount of carbon dioxide in an air is.....
 - a) Plantation
 - b) Deforestation
 - c) Recycling
 - d) Using CFC's
- 171. The phenomenon which does not lead to global warming.....
 - a) Green house effects
 - b) Ozone depletion

- b) CFC's
172. Ultraviolet radiations from Sun that reach the earth cause.....
- a) Respiratory disorder
b) Typhoid fever
c) Skin cancer
d) Bronchitis
173. The source of all of the following pollutants in vehicle exhaust EXCEPT.....
- a) Carbon mono-oxide
b) Carbon dioxide
c) CFC's
d) Nitrogen oxides
174. Ozone layers filters.....the from Sun light.
- a) Infrared rays
b) Cosmic rays
c) Infrared rays
d) radioactive rays
175. Sulphuric acid is formed from.....
- a) N₂
b) CO₂
c) SO₂
d) CO
176. Which one of the following is a non-renewable resource.....
- a) Forest
b) Agriculture
c) Petroleum
d) Air
177. Protecting natural resources is called
- a) Pollution
b) Conservation
c) Industrial process
d) Deforestation
178. At least 25% of the total area of the country must be covered by forests but in Pakistan only.....of the total area is covered.
- a) 5%
b) 10%
c) 15%
d) 20%
179. Ozone layer made up ofOxygen. (O₃)
- a) One
b) Two
c) Three
d) Four
180. One chlorine molecule from CFCs can destroy up toozone molecules.
- a) 100
b) 1000
c) 10,000
d) 100,000

Chemical Reactions

Unit No: 5

181. The process of formation or breaking of a chemical compound is called chemical reaction.
182. Digestive of food, process of respiration, Replication of DNA etc. are the example of chemical reaction inside our body.
183. Elements or compounds combining in a chemical reaction are called reactants.
184. Similarly the elements or compounds formed as a result of chemical reaction are called products.
185. Example of reactants and products (C+O₂ (Reactant) → CO₂ (Product))
186. In 1785 Lavoisier a French scientist proves that by experimentally "Matter can neither be created nor destroyed during a chemical reaction but it may undergo change in shape and composition".

187. **Addition Reaction:** These reactions are also known as synthesis or combination reactions. When two different element or compounds react together to form a single compound then the reaction will be called an addition reaction.
188. **Example of addition reaction:** $2\text{H}_2 + \text{O} \longrightarrow 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$
189. **Decomposition Reaction:** Some compound on heating decomposes to simpler compounds or elements. This type of reaction is called decomposition.
190. **Example of decomposition Reaction:** $\text{CaCO}_3 \longrightarrow \text{CO}_2 + \text{CaO}$
191. **Heat** evolved or absorbed **during a chemical reaction** is called the **heat of reaction**.
192. There are **two types** of reactions with respect to energy changes. (1)
Exothermic reaction (2) Endothermic reaction
193. Chemical reaction in which **heat is released** (cools) is called **exothermic reaction**.
194. Chemical reaction in which **heat is absorbed** (hot) is called **endothermic reaction**.
195. The total energy of the **products** in **exothermic reaction** is **less than** that of the reactants.
196. In **endothermic** reaction total energy of the **products** is **more than** that of reactants.
197. The life on this planet earth is possible due to the **exothermic reaction** taking place in the sun.

Exercise

198. $2\text{KCl}_3 \longrightarrow \dots\dots\dots + 3\text{O}_2$
a) 3kcl b. 2kcl c. kcl d. $\frac{1}{2} \text{kcl}$
199. $3\text{H}_2 \longrightarrow \dots\dots\dots + 2\text{NH}_3$
a) N b. N_2 c. 2N d. $\frac{1}{2} \text{N}$
200. Substances on the left hand side of a chemical equation are called.....
a) Electrons b. Groups c. Products d. Reactants
201. The reaction in which there is only one reactants, which must be a compound is
a) Decomposition b. Displacement c. Synthesis d. None
202. Number of atoms of reactants is equal to number of product a balanced chemical equation.
a) Sometime b. Often c. Always d. Never
203. The heat evolved or absorb during a chemical reaction is called.....
a) Heat of reaction b. exothermic c. Endothermic d. Heat energy
204. If two or more substances are combined to form a product is called.....
a) Thermal decomposition b. Combination c. Addition d. Combustion
205. When substance combines with oxygen while burning, reaction is termed as.
a) Combustion b. burning c. Evaporation d. Both a and b
206. Processing of breaking down of any substance into smaller substance by heating is called.....
a) Decomposition b. Evaporation c. Thermal decomposition d. melting

207. Natural gas is made up of compound
 a) Carbon
 b. Methane
 c. Ethane
 d. None
208. Power machines in factories and vehicles are examples of.....
 a) Combustion
 b. Thermal combination
 c. Evaporation
209. Natural gas is more efficient and produces less.....
 a) Heat
 b. Pollution
 c. Reaction
 d. Evaporation
210. Changes occur in matter at
 a) Specific time
 b. Thermal Reaction
 c. All the time
 d. continuously
211. Irreversible changes include.....
 a) Burning of paper
 b. Rusting of Iron
 c. Corrosion of material
 d. all of them
212. Metal that difficult to oxidize are called
 a) Weak metals
 b. Strong metal
 c. Noble metals
 d. Ionic metals

Acids, Alkalis and Salts

Unit No: 6

213. There are three main compounds of chemical (Acids, alkalis, salts).

Properties of acids:

214. They are sour in test (the "acid" means sour).
 215. Acid are corrosive and can burn skin and dissolve metal.
 216. Their aqueous solutions are good conductor of electricity.
 217. They react with metals giving salt and hydrogen gas.
 218. They turn the blue litmus paper red.
 219. They react with carbonates giving carbon dioxide gas.
 220. They react with alkalis giving a salt and water.
 221. Solution of acetic acid (CH_3COOH) called "vinegar" is used in many food preparation.

Properties of Alkalis:

222. They have bitter taste.
 223. They are slippery to touch.
 224. Their aqueous solution is good conductor of electricity.
 225. They react with non-metals giving a salt and hydrogen gas.
 226. They turn the red litmus paper blue.
 227. They react with acids giving a salt and water.
 228. Alkalis are commonly use in soap.
 229. For the neutralization of acidity of stomach, "antacids" are used, which contain some alkalis as their main ingredient.

Properties of Salt:

- 230. Salt dissolved readily in water.
 - 231. The aqueous solution of some salts are very good conductor of electricity.
 - 232. They show no change of color on litmus paper.
 - 233. It is neutral in nature.
 - 234. The substance turn red when dipped in acid the pH is less than 7 (acidic)
 - 235. Turn blue when dipped in alkalis the pH is greater than 7 (alkaline).
 - 236. Indicators
- | | | |
|-----------------|-------------|---------------|
| | Acid | Alkali |
| Litmus | Red | Blue |
| Methyl orange | Pink | Yellow |
| Phenolphthalein | Colorless | Deep pink |

Exercise

- 237. Which one of the following acids is used in car batteries.....
 - a) HCl
 - b) HNO₃
 - c) H₂SO₄
 - d) None of these
- 238. The color of red and blue litmus stays same in aqueous solution of.....
 - a) HCl
 - b) HNO₃
 - c) H₂SO₄
 - d) NaCl
- 239. The alkali used as an antacid is.....
 - a) KOH
 - b) Ca(OH)₂
 - c) NaOH
 - d) Al(OH)₃
- 240. Which one of the following salts is used in the treatment of constipation.....
 - a) NaCl
 - b) MgSO₄
 - c) CuSO₄
 - d) NaHCO₃
- 241. Rose petals turn blue in.....
 - a) Alkaline solution
 - b) Acidic solution
 - c) Salty solution
 - d) None of these
- 242. Vinegar is.....
 - a) Alkali
 - b) Acid
 - c) Salt
 - d) None of these
- 243. When an acid reacts with metal carbonate, products are.....
 - a) Salt
 - b) Water
 - c) Carbon dioxide
 - d) all the above
- 244. Process in which acids (H⁺) and bases (OH⁻) react to form salts and water is called.....
 - a) Neutralization
 - b) Hydrogenation
 - c) Halogenation
 - d) Sublimation
- 245. Corrosive effect on skin is caused by.....
 - a) Acid
 - b) Bases
 - c) Water
 - d) Mercury
- 246. If pH value is greater than 7, then solution is
 - a) Acid
 - b) Basis
 - c) Neutral
 - d) Salty
- 247. What is formed by the reaction of a non-metal oxide with water?
 - a) Acid
 - b) Base
 - c) Salt
 - d) Metal
- 248. PH of water is.....
 - a) 1
 - b) 3
 - c) 9
 - d) 7

Force and Pressure

Unit No: 7

249. **Pressure** is the force exerted on a unit area of a surface.
250. $P = \frac{F}{A}$ is the equation of pressure. And unite of pressure is Nm⁻² or Pascal.
251. According to Pascal's principle "pressure applied on a liquid in a closed container is transferred equally in all directions throughout the liquid".
252. In hydraulic system the force is transferred from one place to another with the help of a liquid.
253. A mechanism in which works on the Pascal's principle of fluid pressure and transmit force one place to another is called a Hydraulic system.
254. Hydraulic press is a machine which works on the Pascal's principle.
255. Hydraulic breaks also works on the Pascal's principle.
256. The study of behavior of gases under pressure is called pneumatics.
257. Robert Boyle, a British scientist, studied the behavior of a gas under pressure.
258. The atmospheric pressure around us at the ground level is about 100,000Pa or 100kPa.
259. Atmospheric pressure decrease with increase in height from earth's surface.
260. Barometer is a device which is used for the measurement of atmospheric pressure.
261. When we increase the temperature of a gas, then it increase the pressure of the gas movement of the molecules also increase which result in increase of pressure.
262. Aerosol is a suspension of tiny liquid particles dispersed in a gas present in a closed container.
263. Atmospheric pressure is the pressure exerted on the surface of any objects by the atmospheric gas.

Exercise

264. The formula of pressure $P = \dots\dots\dots$
- a) $F \times A$ b) $\frac{A}{F}$ c) $\frac{F}{A}$ d) $F \times D$
265. What is force?
- a) Pull b) Push and Pull both c) Push d) None of these
266. Which of the following is not a rare gas?
- a) Krypton b) Xenon c) Ozone d) Radon
267. A syringe gets filled due to
- a) Air pressure b) Water pressure c) Vapor pressure d) None of these
268. Atmospheric pressure at Peshawar is..... than Murree.
- a) Greater b) sometime equal c) Always equal d) less
269. Experiments show that pressure of a gas depends upon.....
- a) Quantity and temperature b) Atmospheric pressure c) Quantity
270. The unit of pressure is.....
- a) N b) m² c) Pa d) m/s²
271. The SI unit of area is.....
- a) m b) m² c) m³ d) N

272. How much weight of air is always over your head.....
 a) 1000kg b) 100kg c) 10kg d) 1kg
273. A dropper to fill ink works because of which of the following.....
 a) Friction b) Force c) **Air pressure** d) All of these
274. The pressure of the water at the bottom of the pond isat the surface of the pond.
 a) Lower than b) **higher than** c) Either lower or higher
275. The ratio of force, acting perpendicular to the area, on which it acts, is known as.....
 a) Force b) Friction c) **Pressure** d) Density
276. Magnet is an example of
 a) **Non-contact force** b) Contact force c) Muscular force d) None of these
277. Which force always opposes motion?
 a) **Friction** b) Electrostatic force c) Magnetic force d) Muscular force
278. What is the SI unit of force?
 a) Faraday b) Einstein c) Galileo d) **Newton**
279. As we go higher altitude the atmospheric pressure.....
 a) Increase b) **Decrease** c) Remain same d) None of these

Measurement of Physical Quantities

Unit No: 8

280. The measurable things are called physical quantities.
281. Physical quantities are divided into two categories. Base quantity and derived quantity.
282. Length, mass, Time, Temperature, Electric current, Amount of substance and intensity of light are seven base physical quantities in SI.
283. The quantity derived from base quantities are called derived quantities i.e. Volume, force, Power etc.
284. The comparison of something with some standard is known as measurement.
285. The standard with which things are compared is known as unit.
286. The unit of base quantity is called a base unit.
287. An international System employed to represent different quantities and their units is called International System of Unit.

Quantity	Unit	Symbol
Length	Meter	m
Mass	Kilogram	kg
Time	Second	s
Temperature	Kelvin	K
Electric Current	Ampere	A
Intensity of light	Candela	Cd
Amount of substance	Mole	mol

289. Base unit of density (mass/volume) is Kg m^{-3} .
290. The base unit of volume (length \times width \times height) is m^3 .

291. The base unit of **Area** (Length \times width) is **m^2** .

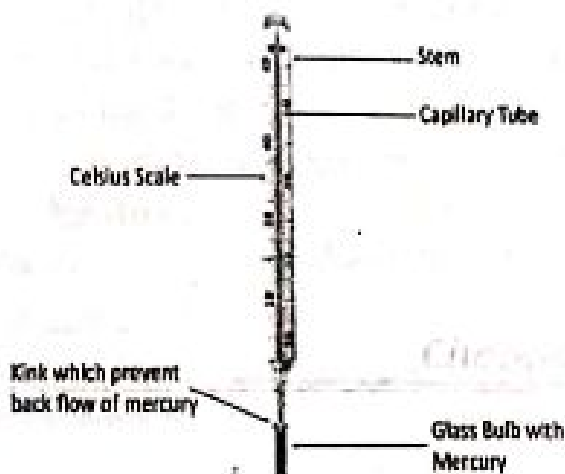
292. The standard meter is the length of **platinum-iridium** alloy metal rod, kept at **$0^\circ C$** .

Prefix	Factor	Symbol	Prefix	Factor	Symbol
Deka	10^1	Da	Deci	10^{-1}	D
Hecto	10^2	H	Centi	10^{-2}	C
Kilo	10^3	K	Milli	10^{-3}	M
Mega	10^6	M	Micro	10^{-6}	M
Giga	10^9	G	Nano	10^{-9}	N
Tera	10^{12}	T	Pico	10^{-12}	P
Peta	10^{15}	P	Femto	10^{-15}	F
Exa	10^{18}	E	Atto	10^{-18}	A

Exercise

293. The comparison of something with some standard is known as.....
- a) **Measurement** b) Scale c) Quality d) Quantity
294. 25 milligrams is equal tog.
- a) 0.030 b) 1 c) 3 d) **0.025**
295. The SI unit for intensity of light is
- a) Second b) Meter c) **Candela (Cd)** d) Light year
296. Which one is a derived quantity.....
- a) **m^2** b) m c) s d) kg
297. 1 Kilo is equal to.....
- a) 10^2 b) **10^3** c) 10^6 d) 10^9
298. 1kg is equal to.....
- a) 100g b) **1000g** c) $\frac{1}{1000}g$ d) $\frac{1}{100}g$
299. 1kg of water occupies volume of
- a) $10dm^3$ b) **$1m^3$** c) $1dm^3$ d) $100cm^3$
300. Magnitude in 13cm is.....
- a) **13** b) cm c) 13cm d) None of these
301. Tera equal to.....
- a) 10^{10} b) **10^{12}** c) 10^9 d) 10^{15}
302. 1 ml is equal to the.....
- a) $2cm^2$ b) **$1cm^3$** c) $100cm^3$ d) $1000cm^3$
303. The set of units is called is.....
- a) Static information b) System information
- c) Set of information d) **System international**
304. Which alloy is used in standard meter and kilogram?
- a) Gold and platinum b) Platinum and californium
- c) Platinum d) **Iridium and platinum**

305. The increase in the volume of water as its temperature is lowered from 4°C to 0°C is known as anomalous expansion of water or peculiar behavior of water.
306. Solid, liquid and gases are expand on heating is called thermal expansion.
307. There are three scales of temperature.
308. The expansion in length of metallic objects is called linear expansion.
309. The expansion in volume of metallic objects is called volumetric expansion.
310. Liquids expand on heating and contract on cooling like solid.
311. Gases also expand on heating and contract on cooling.
312. The electric fire alarm works on the principle of expansion.
313. An instrument used for measuring temperature, is called a thermometer.
314. A common thermometer in everyday use consists of a glass bulb (B) connected to a thin glass tube called capillary tube (T) when heated. The capillary tube is surrounded by thick glass tube is called stem (S).
315. Celsius or centigrade scale of temperature was introduced by a Swedish astronomer Celsius.
316. In the above scale the ice point is marked as 0°C and boiling point is marked as 100°C .
317. Second scale of temperature is Fahrenheit and introduced by Scientist Fahrenheit.
318. The ice point of this scale is 32°F and boiling point of is marked 212°F .
319. The third scale of temperature is Kelvin and this scale was introduced by scientist Lord Kelvin.
320. The ice point of Kelvin is 273 K and boiling point of water is marked 373 K .
321. The normal human body temperature is about 36.9°C or 98.4°F .
322. Expansion and contraction of solids and liquids can give rise to tremendous force.
323. Bimetallic strips are used in electric iron and fire alarms.
324. Thermometers have mercury or alcohol inside them. It works on the principle of thermal expansion.



Exercise

325. Which material will expand on heating?
- a) Solids b) Liquids c) Gases d) All of these
326. At which temperature, volume of water is maximum.
- a) 0°C b) 4°C c) 110°C d) -110°C
327. Under frozen water, the aquatic life is able to survive in the water because ice acts as an.....
- a) Conductor b) Insulator c) Semiconductor d) Condenser

329. In Fahrenheit scale, the distance between two fixed points is derived intoequal parts of divisions.
- a) 100°F b) 120°F c) 180°F d) -200°F
330. Heat is transferred through.....
- a) Conduction b) Convection c) Radiation d) All of these
331. At which temperature, volume of water is minimum.....
- a) 0°C b) 4°C c) 100°C d) -100°C
332. Main source of heating energy is.....
- a) Sun b) Coal c) Gas d) Oil
333. A very good conductors of heat contains.....
- a) Liquids b) Metals c) Non-metals d) Gases
334. Railway tracks have gaps between them to deal with expansion.....
- a) Hot days b) Cold days c) Winter d) Snow fall
335. Heat loss may help matter to.....
- a) Expand b) Contract c) Spread d) Stable
336. A joint which is made between adjoining rails to expand without bending is called Rail joint
- a) Sliding joint b) Expansion joint c) d)
337. In melting of ice cube heat gain.....
- a) Melts ice b) Increase temperature c) Gain energy d) Release energy
338. Mercury is.....
- a) Harmless b) Safe c) Non-toxic d) Poisonous
339. A form of energy which flows from hotter region towards cooler region and reach on same temperature is called.....
- a) Conduction b) Convection c) Radiation d) Heat
340. Gain or loss of heat affect state of
- a) Air b) State c) Matter d) Radiation
341. On heating particles of substance expand due to.....
- a) Get bigger b) Vibrate faster c) Increase in shape
342. After cooling bimetallic strip bends.....
- a) Upwards b) Downwards c) Straight d) Inside
343. Heat which in form of infra-red waves, emitted in all directions at speed of light is
- a) Conduction b) Convection c) Radiation d) Expansion
344. In bridges to overcome expansion there is use of.....
- a) Rollers b) Sliding joints c) Both a and b d) Allowance

Lenses

Unit No: 10

345. A lens is made from a transparent material (glass/plastic).

346. Lens is a piece of transparent material which has one or both sides spherical.

347. A lens which is thick at the middle and thinner at the edges is called convex lens.

348. When parallel light rays strike the surface of a convex lens these rays converge at a point called focal point (F). So it is called converging lens.

349. The lens, which is thin at the middle and thicker at the edges is called concave lens.

350. When parallel light ray strike the surface of concave lens then these rays are diverged after passing through lens. When these refracted rays are retraced backward, these seem to meeting at focal point. As these lens diverges the rays, so it is called diverging lens.

351. The center O of the lens is known as the optical center of the lens.

352. The center of the sphere of which any surface of the lens is a part is known as its centre of curvature.

353. A straight line joining the centre of curvatures is called the principle axis.

354. Parallel rays after refraction through a convex lens converge at a point F which is called the principal focus of the lens.

355. The distance between the optical centre and the principal focus is known as focal length of the lens.

356. The image that can be obtained on the screen is known as real image.

357. Real image of an object can be obtained on the screen by a convex lens.

358. Virtual image of an object can be obtained on screen by concave lens.

359. A camera is used to obtain image on the sensitive film. It works like human eye.

360. Lenses are used in microscope, telescope, cameras, and projectors etc.

361. A person suffering from short sightedness cannot see far off objects clearly. concave lenses

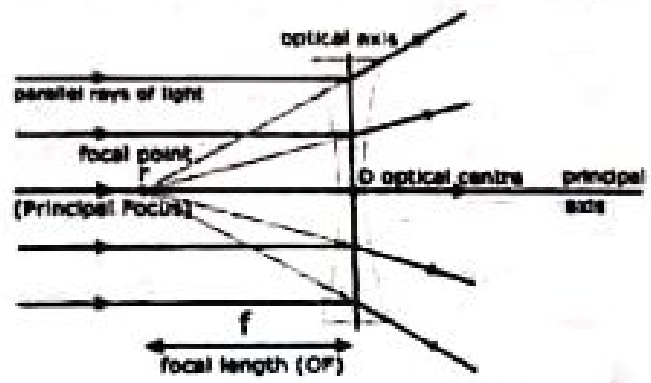
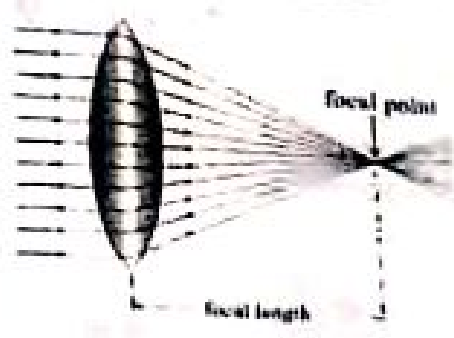
362. A person suffering from long sightedness cannot see the near objects clearly convex lenses.

363. There are various forms of convex and concave lenses.

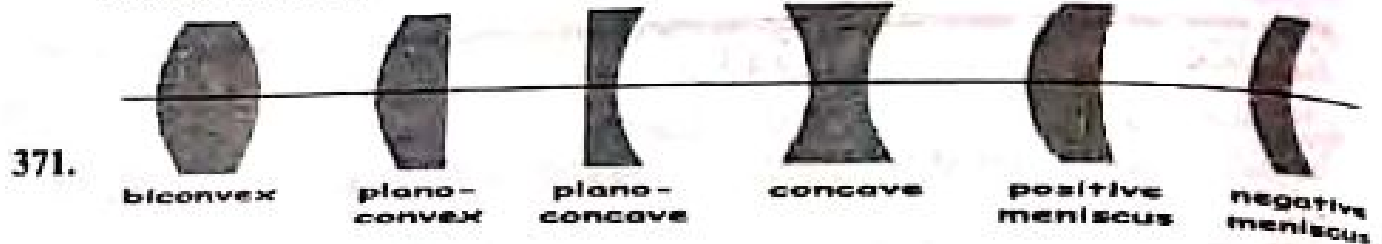
364. A camera is an optical instrument.

365. The lens of camera forms a real, small and inverted image of an object.

366. Double convex lens: when both the surfaces of a convex lens are curved outward then it is called double convex lens or Bi-convex lens.



367. **Plano convex lens:** if one of the surfaces of a lens is convex and other is plane, then it is called a Plano convex lens.
368. **Double concave lens:** when both the surfaces of a lens are concave or curved inward then it is called double concave lens or Bi-concave lens.
369. **Plano concave lens:** if one of the surfaces of a lens is concave and other is plane then it is called a Plano-concave lens.
370. **Concave-convex lens:** if one of the surface of a lens is convex and the other is concave such that the central region of the lens is thicker than edges then it is called a concave-convex lens.



Exercise

372. A ray parallel to principal axis, after refraction from convex lens.....
- a) Does not bend b) Passes through center of curvature
- c) Passes through principal focus d) Passes through center of lens
373. The image formed by a concave lens is always.....
- a) Virtual b) Real
- c) Inverted d) Larger
374. Pupil of an eye is made smaller or larger by.....
- a) Lens b) Cornea
- c) Iris d) Retina
375. A line passing through center of curvature, optical center and principal focus is called.....
- a) Optical center b) Focal length
- c) Principal axis d) None of these
376. The camera lens forms a image of an object on the film
- a) Real, small and inverted b) virtual, small and inverted
- c) Real, large and straight d) Virtual, large and straight
377. What is the lens
- a) An image - forming device b) An image - producing device
- c) An image - reflecting device d) An object - reflecting device
378. The spherical surface of lens results in _____
- a) Having a wide range of focal length. b) Having a narrow range of focal length
- c) Having a wide range of curvature. d) Having a narrow range of curvature
379. What are Concave lenses?
- a) Thicker from the center than at the edge b) Thinner from the center than at the edge
- c) Thicker from both the positions. d) Thinner from both the positions
380. Out of the following which one is diverging or negative lens?

- a) Biconvex.
c) Biconcave.
381. Where does the principal axis intersect the two refracting surfaces?
a) Front vertex and back vertex
b) Plano-convex
c) Radius of curvature
d) Positive meniscus
382. Name the bending of light, if the beam of light passes obliquely from one medium to another.
a) Refraction
b) Dispersion
c) Reflection
d) Deviation
383. From which part of the lens, the ray of light passes without deviation?
a) Optical center
b) Focus
c) Centre of curvature
d) Pole
384. When will the convex lens give a real image?
a) Beyond optical center
b) Beyond focus
c) Beyond center of curvature
d) Between focus and curvature
385. Name the lens used in a simple microscope.
a) Biconvex
b) Biconcave
c) Plano-convex
d) Cylindrical
386. If the magnification is positive and greater than unity, what does it indicate?
a) Virtual image
b) Real image
c) Distorted image
d) Erect image
387. What type of image is produced by a concave lens?
a) Always virtual and enlarged
b) Always real
c) Always virtual and reduced in size
d) Sometimes real and sometimes virtual
388. In X-ray emission tubes, X-ray is emitted by the acceleration of _____
a) Atoms
b) Protons
c) Electrons
d) Neutrons
389. Hot bodies emit a specific type of radiation. What are they called?
a) X-rays
b) Black-body radiation
c) Gamma radiations
d) Visible light
390. Concave lens is also known as
a) Diverging lens
b) Converging lens
c) Both a and b
d) None of these

- a) Electrostatic
b) Magnetism
415. Dynamo is a kind of.....
a) Mechanical device
b) Electric generator
c) In the dry cell, zinc acts as.....
a) Positive electrode
b) Electrolyte
c) Plastic wire is.....
a) An insulator
b) Both of these
418. Electroplating is based on.....
a) Magnetic effect of electricity
b) Heating effect of electricity
c) Adding common salt to distilled water makes it.....
a) Good conductor
b) No
c) Copper wire is a.....
a) Good conductor
b) Both a and b
421. Poor conductors are.....
a) Plastics
b) Wood
c) Distilled water is.....
a) Poor conductor
b) Both a and b
423. Flow of electron is called.....
a) Electroplating
b) Electrodes
c) Electroplating prevents.....
a) Current
b) Rusting
425. An electric lamp glows due to.....
a) Chemical effect
b) Heating effect
c) Electric pressure is also called.....
a) Resistance
b) Voltage
427. The substances which have a large number of free electrons and offer a low resistance are called.....
a) Insulators
b) Inductors
c) Semi-conductors
d) Conductors
428. Out of the following which is not a poor conductor?
- b) Electromagnetic induction
d) Electromagnetic force
- b) Chemical device
d) None of these
- b) Negative electrode
d) Centre rod
- b) A conductor
d) None of these
- b) Chemical effect of electricity
d) Physical effect of electricity
- b) Insulator
d) Both a and b
- b) Poor conductor
d) None of this
- b) Clothes
d) All of these
- b) Good conductor
d) None
- b) Electric current
d) Electrolyte
- b) Chemical effect
d) All
- b) Magnetic effect
d) None of these
- b) Power
d) Energy

- a) Cast iron
c) Carbon
429. Out of the following which is an insulating material?
a) Copper
c) Silver
430. The property of a conductor due to which it passes current is called.....
a) Resistance
c) Conductance
431. Conductance is reciprocal of.....
a) Resistance
c) Reluctance
432. The resistance of a conductor varies inversely as.....
a) Length
c) Temperature
433. If electric wires and appliances are overheated due to high voltage of electric current they can
a) Catch fire
c) Freeze
434. An instrument which detects electric current is known as.....
a) Voltmeter
c) Wattmeter
435. With rise in temperature the resistance of semi-conductors.....
a) Decreases
c) First increases and then decreases
436. With rise in temperature the resistance of pure metals
a) Increases
c) First increases and then decreases
437. The S.I. unit of power is.....
a) Henry
c) Watt
- b) Copper
d) Tungsten
- b) Gold
d) Paper
- b) Reluctance
d) Inductance
- b) Inductance
d) Capacitance
- b) Area of cross-section
d) Resistivity
- b) Burn
d) Both a and b
- b) Rheostat
d) Galvanometer
- b) Increases
d) Remains constant
- b) Decreases
d) Remains constant
- b) Coulomb
d) Watt-hour

Exploring Space

Unit No: 12

438. Telescope is a device which is used to see remote objects.
439. The first known practically functioning telescope was invented in the Netherlands at the beginning of the 17th century.
440. An Optical telescope gathers and focuses radiations mainly from the visible part of the electromagnetic spectrum. Optical telescopes increase the apparent angular size of distant object as their apparent brightness.
441. Optical telescopes are of three kinds.
442. A) Refractor Telescope: It uses lens
443. B) Reflector Telescope: It uses mirrors
444. C) Catadioptric Telescope: It uses mirror with a lens design.

485. Radio telescope receives radio signals from distant satellites.
486. Through broad spectrum telescope astronomers measure ultraviolet, infrared, gamma and x-rays.
487. Spacecraft are the machines used to take astronomers in space.
488. Space probe is a spacecraft that travels through space to collect scientist's information. It does not orbit the earth.
489. Space shuttle is the type of space craft which is used to carry men in space.
490. The first space shuttle was launched by NASA (national aeronautics and space administration) in 1981.
491. Sub system is the systems of a spacecraft that are necessary for an astronomer to live in it.
492. Spectroscope is a device used to measure the wavelengths of different radiations.
493. Apolo technology has been used to produce a lighter breathing system for fire-fighters.
494. European space agency satellites provide information on fire locations.
495. Space shuttle radar images help to locates ancient cities, roads, and ruins.

Exercise

496. Telescope was first time invented in
- England
Russia
b) America
d) Netherland
497. Which technology is used to produce a lighter breathing system for fire fighter
- Apolo
Land state and sky lab
b) Cordless
d) Global positioning system
498. The first space shuttle was launched by NASA in
- 1981
1983
b) 1982
d) 1984
499. The telescope is used to see
- Small objects
Large object
b) Distant object
d) Near object
500. A space station is distinguished from other space crafts by.....
- Lack of major landing system
Fuel
b) color
d) Size
501. Which Italian scientist invented the first telescope?
- Alessandro Volta
Amadeo Avogadro
b) Galileo Galilei
d) Louls Pasteur
502. Telescopes which use lenses are called.....
- Refracting telescope
Lens telescope
b) Reflecting telescope
d) Radio telescope
503. Telescopes which use mirror are called.....
- Refracting telescope
Lens telescope
b) Reflecting telescope
d) Radio telescope
504. The world first reflecting telescope was made by.....

- a) Galileo Galilei
c) Edward Jenner
465. Which instrument helps scientists to find out what stars are made of?
a) Lighter matter
c) Heat waves
466. What type of telescope is carried by Hubble space telescope?
a) Refracting telescope
c) Radio telescope
467. What was the name of the person to walk on the Moon?
a) Alan Shepard
c) John Glenn
- b) William Harvey
d) Isaac Newton
- b) Sound wave
d) Radio waves
- b) Reflecting telescope
d) Electronic telescope
- b) Neil Armstrong
d) Yuri Gagarin

Social Studies

Class 4th

معاشرتی علوم

Unit No: 1

The Globe and Map Skills

The shape of the Earth is called a ...

- A. Square
- B. Cone
- C. Geoid
- D. Cylinder

Globe is the true model of.....

- A. Sun
- B. Earth
- C. Stars
- D. Moon

Map that show the continents, countries, capitals is called as.....map?

- A. Physical
- B. Political
- C. Thematic
- D. None of these

People in the olden days used maps to.....in the correct rout.

- A. Travel
- B. Play
- C. Find
- D. invade

Globes and maps are examples of.....

- A. Models
- B. Toys
- C. Objects
- D. projects

The first man to draw imaginary lines across earth.....

- A. Newton
- B. Ptolemy



- C. Einstein
- D. Robert

The line that runs in the center of the earth from East to West is called.....

- A. Latitudes
- B. Longitudes
- C. Equator
- D. None of these

The imaginary lines that run from North to south of the Earth are called.....

- A. Longitude
- B. Latitude
- C. Axis
- D. All

The imaginary lines that run from east to west of the earth are called.....

- A. Longitude
- B. Latitude
- C. Axis

✓ D. None of these
The person who makes maps is called.....

- A. Photographer
- B. Cartographer
- C. Cinematographer
- D. Sketch-graphic

✓ GPS stands for.....

- A. Globe Position System
- B. Global Positioning System
- C. Geological Position system

✓ Drawing something smaller than real size but keeping it exactly in the same shape is called....

- A. Drawing of sketch
- B. Position of map
- C. Drawing to scale
- D. Drawing to map

✓ On the globe countries, oceans and continents are shown in.....

- A. Incorrect size
- B. Actual size
- C. Enlarged size
- D. Correct size

✓ A needle fixed through a globe in titled manner is called

- A. Latitude
- B. Altitude
- C. Axis

✓ Two points on the globe through which needle passes are.....

- A. Two lines
- B. Two poles
- C. Two equator
- D. Two locus

✓ The axis of real earth is.....

- A. Imaginary line
- B. Huge magnet
- C. Small needle
- D. Large needle

✓ The globe can be moved around axis from.....

- A. North to south
- B. West to east
- C. East to west
- D. South to north

✓ Earth is represented nearly perfect by.....

- A. A globe
- B. 3-D map
- C. Topographic chart
- D. A map

✓ Areas under water are indicated with.....

- A. Green color
- B. Blue color
- C. White color
- D. Grey color

✓ A book of maps is called.....

- A. Globe
- B. Atlas
- C. Map key
- D. map

✓ The upper part from the equator is called.....

- A. Northern Hemisphere
- B. Southern Hemisphere
- C. Prime Meridian
- D. Upper Equator

✓ Our earth is vast and

- A. Square
- B. Triangle
- C. Almost round

✓ We can get information about Earth with the help of a

- A. Map
- B. Newspaper
- C. magazine

✓ The Earth is divided by.....into equal parts.

- A. Equator line
- B. Capricorn line
- C. Cancer line

Title of the map is written on the.....of a map.

- A. Top
- B. Bottom
- C. Side
- D. None of these

What kind of information gives us Title of the map?

- A. Location
- B. Purpose of the map
- C. Both a & b
- D. None of these

.....presents a picture of our land.

- A. Globe
- B. Map
- C. Shape
- D. All of the above

There are kind of direction.

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

There are.....cardinal directions?

- A. 2
- B. 4 (East, west, North, South)
- C. 6
- D. 8

The compass is usually used to find the.....

- A. Movement of Moon
- B. Movement of the earth
- C. Direction
- D. distance

The four basic points on the compass are classified as.....

- A. Northings

B. Cardinal points

C. Legend points

D. easting

✓ Between the cardinal points direction is called.....

- A. Mean Direction
- B. Mutual direction
- C. Intermediate direction
- D. None of these

✓ Which of the following is not a cardinal direction?

- A. South
- B. West
- C. North
- D. Northeast

✓ The Sun rises in the

- A. West
- B. East
- C. North
- D. South

✓ There are..... intermediate directions.

- A. Three
- B. Four
- C. Five
- D. Six

✓ The distance between two places is shown on map with a ratio. The ratio is called as.....

- A. Map
- B. Distance
- C. Scale
- D. None of these

✓ What is needed to know the actual area of a place on a map?

- A. Scale
- B. Symbol
- C. name

Hazrat Muhammad

- ✓ Our Holy Nabi hazrat Muhammad ﷺ was born in.....
- 570 A.D
 - 571 A.D
 - 572 A.D
 - 573 A.D
- ✓ Where Hazrat Muhammad ﷺ was born?
- Makkah
 - Madina
 - Israil
 - None of these
- ✓ Prophet Muhammad ﷺ belonged to which tribe (clan) of Makkah?
- Hashmi
 - Qurashi
 - Makki
 - Madni
- ✓ What is the Father's name of Holy Prophet ﷺ?
- Qasim
 - Abdul mutallib
 - Abdullah
 - None of these
- ✓ What is the Mother's name of Holy prophet ﷺ?
- Peace
 - Maryam
 - Haleema
 - Aamina
- ✓ What is the name of First wife of Holy prophet ﷺ?
- Ayesha (R.A)
 - Hafsa (R.A)
 - Juweriya (R.A)
 - Khatija (R.A)

✓ Holy prophet ﷺ had how many daughters?

- One
- Two
- Three
- Four

✓ Holy prophet ﷺ had how many sons?

- Three
- Four
- Five
- Six

✓ What is the name of the daughter of Hazrat Umer (R.A) who married the Prophet Muhammad ﷺ?

- Aysa (R.A)
- Khatija (R.A)
- Hafsa (R.A)
- Juwria (R.A)

✓ For how many years, Abdul Mutallib took care of the Prophet Muhammad ﷺ?

- One
- Two
- Three
- Four

✓ For how many years Haleema took care of the Holy prophet ﷺ?

- Four
- Five
- Eight
- Nine

✓ When the Prophet Muhammad ﷺ was..... years old, he went to Palestine, Syria and Yemen for trade.

- 12

- B. 15
C. 18
D. 20

What was the age of Hazrat Khadija (R.A) when married to Hazrat Muhammad ﷺ?

- A. 25
B. 30
C. 35
D. 40

What was the age of Hazrat Muhammad ﷺ when married to Hazrat Khadija (R.A)?

- A. 25
B. 30
C. 35
D. 40

What was the age of the holly prophet ﷺ, when he was bestowed with the prophet hood by Allah?

- A. 30 years
B. 35 years
C. 40 years
D. 45 years

To whom Hazrat Khadija (R.A) took the holy Prophet ﷺ after discussing firstly about the prophet hood?

- A. Baheera
B. Musaira
C. Ummay Hani
D. Warga bin Nofal

How many years Holy Prophet ﷺ preached Islam silently?

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

Who did accompany the Holly Prophet ﷺ in the migration to Madina?

- A. Hazrat Abu Bakar (R.A)
B. Hazrat Ali (R.A)
C. Hazrat usman (R.A)
D. Hazrat Umer (R.A)

Where did Hazrat Muhammad ﷺ and Hazrat Abu Bakar (R.A) take refuge?

- A. Cave Hira
B. Cave Soar
C. Valley of Shi'b
D. Hill of Safa

When did Holly prophet ﷺ go to perform Hajj?

- A. 9th Hijri
B. 10th Hijri
C. 11th Hijri
D. 12th Hijri

Holy Prophet ﷺ died on.....Rabi-ul-Awal,Hijri.

- A. 9th, 10th
B. 10th, 10th
C. 11th, 11th
D. 12th, 11th

Hazrat Abu Bakr's (R.A)

✓ Hazrat Abu Bakr's (R.A) real name was.....

Abdullah

✓ Siddique was the title of.....

Hazrat Abu Bakr (R.A)

✓ Hazrat Abu Bakr (R.A) belonged to the tribe of.....

Banu Tamam

✓ Hazrat Abu Bakr (R.A) was born in 573 A.D

✓ When was Hazrat Abu Bakr (R.A) died?

13th Hijrah

✓ Hazrat Abu Bakr (R.A) stayed with the Holy Prophet (PBUH) during the migration in the cave of.....

Soar

Who was the first Ameer-ul-Hajj appointed by the Holy Prophet (PBUH)?

Hazrat Abu Bakr (R.A)

Hazrat Abu Bakr (R.A) was expert in the science of.....

Biology

Hazrat Abu Bakr (R.A) possessed.....Dirhams when he accepted Islam.

40,000

When Hazrat Abu Bakr (R.A) migrated to Medina he possessed only.....dirhams.

5,000

Hazrat Abu Bakr (R.A) commissioned.....for the compilation of the Holy Quran.

Hazrat Zaid Bin Sabit (R.A)

✓ Hazrat Abu Bakr (R.A) appointed.....commander to avenge the blood of martyrs of Mauta.

Usman bin Zaid (R.A)

✓ Hazrat Abu Bakr (R.A) ruled for.....

2 ¼ years

✓ What was the age of Hazrat Abu Bakr (R.A) at the time of his death?

63 years

✓ When Hazrat Abu Bakr (R.A) did was elected Caliph?

632 A.D

✓ Who gave a proper shape to the public treasury, Bait-ul-Maal?

Hazrat Abu Bakr (R.A)

✓ Who may rightly be called the saviour of Islam?

Hazrat Abu Bakr (R.A)

✓ Name the father of Hazrat Abu Bakr (R.A).....

Abu Khafa Usman bin Ameer (R.A)

✓ Name the mother of Hazrat Abu Bakr (R.A).....

Hazrat Salma bint Sakhar bin Ameer (R.A)

Hazrat Umar (R.A)

When was Hazrat Umar (R.A) born?
581 A.D
 Who established Islamic calendar?
Hazrat Umar (R.A)
 How many years Hazrat Umar (R.A) remained Caliph?
10 years
 When was Hazrat Umar (R.A) martyred?
23rd hijrah
 When Hazrat Umar (R.A) embraced Islam?
6th Nabvi
 What was the title of Hazrat Umar (R.A)?
Farooq
 Who was the killer of Hazrat Umar (R.A)?
Abu Lo, Loo Feroze
 Who established the department of finance?
Hazrat Umar (R.A)
 Hazrat Umar (R.A) made a mind to embrace Islam after the recitation of surah.....by his sister.
Al-Taha
 Hazrat Umar (R.A) came of a branch of.....
Quraish
 Hazrat Umar (R.A) was considered among. Literate people of the Quraish.
17
 Hazrat Umar (R.A) was theman to accept Islam.
1st
 Hazrat Umar (R.A) ruled for
10 1/2 years
 Kufa and Basra inhibited during the reign of.....

✓ Hazrat Umar (R.A)
 The first census in the history of Islam was conducted during the reign of.....
 ✓ Hazrat Umar (R.A)
 Hazrat Umar (R.A) was martyred in.....
23 A.H
 ✓ Hazrat Umar (R.A) was martyred when he was.....years old.
63
 ✓ Who divided military into cavalry and infantry?
Hazrat Umar (R.A)
 ✓ Who devoted attention to the town planning?
Hazrat Umar (R.A)
 ✓ A system of old age pension was established in the reign of.....
Hazrat Umar (R.A)
 ✓ Who enforced the Shariat Law actively?
Hazrat Umar (R.A)
 ✓ Who said "He who hates Umar (R.A) hates me and he who loves Umar (R.A), loves me?"
The Holy Prophet (PBUH)
 ✓ 42. Who enjoined the title of Ameer-ul-Momineen in the first time of Islamic History?
Hazrat Umar (R.A)
 ✓ Name the father of Hazrat Umar (R.A)
Khatab bin Nafeel
 ✓ Which department was under Hazrat Umar's (R.A) family?
Diplomatic

Hazrat Usman (R.A)

✓ Who was called Malik-ut-Tajjar.....

Hazrat Usman (R.A)

✓ Hazrat Usman (R.A) was martyred in.....

35 A.H

✓ When was Hazrat Usman (R.A) born?

577 A.D

✓ Hazrat Ameer Muawiyah (R.A) built a great fleet of Navy on the direction of.....

Hazrat Usman (R.A)

✓ What is the literal meaning of Zunnurain?

Of two Noor

Ghani was the title of.....

Hazrat Usman (R.A)

Who expanded Masjid-e-Nabvi?

Hazrat Usman (R.A)

✓ Where was Hazrat Usman (R.A) buried?

Iraq

✓ Write the name of graveyard where Hazrat Usman (R.A) was buried?

Jannat-ul-Baqee

✓ What was the surname of Hazrat Usman (R.A)?

Abu Amar

✓ How many time for the sake of Islam Hazrat Usman migrated?

Hazrat Usman (R.A)

✓ Who built a dam to protect Medina from floods?

Hazrat Usman (R.A)

✓ Name the Sahabi for which Bait-e-Rizwan was taken?

Hazrat Usman (R.A)

✓ Who donated 1/3 army expenditure of Ghazwa-e-Tabook?

Hazrat Usman (R.A)

✓ Who donated 1000 camels and 70 horses for the Ghazwa Tabook?

Hazrat Usman (R.A)

✓ Name the door through which the Holy Prophet (PBUH) used to enter the Masjid-e-Nabvi?

Bab-ul-Usman

Hazrat Ali (R.A)

✓ Who was born ten year before the Prophethood?

Hazrat Ali (R.A)

✓ Abu Turab was family name of.....

Hazrat Ali (R.A)

✓ Hazrat Ali (R.A) was appointed as caretaker of Medina when the Prophet (PBUH) left for Ghazwa...

Tabook

✓ The Battle of Camel was fought between Hazrat Ali (R.A) and.....

Hazrat Aisha (R.A)

✓ Hazrat Ali (R.A) was martyred by Ibne Maljam in the.....Hijrah.

40

✓ What is the surname of Hazrat Ali (R.A)?

Abul-Asham, Abu Turab

✓ Who conquered the last for Khyber?

Hazrat Ali (R.A)

✓ What was the title of Hazrat Ali (R.A)?

Halder-e-Karrar

Series

Who was the murder of Hazrat Ali (R.A)?
Abdur Rahman Ibn-e-Muljim
 Who killed Ibn-e-Muljim?
Hazrat Hasan (R.A)
 Where was Hazrat Ali (R.A) murdered?
Medina
 Where was Hazrat Ali (R.A) born?
Makah
 What was the age of Hazrat Ali (R.A) when he embraced Islam?
10 years
 Who was the father of Hazrat Ali (R.A)?
Hazrat Abu Talib
 Who was the grandfather of Hazrat Ali (R.A)?
Hazrat Abdul Mutlib (R.A)
 Who was the mother of Hazrat Ali?
Hazrat Fatima hint Assad (R.A)

✓ Name the brothers of Hazrat Ali (R.A)?
Hazrat Jaafar Tayyar (R.A), Hazrat Aqeel (R.A), Talib
 ✓ Who gave Ghusal to the dead body of Hazrat Muhammad (PBUH)?
Hazrat Ali (R.A)
 ✓ Name the battle in which Hazrat ails (R.A) did not participate?
Tabook
 ✓ Name the Caliph whose profession was agriculture?
Hazrat ail (R.A)
 ✓ What was the age of Hazrat Ail (R.A) at the time of death?
63 years
 ✓ To whom the Holy Prophet (PBUH) declares his brother at the Mowakhat?
Hazrat ail (R.A)

Important Historical events of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa

Mujahideen Movement:

Mujahideen Movement was launched under the Leadership of.....
 A. Haji shariat Ullah
 B. Syed ahmad Shaheed
 C. Shah Ismail
 D. Shah wali Ullah
 Syed Ahmad Shaheed was born on December 24, 1786 at:
 A. Sarhind
 B. Delhi
 C. Lucknow
 D. Rai Braili

✓ Syed Ahmad Shaheed was martyred in the?
 A. Balakot
 B. Rani Kot
 C. Delhi
 D. Sindh
 ✓ Syed Ahmad Shaheed was martyred at Balakot in.....
 A. 1843
 B. 1831
 C. 1831
 D. 1837

Rule of Sikhs

✓ Maharaja Ranjit Singh Ruled Punjab for.....

- A. 60 years
- B. 50 years
- C. 40 years
- D. 20 years

✓ Who among the following was powerful Sikhs ruler?

- A. Kharak Singh
- B. Ranjit Singh
- C. Sher Singh
- D. Duleep Singh

✓ When Sikhs captured Hazara?

- A. 1819
- B. 1820
- C. 1821
- D. 1822

✓ Who united all Sikhs and founded kingdom in Punjab?

- A. Guru Nanak
- B. Maharaja Ranjit Singh
- C. Guru Gobind Singh
- D. None of these

✓ The Sikh guru who was fought Mughals was.....

- A. Guru Nanak
- B. Guru arjun Dev
- C. Guru Teg Bahadur
- D. Guru Gobind Singh

The Khilafat Movement and Migration

What year did First World War start?

- A. 1914
- B. 1919
- C. 1916
- D. 1918

What date ended the First World War?

- A. 1917

✓ The Capital of the kingdom of Maharaja Ranjit Singh was....

- A. Patiala
- B. Lahore
- C. Amritsar
- D. Kapurthala

✓ When British defeated the Sikhs and established their rule?

- A. 1847
- B. 1848
- C. 1849
- D. 1850

✓ War of Independence took place in.....

- A. 1857
- B. 1858
- C. 1859
- D. 1860

✓ Who was the commander of combined forces in 1857 war?

- A. General Dyer
- B. Colonel Smith
- C. Sir John Shore
- D. Sir Alexander

✓ When the province of NWFP was set up?

- A. 1901
- B. 1911
- C. 1897
- D. 1892

B. 1921

C. 1922

D. 1918

✓ Under Hakim Ajmal & Dr. M.A Ansari which conference was held?

- A. Nayabat
- B. Khilafat
- C. Liaqat
- D. Baghawat

✓ When Khilafat conference declared that Muslims of India would not take part in peace celebrations if

their demands were not conceded by the government?

- A. 24th December, 1916
- B. 24th December, 1917
- C. 24th December, 1918
- D. 24th December, 1919

A Hijrat committee was formed at..... in Hijrat Movement 1920 to facilitate migrants?

- A. Lahore
- B. Kabul
- C. Peshawar
- D. Bengal

Khudai Khidmatgar movement was founded by:

- A. Khan Abdul Ghafar Khan
- B. Sir syed
- C. Allama Iqbal
- D. M. Ali Jinnah

Khan Abdul Ghafar Khan (Bacha Khan) belongs to.....

- A. Sawabi
- B. Mardan
- C. Charsada
- D. Peshawar

When Khan Abdul Ghafar Khan laid the foundation of the movement of Khudai Khidmatgar?

- A. 1928
- B. 1929
- C. 1930
- D. 1931

When the movement of civil Disobedience against the British started in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa?

- A. January 1928
- B. March 1929
- C. April 1930
- D. December 1932

✓ Who led the Civil Disobedience movement in North East Frontier Province?

- A. Lala lazapati Roy
- B. Gopal Krishna
- C. Asad Ilah Khan
- D. Khan Abdul Ghafar Khan

✓ When Soviet Union (Russia) did military intervention in Afghanistan?

- A. 1962
- B. 1979
- C. 1986
- D. 1993

✓ When Taliban established government in Afghanistan?

- A. 1996
- B. 1997
- C. 1998
- D. 1999

✓ A war between Taliban and America started in.....

- A. 2000
- B. 2001
- C. 2002
- D. 2003

✓ When Afghan refugees arrived in Pakistan?

- A. 1972
- B. 1974
- C. 1977
- D. 1979

✓ Return of Afghan refugees started in.....

- A. 1999
- B. 2000
- C. 2001
- D. 2002

Important Personality of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa

Khushal Khan Khattak

- ✓ Khushal Khan Khattak born inat Shahbaz Khan house, in Akora Khattak.
- 1610
 - 1613**
 - 1614
 - 1615
- ✓ Who is the National Poet of Afghanistan?
- Amir crore
 - Khushal Khan Khattak**
 - Rehman Baba
 - None of these
- ✓ Khushal Khan Khattak died in Allama Iqbal was greatly impressed from Khushal's concept of Eagle.
- 1683
 - 1684
 - 1685
 - 1689**



Haji Sahib Torangzai

- ✓ Fazl-e-Wahid (Haji Sahib Torangzai) was born in Toangzi (Charsadda) in.....
- 1881
 - 1885**
 - 1889
 - 1893
- ✓ Haji Sahib Turangzai Declared Jihad against British and stationed with Mujahideen in ...
- Khyber Agency
 - Swat
 - Waziristan
 - Mohmand Agency**
- ✓ Haji Sahib Turangzai Laid The foundation Stone of Islamia College.....
- Science Department
 - Library
 - Masjid**
 - None of these
- ✓ Haji Sahib Turangzai Established Hundreds of religious schools, along
- Khan Abdul Ghafar Khan**



- B. Sahibzada Abdulk Qayum khan
 - C. Khushal Khan
 - D. All of the above
- Haji Sahib Turangzai died in.....
- A. 1935
 - B. 1936
 - C. 1937
 - D. 1938

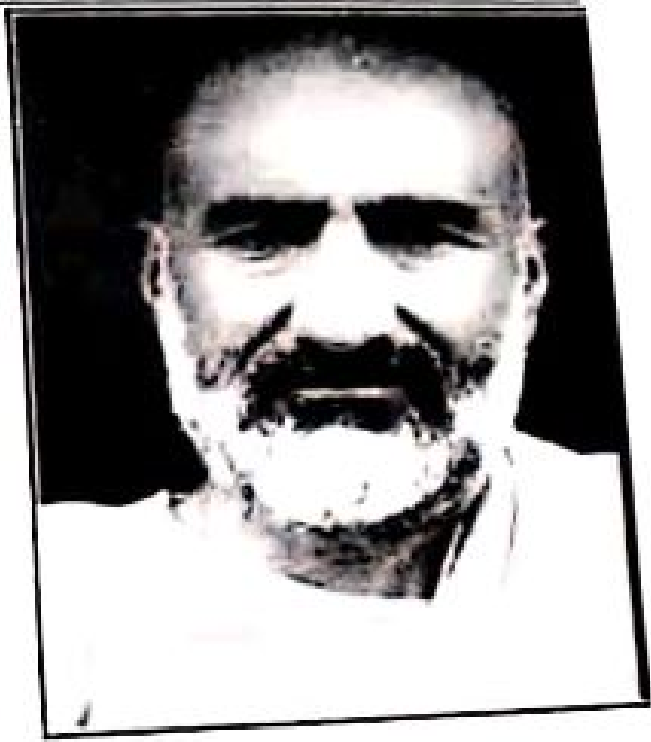
Abdul Ghafar Khan

Khan Abdul Ghafar Khan born in at Uthmazai, Charsadda.

- A. 1890
 - B. 1891
 - C. 1832
 - D. 1842
- Abdul Ghafar Khan Father name is.....

- A. Syed Ghafar Khan
 - B. Behram Khan
 - C. Niaz Khan
 - D. None of these
- Khan Abdul Ghafar Khan started in 1929.

- A. Khilafat movement
- B. Hijrat movement
- C. Khudai Khidmatgar Tehreek
- D. All of these



Khan Abdul Ghafar Khan (Bacha Khan) Died on 20th January.....

- A. 1977
- B. 1988
- C. 1999
- D. 2009

Sahibzada Abdul Qayyum Khan

Sahibzada Abdul Qayyum Khan Was Born in in Topi Swabi.

- A. 1863
- B. 1865
- C. 1867
- D. 1869

Sahibzada Abdul Qayyum Khan rendered great services for education for the people of?



| Treasure of knowledge

A. Punjab

B. KPK

C. Sindh

D. Baluchistan

✓ Sahibzada Abdul Qayyum Khan passed competitive examination and was appointed as.....

A. Commissioner

B. Assistant Commissioner

C. Tehsildar

D. Naib Tehsildar

✓ Sahibzada Abdul Qayyum Khan became Chief Minister of the Province in.....

A. 1936

B. 1937

C. 1938

D. 1939

✓ When Sahibzada Abdul Qayyum Khan died?

A. 6th December, 1936

B. 4th December, 1936

C. 6th December, 1937

D. 4th December, 1937

Sardar Addul Rab Nishtar

✓ Sardar Abdul Rab Nishtar was born in...

A. Kohat

B. Peshawar

C. Sawabi

D. Mardan

✓ Sardar Abdur Rub Nishtar was the close companion of.....

A. Bacha Khan

B. Allama Iqbal

C. Quaid-e-Azam

D. All of these

✓ Sardar Abdur Rub Nishtar was selected as finance minister when Muslim league formed provincial Government in.....

A. 1941

B. 1943

C. 1945

D. 1947

✓ When Sardar Abdur Rub Nishtar selected as Minister at federal level in the intrim Government?

A. 1943

B. 1944

C. 1945

D. 1946

✓ Sardar Abdur Rub Nishtar was the Governor of?



A. Gilgit Baltistan

B. KPK

C. Punjab

D. Sindh

✓ Sardar Abdur Rub Nishtar died in.....

A. 1958

B. 1956

C. 1954

D. 1952

✓ Sardar Abdur Rub Nishtar was buried in the vicinity oftomb.

A. Khushal Khan Khattak

B. Allama Iqbal

C. Quaid-e-Azam

D. Muhammad Jalal Khan

- B. 1938
 C. 1939
 D. 1940

✓ Great Achievement of Muhammad Jalal Khan to make part of Pakistan.

- A. Gilgat
 B. Hazara
 C. Khyber Pakhtunkhwa
 D. None of these

Qazi Hussain Ahmad

✓ Qazi Hussain Ahmad was born in the village of Ziyarat kaka Sahib, in district Nowshera in.....

- A. 1935
 B. 1936
 C. 1937
 D. 1938

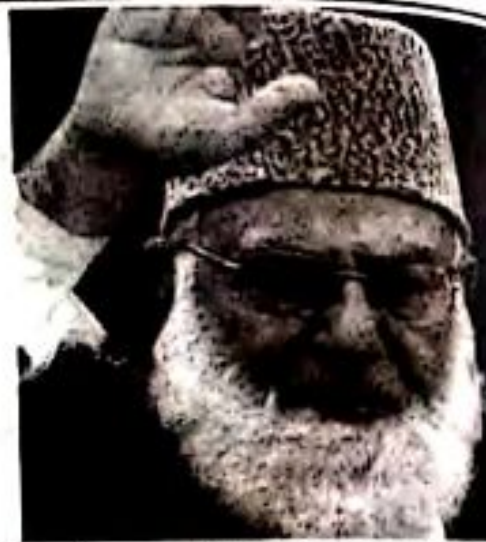
✓ Qazi Hussain Ahmad father name was...

- A. Qazi Muhammad Rehman
 B. Qazi Muhammad Abdur Rab
 C. Qazi hussain Zahid
 D. None of these

✓ Qazi Hussain Ahmad remained Ameer of.....

- A. Jamiat Ulamai Islam
 B. Awami national Party
 C. Jamat-e-Islami
 D. None of these

✓ Observance of Solidarity day with Kashmiris on 5th February at official level in Pakistan was started by.....



- A. Qazi Hussain Ahmad
 B. Syed Gilani
 C. Hayat muhammad Khan Sherpao
 D. Hassan Nazir

✓ When Qazi Hussain Ahmad died?

- A. 4th January, 2012
 B. 6th January, 2013
 C. 12th March, 2016
 D. 27th December, 2017

Hayat Muhammad Khan Sherpao

✓ Hayat Muhammad Khan Sherpao was Born in.....

- A. 1932
 B. 1935
 C. 1937
 D. 1941

✓ Hayat Muhammad Khan Sherpao father was the leader of which movement?

- A. Khilafat Movement
 B. Khudai khidmatgar movement



- C. Civil disobedience movement
 - D. Pakistan movement
- Hayat Muhammad Khan Sherpao did his graduation from.....
- A. Punjab Collage
 - B. Islamia Collage
 - C. Army Collage
 - D. None of these
- Hayat Muhammad Khan Sherpao elected Chief Minister of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa at the age of

- A. 28
- B. 32
- C. 34
- D. 41

✓ Hayat Muhammad Khan Sherpao died in.....

- A. 1975
- B. 1979
- C. 1982
- D. 1987

Hindu Kush Range

- ✓ Most part of our province consists of.....areas.
- Deserts
 - Plains
 - Mountains**
 - All of these
- ✓ Hindu kush range is located in the extremeof the province.
- South
 - North**
 - East
 - West
- ✓ District Chitral is located in.....range.
- Himalaya
 - Koh-e-Safed
 - Koh-e-Suleiman
 - Hindu Kush**
- ✓pass is one of the important and famous pass of Hindu kush range.
- Lawari**
 - Kilik
 - Mintaka
 - Khunjerab

Himalayas and Kara Korum

- ✓ Himalayas range is located in the.....of the Province KPK.
- North West
 - North East**
 - East South
 - South west
- ✓is the highest peak Himalaya ranges.
- K-2
 - Tirich Mir
 - Nanga Parbat**
 - None of these

- ✓ The height of Nanga Parbat is.....?
- 8,126m**
 - 7,521m
 - 6,125m
 - 9,500m

- ✓ Nanga Parbat the second highest peak of Pakistan is located in which district of Gilgit Baltistan?

- Astore
- Diamer**
- Gizar
- Nagir

- ✓ Who was the first person that climbs the Nanga Parbat?

- Hermann Buhl**
- Martin Conway
- R.d Banerjee
- Ashraf Aman

- ✓ What is the Meaning of Nanga Parbat?

- Naked Mountain**
- Dead Place
- Seven Mountains
- Killer Mountain

- ✓ Nanga Parbat is ranked as the.....highest mountain peak of the world?

- 10th
- 8th
- 5th
- 9th**

- ✓ K-2 is present in which mountain range?

- Pamir
- Hindu Kush
- Karakoram**
- Himalaya

K-2 peak is theHighest peak of the World?

- A. First
- B. Second
- C. Third
- D. Fourth

What is the Total Height of K-2 Peak?

- A. 8210 meter
- B. 8410 meter
- C. 8611 meter
- D. 8511 meter

K-2 is Also Known As.....?

- A. Godwin Austin
- B. Broad Peak
- C. Roshan Peak
- D. Sia Kingri

Which is the highest peak of Pakistan?

- A. Broad Peak
- B. Sia kingri Peak
- C. K-2
- D. Kilik Peak

Hindu Raj Range

The Hindu Raj is a mountain range in Northern Pakistan, between the Hindu Kush and the

- A. Karakoram range
- B. Koh-e-Suleiman range
- C. Himalaya range
- D. Waziristan mountain Range

Its highest peak is Koyo Zomm.

- A. 5331
- B. 6,872
- C. 7020
- D. 2625

Koh-e-Safed Range

✓ Which among the following mountain range divides our Province in Northern and Southern parts?

- A. Koh-e-Sulieman
- B. Koh-e-Safed
- C. Himalaya
- D. Hindu Kush

✓ Khyber Pass is located in.....Range.

- A. Koh-e-Sulieman
- B. Himalaya
- C. Hindu Kush
- D. Koh-e-Safed

✓ Which is the highest peak of the koh-e-Sufed Range?

- A. Sakasar
- B. Skaram
- C. Broad Peak
- D. Nanga Parbat

✓ What is the average height of Koh-e-Safed?

- A. 3200 meters
- B. 3500 meters
- C. 3000 meters
- D. 5560 metres

Koh-e-Sulaiman Range

✓ Which is the highest peak of koh-e-Sulaiman range?

- A. Tirichmir
- B. K-2
- C. Takhat-e-Sulaiman
- D. Sakar

✓ What is the average height of Takhat-e-Sulaiman peak

- A. 3200 meters
- B. 3500 meters
- C. 3300 meters
- D. 3310 meters

Note: One line with Multiple Important points

All About KPK

- ✓ Northern Rivers of KPK Chitral, Panjkora, Swat, Indus and Konhar
- ✓ Central Rivers of KPK River Kabul, and River Bara
 - River Kabul enters Peshawar valley from Afghanistan. After flowing through Charsada, Nowshera, Akora Khattak and Jehangira, it joins the Indus River at Khairabad
 - River Bara Originates in Tirah hills and passing through district Peshawar joins the river Kabul near Nowshera.
- ✓ Southern River of KPK River Gomal and River Kurram are important southern rivers.
 - River Kurram originated from Afghanistan and joins River Indus via Bannu.
 - Gomal is the major river in D.I Khan.
- ✓ A large natural reservoir of water is called lake.
 - Chitral 1) Shandur Lake 2) Komboh Lake
 - Swat 1) Maho Dhand Lake 2) Daral Lake
 - Mansehra 1) Saiful Malook 2) Lolo Pat Sar
- ✓ There are 35 Districts in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa.
- ✓ Most of the mountains in KPK are high.
- ✓ Plains are flat parts of land.
- ✓ Variety of fishes is found in Lakes.
- ✓ Pakistan is the 6th most populous country of the world having a population of about 207.77 million.
- ✓ According to 1973 constitution of Pakistan, census should be conducted after 10 years.
- ✓ KPK is the smallest province of Pakistan by area.
- ✓ KPK is the third largest province by population.
- ✓ According 2017 census, KPK total population was 35.52 million which is about 17% of the total population of Pakistan.
- ✓ All provinces Population according to 2017 census.

• <u>Punjab</u>	<u>110.0 m</u>
• <u>Sindh</u>	<u>47.88 m</u>
• <u>KPK</u>	<u>35.52 m</u>
• <u>Balochistan</u>	<u>12.34 m</u>
- ✓ Population density means persons per square kilometer.
- ✓ There are two types of Migration. 1) Internal Migration 2) External Migration
- ✓ Terbela the largest Dam of Pakistan is in KPK.
- ✓ When part of a mountain falls down due to rain or earthquake, it is called landslide.

Weather, Natural Disasters

Wind Vane is used to know theof wind.

- A. Intensity
- B. Direction
- C. Speed
- D. Humidity

What instrument is used to collect and measure the amount of rain in a localized area?

- A. Rain Gauge
- B. Thermometer
- C. Wind Vane
- D. Compass

The weight of the air pressing down is...

- A. Barometer
- B. Temperature
- C. Air Pressure
- D. Compass

What is a form of precipitation?

- A. Wind
- B. Sun
- C. Air Pressure
- D. Rain

What instrument shows you how hot or cold something is?

- A. Thermometer
- B. Wind Vane
- C. Temperature
- D. Rain Gauge

What does an anemometer measure?

- A. Temperature
- B. Wind Speed

- C. Air Pressure
- D. Rain

✓ What does Hygrometer measure?

- A. Temperature
- B. Air Speed
- C. Humidity in Air
- D. Measurement of rainfall

✓ The most number of earthquakes occur in.....

- A. Pakistan
- B. China
- C. India
- D. Japan

✓ When a severe earthquake struck the province of KPK and Azad Kashmir, killing around 87000 people and effecting millions?

- A. October 8, 2005
- B. November 8, 2005
- C. October 8, 2006
- D. November 8, 2008

✓ How many types of flood?

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

✓ When earthquake is caused in the surface of the Earth below an ocean of volcano raptures, huge and powerful waves in the ocean are caused. It is called

- A. Flood
- B. Avalanches
- C. Tsunami
- D. None of these

A state or country consists of... ..
Elements.

- A. 3
- B. 4
- C. 5
- D. 6

How many branches of Government?

- A. 3
- B. 4
- C. 5
- D. 6

Which branch of government makes law?

- A. Executive
- B. Judiciary
- C. Legislature
- D. All of the above

Which branch of government implements the laws?

- A. Executive
- B. Judiciary
- C. Legislature
- D. All of the above

Which branch of government is responsible for accountability of people violating law?

- A. Executive
- B. Judiciary
- C. Legislature
- D. All of the above

Provincial Assembly of KPK is situated in.....

- A. Islamabad
- B. Lahore
- C. Peshawar
- D. Multan

Member of KPK Assembly are.....

- A. 132
- B. 145

- C. 157
- D. 195

Provincial Assembly member are elected by people for a term of.....

- A. 4 Years
- B. 5 Years
- C. 6 Years
- D. 7 Years

How many kinds of provincial Executive?

- A. 2 (Political and non-political)
- B. 3
- C. 4
- D. 5

The institution which punishes people for violating the law is called.....

- A. Government
- B. Police
- C. Judiciary
- D. Executive

The highest court of the province?

- A. Supreme court
- B. High court
- C. Session court
- D. Lower court

Who appoint Chief Justice of high court?

- A. Prime minister
- B. Chief of Army staff
- C. Chief justice of supreme court
- D. President

When KPK government passed local government Act from the provincial assembly?

- A. 13 October, 2003
- B. 13 October, 2009
- C. 13 October, 2013
- D. 13 October, 2017

The Choice We Make, Culture

Grand Series

Unit No: 5, 6

What is the full form of GST?

- A. Goods and Supply Tax
- B. Goods and Services Tax
- C. General Sales Tax
- D. Government Sales Tax

The way of living, customs, language, literature and handicrafts of the people of an area is called.....

- A. Goods
- B. Services
- C. Living standard
- D. Culture

.....refers to the fundamental alterations in the patterns of culture structure and social behavior over time ?

- A. Cultural Lag
- B. Diffusion
- C. Social Change
- D. Modernization

A person is consciously motive primarily by his.....

- A. Social values
- B. Real traits
- C. Picture of himself
- D. None of these

.....touch is prominent in our culture.

- A. Islamic
- B. Desi
- C. Liberal
- D. Foreign

Our national language is.....

- A. Pashto
- B. English

- C. Urdu
- D. All of these

Christian goes to Church for.....

- A. Worship
- B. Yoga
- C. Gathering
- D. None of these

All those means through which we contact one another and exchange news are called.....

- A. Means of Talking
- B. Means of watching
- C. Means of communication
- D. All of the above

The person who delivers letter from house to house is called.....

- A. Letter man
- B. Informer man
- C. Post man
- D. All of the above

Telephone is also an important means of.....

- A. Talking
- B. Listing
- C. Watching
- D. Communication

.....is a modern form of telephone. It is used to send written messages.

- A. Mobile
- B. Fax
- C. Email
- D. Whatsapp

SOCIAL STUDY

Class 5th

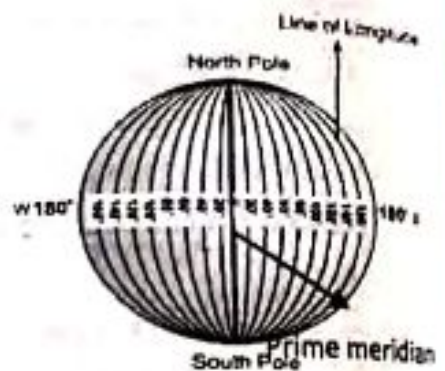
(معاشرتی علوم)

Unit No: 1

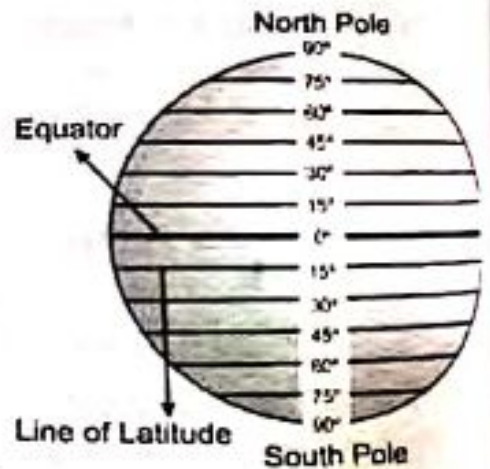
Map Skills

Longitudes and latitudes

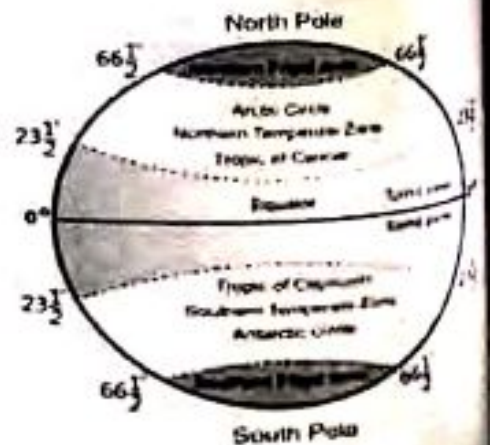
- 1) **Map:** Map is an easy source of information about Earth.
- 2) **Longitudes (طول بلد):** The vertical line from north to south in globe is called longitudes.
- 3) Longitude divides in degrees.
- 4) Longitudes degrees are 360. It's calculated from Greenwich a city of England.
- 5) **Pakistan position on map:** On the map of world Pakistan is located at 23.42° to 36.55° north latitudes and 60.45° to 75.26° east longitude.



Prime meridian (نصف النهار اعظم): The central line is on zero degree and called prime meridian.



- 7) **Latitudes (عرض بلد):** Parallel lines have been drawn on the globe from east to west is called latitudes.
- 8) Latitudes degrees are 180 in number (90 degree northern latitudes and 90 degrees southern latitudes).
- 9) **Equator (خط استوا):** It is 0°. The central line between the latitudes lines which divides the earth in to two equal parts is called equator.
- 10) **Tropic of cancer (خط سرطان):** This line is located at $23\frac{1}{2}$ degree in the north of equator.
- 11) **Tropic of Capricorn (خط جدی):** This line is located at $23\frac{1}{2}$ degree in the south of equator.
- 12) **Arctic line (دایره قطب شمالی):** Arctic line is located in the north of equator at $66\frac{1}{2}$ degree.
- 13) **Antarctic Line (دایره قطب جنوبی):** Antarctic line is located in the south of equator at $66\frac{1}{2}$ degree.



- 14) Terrid Zone (سخت گرم): The area between $23\frac{1}{2}$ degree north and $23\frac{1}{2}$ degree in south on the line equator is called Terrid Zone.
- 15) Northern temperate Zone (سخت معتدل شمالی): The Area between $23\frac{1}{2}$ degree and $66\frac{1}{2}$ degree in north side is called northern temperate zone.
- 16) Southern temperate Zone (سخت معتدل جنوبی): The area between $23\frac{1}{2}$ degree and $66\frac{1}{2}$ degree in south side is called southern temperate zone.
- 17) Northern Frigid Zone (سخت سرد شمالی): The up area from $66\frac{1}{2}$ degree in north Zone.
- 18) Southern Frigid zone (سخت سرد جنوبی): The down area from $66\frac{1}{2}$ degree in south Zone.
- 19) Greenwich Mean Time GMT: the time is determined from prime meridian or 0° longitudes.
- 20) The countries which are located to the east of zero longitude (Greenwich) are ahead of the Greenwich Mean Time.
- 21) The countries which are located to the west of Greenwich are behind the Greenwich Mean Time.
- 22) The book of map is called Atlas.
- 23) There are main two kinds of maps. 1) Need based map 2) Scale based maps
- 24) Need Based map (مختصر کے لحاظ سے): These maps are made for specific purpose for example physiographic, weather, population, earthquakes and floods etc.
- 25) Scale based Map (پیمانے کے لحاظ سے): It has also two types. 1) Small scale map 2) Large scale map
- 26) Small scale map (گھولے پیمانے والے نقشے): In small scale maps a large part of the earth is shown through a single inch or a centimeter.
- 27) Large Scale Map (بڑے پیمانے والے نقشے): In the large scale maps comparatively, small part of the earth is shown through a single inch or centimeter.
- 28) Large scale map types: 1) Topographic Maps 2) Cadastral Maps
- 29) Topographic Maps (مسطحی نقشے): The map is use to show details of height, depth, rivers, forests, cities, road, and railway lines of an area.
- 30) Cadastral Map (رقبائی نقشے): These maps are larger than the topographic maps. And its show very small area. Its use for showing boundaries of land ownership and revenue record.
- 31) Scale (پیمانہ): Ratio between distances on the earth and map is called scale of the map.
- 32) Scale types: 1) Statement of scale 2) Linear Scale
- 33) Statement of scale (بیانیہ پیمانہ): When the scale of a map is described in words it is called statement of scale. For example 1centimeter is equal to 10 kilometers. Which mean that one cm on the map shows 10 km of the ground.
- 34) Linear Scale (خطی پیمانہ): When the scale of a map is shown through a proper lengthy line, is called linear scale

Exercise

- 35) There are.....degrees of longitude.
 a) 90 b) 160 c) **360** d) 180
- 36) Prime Meridian is calleddegree of longitude.
 a) **0** b) 90 c) 180 d) 360
- 37) The Earth is divided into two equal parts by.....
 a) Capricorn line b) Cancer line c) **Equator** d) Latitude
- 38) In the North of Pakistanis located.
 a) Iran b) India c) **China** d) Afghanistan
- 39) In the East of Pakistanis located.
 a) Iran b) **India** c) China d) Afghanistan
- 40) Tropic of cancer is located at degree in the north of equator.
 a) 90° b) 23° c). 180° d) **23.5°**
- 41) Tropic of Capricorn is located at 23.5° in theof equator.
 a) North b) **South** c) East d) West
- 42) Arctic line is located in the..... of equator.
 a) **North** b) South c) East d) West
- 43) Antarctic line is located in the south of equator at.....
 a) 90° b) 23.5° c) 180° d) **66.5°**
- 44) The area between the 23.5° degree north and 23.5° in south on the line equator is called.....
 a) **Torrid Zone** b) Temperate zone c) Equator d) Frigid zone
- 45) Northern temperate zone is the area between.....north side.
 a) 0° to 23.5° b) 0° to 66.5° c) **23.5° to 66.5°** d) 0° to 90.5°
- 46) Northern Frigid Zone area.....
 a) Up 23.5° b) **Up 66.5°** c) Up 75° d) None
- 47) The book of map is called.....
 a) Map book b) Globe c) **Atlas** d) None
- 48) The countries which are located to the east of zero longitude (Greenwich) are.....
 a) **Ahead** b) Behind c) Both a and b d) None
- 49) Which map show the small area like showing boundaries of land ownership and revenue record?
 a) Topographic b) large scale c) **Cadastral** d) None
- 50) Earth rotates around its axis from.....
 a) North to south b) West to east c) south to North d) **West to East**
- 51) The time is determined from prime Meridian, which passes through Greenwich, a place in.....
 a) **England** b) Island c) USA d) China

Physical Region

Unit No: 2

- 52) The area where geographical, social, and cultural environment is common is called a **region**.
- 53) **Physical Region (طبی خط):** The area where physical feature (climate, temperature, rain, soil, and altitude) are almost the same, is called physical region.
- 54) **Physical region of Pakistan (پاکستان کے طبی خط):** **Pakistan** is divide in to **five parts** or region in accordance with different surface features and climate conditions.
1) Mountain region 2) Plain region 3) Plateau 4) Coastal area 5) Desert
- 55) **1) Mountain Region (پہاڑی خط):** The world highest mountain ranges karakoram, himalyas and hindukush are located in north and north west of Pakistan.
- 56) The world second highest mountain peak **K-2** is located in same region.
- 57) **Koh-e-Sufaid** mountain range is located in **Waziristan**.
- 58) **Koh-e-Sulaiman** and **kairther mountain** ranges are located in **North West**.
- 59) **2) Plain Region (میدانی خط):** This is the most **fertile region** of **Pakistan**.
- 60) The **river Indus** and its **tributaries** i.e. Sutlej, Ravi, Chenab, And Jhelum flow in this region.
- 61) **Lahore, Faisalabad, Multan** and **Hyderabad** are situated in these plain area.
- 62) **3) Plateau (ساحری قلعہ):** A high and flat area of the land having at least one sharp slope is called plateau. (زمین کی اونچی اور تقریباً ہموار سطح جس کے کم از کم عمودی ڈھلوان ہو۔ ساحری قلعہ کہلاتی ہے۔)
- 63) There are **two plateaus** in Pakistan. 1) Pothohar Plateau 2) Baluchistan Plateau
- 64) **Pothohar Plateau (ساحری قلعہ پوٹوہار):** Pothohar Plateau is located **between the Indus and Jhelum rivers**. It is a **dry land**.
- 65) Rawalpindi, Islamabad, Jhelum and chakwal are located in this **Pothohar plateau**.
- 66) **Baluchistan Plateau (ساحری قلعہ بلوچستان):** It is rough and rocky area. **Rain is rare** in this area.
- 67) **Underground canals (زمین دوز نہریں)** have been built in some areas. These canals are called "**Karez**" (کارز).
- 68) The **Tibet plateau** is located in **china**.
- 69) **4) Coastal area (ساحری خط):** Coastal area, along with the Arabian Sea, is located in the **south** of Pakistan.
- 70) It is widely spread from **Karachi towards Baluchistan** in the **west**.
- 71) "**Bin-Qasim**" port has been built up here and work is start on another big and modern port "**Gawadar**" in Baluchistan.
- 72) **5) Deserts (ساحری خط):** Some locations of our country are dry and almost **unpopulated**. Neither cultivation, nor cattle rearing is possible due to lack of water and irrigation in

this area. (پانی کی کمی کی وجہ سے یہاں نہ فصلیں اگائی جاسکتی ہیں اور نہ جانور پالے جاسکتے ہیں۔) such areas are called deserts or sandy area.

73) **Pakistan Deserts:**

- 1) Thal Deserts (صحرائے قحل) Punjab 2) Cholistan Deserts (صحرائے چولستان) Punjab
3) Thar Desert (صحرائے قحڑ) Sindh 4) Kharan Deserts (صحرائے خاران) Baluchistan

Exercise

- 74) Pakistan is divide in toparts or region in accordance with different surface features and climate conditions
a) 3 b) 7 c) 5 d) 2
- 75) Koh-e-Sufaid is located in.....
a) Waziristan b) Mohmand Agency c) Kuram Agency d) Swat
- 76) K-2 is the.....highest peak of the world.
a) First b) Second c) Third d) Fourth
- 77) Plain region is the mostregion of Pakistan.
a) Rocky b) Beach c) Fertile d) None
- 78) Multan are situated in thearea.
a) Mountain b) Plain c) Plateau d) Desert
- 79) There are Plateau in Pakistan.
a) 7 b) 3 c) 1 d) 2
- 80) Pothohar Plateau is located between the.....
a) Sutlej and Ravi b) Indus and Jhelum c) Chenab and Ravi d) None
- 81) Tibet Plateau is located in.....
a) China b) Pakistan c) Iran d) Afghanistan
- 82) Coastal area, along with the Arabian Sea is located in the..... of Pakistan
a) East b) West c) South d) North
- 83) Nile river is located in.....
a) Iran b) Pakistan c) Egypt d) Saudi Arabia
- 84) A high and flat area of the land having at least one sharp slope is called.....
a) Mountain b) Plain c) Plateau d) Beach
- 85) Thal Desert is located in.....
a) Punjab b) Sindh c) KPK d) Baluchistan
- 86) Thar Desert is located in.....
a) Punjab b) Sindh c) KPK d) Baluchistan
- 87) Human beings depend upon the.....for their basic needs.
a) Plants b) Mountain c) Environment d) None
- 88) Interdependence is..... due to the development of agricultural transformation.
a) Increasing b) Decreasing c) Finished d) None

90) **Climate (آب و ہوا):** The average weather conditions of a region for a long time (about 30 years) is called climate.

91) There are some factors which effect climate.

- 1) Distance from the equator (نقطہ استوا سے فاصلہ)
- 2) Distance from the Sea (سمندر سے فاصلہ)
- 3) Altitude from the sea level (سمندر سے بلندی)
- 4) Direction of wind (ہواوں کا رخ)
- 5) Direction of mountain (پہاڑوں کا رخ)
- 6) Ocean currents (سمندری روئیں)

92) The weather is **hot at the equator** while **cold at both the pole.**

93) The world is divided in to the following **three large regions** on the base of latitude.

94) **Tropical Zone (مشرق طارہ):** It is located between **23.5 degree to the north and south** of equator.

95) The weather of these areas remains hot all the year long.

96) **Temperate Zone (معتدل):** The region is located between **23.5° and 66.5°** in the northern and southern hemispheres.

97) These areas are **warm in summer** and **cold in winter.**

98) **Frigid Zone (بارد):** This region is located between **66.5° and 90°** in the northern and southern hemispheres.

99) The weather of these areas remains **moderate in summer** **extremely cold in winter.**

100) **Pakistan is located** in the **north from tropic of cancer.** Therefore its climate should be moderate.

101) The **climate of our country** is change from place to place because of its physiographic and structure.

102) **Climate of mountain region:** The northern, north western and north eastern hilly areas of Pakistan are **up above the sea level.**

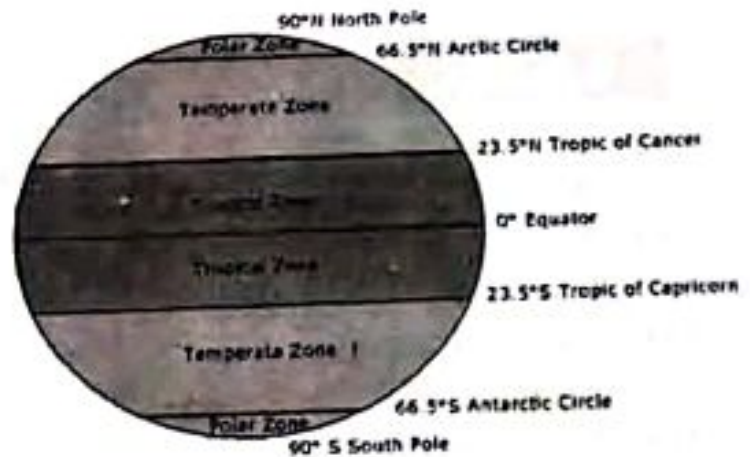
103) The **winter season is long** and extreme there. Similarly the **summer season is also moderates** there.

104) **Climate of the plains regions:** Most of areas of Punjab and Sindh are situated in **Indus plain.**

105) **Summer season of Sindh and south Punjab** is very **hot and long.**

106) **Climate of Baluchistan Plateau:** Baluchistan plateau covers a vast area of land. Its **summer season is dry and hot** while, **winter season is moderate.**

107) **Effect of human activities on climate:** Industries are rapidly increasing which causes emission of the poisonous gases like **carbon mono oxide** and **chlorofluorocarbon (CFC).**



- 107) **Greenhouse gases:** The atmospheric gases which absorb energy from the sun and restrain it to return back in the atmosphere are called greenhouse gases.
- 108) Greenhouse gases include carbon dioxide, carbon monoxide, water vapor and dust particles.
- 109) **Greenhouse effect:** Slight change in average temperature of the earth causes seasonal changes, melting of glacier on the mountains and poles, rise in the sea level, increase in natural disasters etc.
- 110) **Twister:** Many times at some places the wind starts blowing in circular motion this is called twister.
- 111) **Cyclone:** When twister circle wind cover an area of several kilometers then it is called Cyclone.



Exercise

- 112) The world is divide intozones on the base of latitude.
 a) Two b) Three c) Four d) Five
- 113) Weather of equator remainsthroughout the year.
 a) Hot b) Cold c) Moderate d) None of these
- 114) Pakistan is located in thefrom tropic of cancer.
 a) North b) South c) East d) West
- 115) The weather of coastal areas is.....
 a) Hot b) Cold c) Moderate d) None of these
- 116) Summer season of Sindh and south Punjab is very.....
 a) Short b) Long c) Good d) Bad
- 117) Cutting of forests throws.....impact on the climate.
 a) Good b) Bad c) Zero d) None of these
- 118) The use of petroleum products increase.....in the atmosphere.
 a) Oxygen b) CO₂ c) Vapor d) None of these
- 119) In the production of greenhouse gases.....countries are on the top.
 a) Developed b) Developing c) Backward d) None of these
- 120) Sea level is..... due the greenhouse effect.
 a) Increasing b) Decreasing c) Hot d) Cold
- 121) The climate of desert is usually.....
 a) Rainy and humid b) Dark and wet c) Wet and cold d) Hot and dry
- 122) The vapor in the air can condense and form.....
 a) Air pressure b) Lightning c) Humidity d) Temperature

- 123) For the study of history there are two calendars are used in history of Pakistan.
- 124) Christen calendar (مسیحی کیلنڈر): The first year of this calendar start with the birth of prophet Isa (Alai Salam).
- 125) For christen calendar (مسیحی کیلنڈر) In Urdu a sign of letter (ع). And in English use AD (Anno-Domini).
- 126) The time before the birth of Isa (Alai Salam) is mentioned through "Qaf, Meem" (ق م) in Urdu and BC (Before Christ) in English.
- 127) Christen calendar is also called solar calendar.
- 128) Christen calendar based upon the rotation of earth around the Sun and Earth complete its circle around the Sun is 365.25 days.
- 129) Hijri Calendar (ہجری کیلنڈر): It starts from the migration of the holly Prophet Muhammad (PBUH) from Makah to Medina. For example the "Battle of Baddar" was fought after two years of the hijrat. Therefore it is written as 2H.
- 130) Hijri Calendar starts after seventeen years of the migration during the period of the second Caliph Hazrat Umer Farooq (RA).
- 131) Hijri Calendar is also called lunar calendar (قمری کیلنڈر).
- 132) Hijri year is 10 or 11 days shorter than Christian year.
- 133) Hazrat Abubakkar Siddiq (RA) remained the Caliph of Islamic state from 11H to 13H.
- 134) Hazrat Umer SanI (Umer bin Abdul Aziz) remained the Caliph of Islamic State from 99 to 101H.
- 135) Decade (دہائی): Tenure of ten year is called a decade. (For example 2001-2010)
- 136) Century (سوی): The tenure of hundred years is called a century. (For Example 20th or 21st century).
- 137) Millennium (ہزاروی): The tenure of one thousand years is called millennium.
- 138) Plato (پلاٹون) was born in 428 BC and Died in 348 BC at the age of 80 years.
- 139) Qaid-e-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah was born in 1876 AD and died in 1948 AD at the age of 72 years.
- 140) War of independence 1857 (جنگ آزادی ۱۸۵۷): A war was fought between the British and people of the subcontinent in 1857 which is called the war of independence.
- 141) Establishment of all India Muslim League (بال انڈیا مسلم لیگ کا قیام): The first Muslim Political party all India Muslim League was established in 1906.
- 142) The first conference of all India Muslim League leaders was held in Dhaka.
- 143) Qaid-e-Azam joined the Muslim League in 1913.
- 144) Khilafat Movement (1919 A.D): the Muslim of sub-continent started Khilafat Movement in 1919.

- 145) Fourteen points of Quaid-e-Azam (1929 A.D): Quaid-e-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah gave his fourteen Points In 1929 AD.
- 146) Allahabad Address of Allama Iqbal (1930 AD): Allama Muhammad Iqbal gave the idea of separate homeland for Muslims of India in an address of Allahabad in 1930 A.D.
- 147) Annual Session of all India Muslim League was held in Minto-Park (Also called Iqbal Park) Lahore on 23 March, 1940.
- 148) Pakistan resolution was presented by Molvi-Fazal-Haq.
- 149) Election of 1946 A.D: Muslim league won majority of Muslim seats in the election of 1946 and won support for Pakistan which provide that the demand for Pakistan was a democratic demand.
- 150) Interim Government (1946 A.D): Viceroy offered Congress to establish the provisional government. Muslim league also decided to join the interim government in September 1946.
- 151) 3rd June Plan (1947 A.D): The formula for partition of India is called 3rd June Plan. Under this Plan the Hindu, Muslim, and Sikhs are accepted the partition of India.
- 152) Establishment of Pakistan: Pakistan came into being on 14th August 1947 A.D. And The Quaid-e-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah became the first Governor General of Pakistan.
- 153) Air Attack on two places world trade center and office of the defiance ministry were made on September 11, 2001 in America.

Nelson Mandela (نلسون منڊلا):

- 154) Active politician of South Africa. Born on 1918.
- 155) Deport (گھبر کرنا) from country 1940.
- 156) Awarded international Nobel Prize in 1993.
- 157) Remained the president from 1994 to 1999.
- 158) Died on December 5, 2013.

Molvi Fazal-e-Haq (مولوی فضل الحق):

- 159) Molvi Fazal-e-Haq belongs to Bengal and born October 17, 1873 in district Barisal.
- 160) Joined politics in 1911 and remained president of all India Muslim League from 1916 to 1921.
- 161) "Sher-e-Bangal" is the title of Molvi Fazal-e-Haq.
- 162) Set foundation of a political party Karshak Saramic and became Chief Minister of Bengal.
- 163) He became Interior Minister in 1955 and died in 1962.
- 164) Caliphate of the Muslims was established in Turkey before the World War I (1914 to 1919) which was called Callpate-e-Usmania.
- 165) World War I (1914 to 1918).
- 166) World War II (1939 to 1945).
- 167) Jerusalem was the first Kiblah of the Muslims.
- 168) Karl Marx introduces the theory of Capitalism.
- 169) India started atomic explosion in 1998.

Marco Polo (ماركو پولو):

- 170) Marco Polo was born in Venice, a city of Italy in 1254 AD.
- 171) He visited Central Asia, India, China and Malaysia.
- 172) Marco Polo spent three years in Bukhara and then met with the king of china Kublai khan.
- 173) Died in 1324 AD.

Ibn Battuta (ابن بطوطه):

- 174) He was born in Morocco (مراکش) in 1304 AD.
- 175) His original name was Muhammad bin Abdullah Ibne' Battuta.
- 176) His first journey for Hajj in 1325.
- 177) He left his home when he was 19 years old.
- 178) He made 120,700 km journey.
- 179) Died in 1368 AD.

Vasco Da Gama (واسکو ڈے گاما):

- 180) He was born in Sines city Portugal in 1460 AD.
- 181) He became naval officer in 1492 AD.
- 182) He came the coastal area (Kali Kat) of Indo-Pak on 20th May, 1498.
- 183) He traveled 40000 km.

Neil Armstrong (نیل آرم سٹریگ):

- 184) He was born in Ohio (اویہائیو) the state of America in 1930 AD.
- 185) Neil Armstrong was the first man who reached the moon in 1969 AD.
- 186) He became an astronaut at the age of 16 years.
- 187) He participated as a pilot in the war against Korea.
- 188) America was discovered by Columbus.
- 189) Vasco da Gama found naval route toward India.
- 190) Kublai khan was the king of China.

Important Events

- 191) 1906 All India Muslim League founded
- 192) 1930 Mohammad Iqbal proposes the creation of a separate Muslim state
- 193) 1940 Mohammad Ali Jinnah, leader of the Muslim League, formally endorsed the "Lahore Resolution" calling for the creation of an independent state in regions where Muslims constituted a majority.
- 194) 1947
 - a. Independence and the Partition of the subcontinent
 - b. Karachi was declared as the Capital of Pakistan
 - c. Pakistan became member of United Nations Organization
- 195) 1948 Death of Mohammad Ali Jinnah.
- 196) 1948
 - a. Pakistan first coin was issued

- b. Fighting between Pakistan and India over Kashmir
- 197) 1949 UN sponsors cease-fire in Kashmir
- 198) 1950 Pakistan became one of the very few countries to recognize Peoples Republic of China
- 199) 1951
- Pakistan Standard Time became effective at mid-night
 - Pakistan's first Prime Minister, Liaqat Ali Khan was assassinated
 - Pakistan elected as member of the Security Council of United Nations Organization
- 200) 1954
- Pakistan National Anthem adopted after the cabinet approved Hafiz Jallundhari's entry in the national competition held to that effect
 - Constituent Assembly declares Urdu and Bengali as official languages
- 201) 1956 Proclamation of Republic first constitution drafted
- 202) 1958 Military government of General Ayub Khan
- 203) 1960 Ayub Khan becomes first elected president
- 204) 1964 Pakistan's first Television Station set up at Lahore
- 205) 1965
- 17-day India-Pakistan War. UN cease-fire declared
 - Pakistan inaugurates first atomic reactor
- 206) 1969 General Yahya Khan takes over the leadership of Pakistan and imposes martial law
- 207) 1971 War between Pakistan and India leading to succession of East Pakistan and establishment of Bangladesh
- 208) 1973 Constitution is Adopted
- 209) 1970-7 Pakistan governed by Zulfikar Ali Bhutto
- 210) 1977
- General Zia-ul-Haq takes over government of Pakistan
 - Pakistan's Constitution is Suspended
- 211) 1977-85 Martial Law
- 212) 1979 Zulfikar Ali Bhutto is hanged on disputed conviction for conspiring to commit political murder
- 213) 1985
- Non-party elections held. Mohammad Khan Junejo comes in as prime minister
 - Pakistan's Constitution is restored with amendments
 - December 30, 1985 Martial Law is lifted
- 214) 1988
- Zia killed in plane crash. General elections held
 - Pakistan People's Party returned to power with Benazir Bhutto as Prime Minister (her party win 39% of vote in general election)
 - Ghulam Ishaq Khan becomes president
- 215) 1989 Pakistan joins Commonwealth
- 216) 1990
- Benazir's government dismissed by the president
 - Ghulam Mustafa Jatoi is named as caretaker prime minister

- 117) **1991** Privatization and economic deregulation program launched
- 118) **1992** Pakistan elected to Security Council
- 119) **1992** Pakistan wins Cricket World Cup held in Australia and New Zealand
- 120) **1993**
a. Nawaz Sharif (Prime Minister) and Ghulam Ishaq Khan (President) resign
b. Benazir elected as Prime Minister for the second time
c. Farooq Leghari elected as President
- 121) **1996**
a. Benazir's government dismissed by President Farooq Leghari
b. Malik Meraj Khalid appointed as interim Prime Minister.
- 122) **1997**
a. Elections. Nawaz Sharif elected as the Prime Minister
b. President Farooq Leghari resigns
- 123) **1998** Pakistan Explodes Five Nuclear Devices
- 124) **1999** Gen. Pervez Musharraf takes over the government of Pakistan

Exercise

- 225) There are types of calendars used to study the history in Pakistan.
a) Two b) Three c) Four
- 226) Plato Died at the age ofyears.
a) 70 b) 80 c) 90
- 227) The Earth rotate around the
a) Moon b) Sun c) Mars
- 228) Tenure of ten years is called
a) Decade b) Century c) Millennia
- 229) The.....is very necessary for the people.
a) Peace b) War c) Hate
- 230) The two world war had shaken.....
a) Asia b) Africa c) Europe
- 231) Israel occupied most of the territories of.....by force.
a) Egypt b) Turkey c) Palestine
- 232) The Dogra king announced joining of.....to India.
a) Kashmir b) Bihar c) Bengal
- 233) One of the top countries of the world is.....
a) Mongolia b) Bangla Desh c) Japan
- 234) Karl Marx introduced the theory of.....
a) Communism b) Secularism c) Jurism
- 235) India started atomic explosions in.....
a) 1996 b) 1997 c) 1998
- 236) Ideologies have.....impact on history and the human life.
a) Deep b) Positive c) Negative
- 237) Muslim league was interested in establishing.....
a) India b) Pakistan c) Bangla Desh

- 238) Kublai khan was the king of
 a) Afghanistan b) China c) Iran
- 239) Man reached the Moon in.....
 a) 1969 b) 1979 c) 1989
- 240) Vasco da Gama was born in.....
 a) Venice b) Morroco c) Portugal
- 241) War of independence fought in.....
 a) 1852 b) 1857 c) 1757
- 242) Establishment of all India Muslim league in.....
 a) 1909 b) 1913 c) 1906
- 243) First conference of Muslim leaders was held in.....
 a) Dhaka b) Mumbai c) Delhi
- 244) Quaid-e-Azam joined Muslim league in.....
 a) 1906 b) 1911 c) 1913
- 245) Pakistan resolution passed on.....
 a) 23 March 1940 b) 23 March 1941 c) 21 March 1940
- 246) Who enforced Martial Law on 5th July 1977?
 a) Ayub Khan b) Zia-ul-Haq c) Pervaiz Musharaf
- 247) In which date Pakistan became the first Muslim country having atomic Power.
 a) 28th May 1998 b) 27th May 1997 c) 25th May 1998
- 248) Second World War start from.....
 a) 1945 b) 1937 c) 1939
- 249) Nelson Mandela was born in.....
 a) 1913 b) 1911 c) 1918
- 250) Nelson Mandela was awarded international Nobal Prize in.....
 a) 1990 b) 1993 c) 1995
- 251) Molvi Fazal-e-Haq belongs to.....
 a) Bumbai b) Bengal c) Dakha
- 252) Molvi Fazal-e-Haq was born in.....
 a) October 19, 1872 b) October 17, 1877 c) October 17, 1873
- 253) First World War fought in.....
 a) 1914 to 1919 b) 1911 to 1915 c) 1909 to 1914
- 254) The partition plan of Indo-Pak subcontinent was presented on June 3,.....
 a) 1945 b) 1943 c) 1947
- 255) The Kashmir issue brought into the United Nation on 1st January.....
 a) 1949 b) 1948 c) 1950
- 256) Marco Polo was born in Venice a city of
 a) Japan b) Italy c) Portugal
- 257) Marco Polo died in.....
 a) 1324 A.D b) 1234 A.D c) 1632 A.D
- 258) Muhammad bin Abdullah is the original name of.....
 a) Marco Polo b) Vasco da Gama c) Ibne Battuta

System of Government in Our country

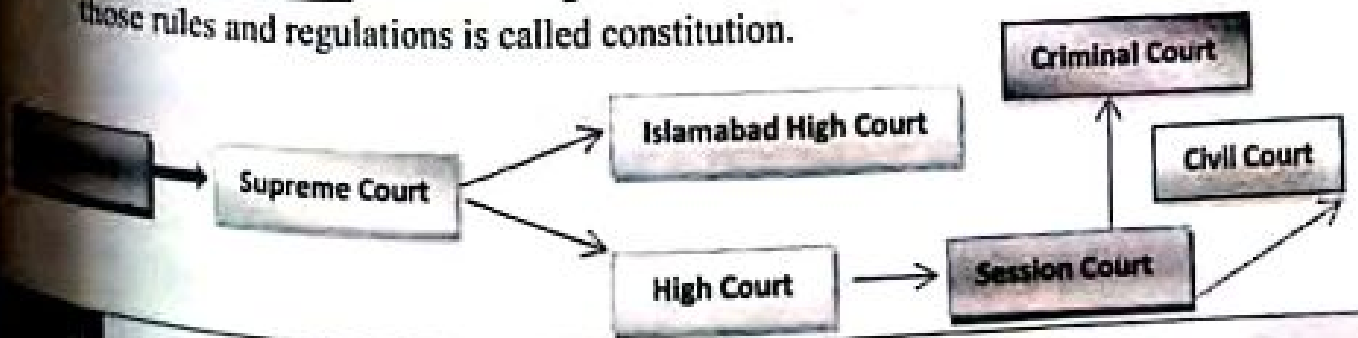
Unit No: 5

- 259) Pakistan is an Islamic democratic state. It has federal parliamentary form of government. There are three pillars of the government in Pakistan.
 1) Legislature 2) Executive 3) Judiciary
- 260) 1) Legislature (قانون ساز): An institution to frame laws.
- 261) 2) Executive (انتظامیہ): An institution to implement and enforce the laws.
- 262) 3) Judiciary (عدلیہ): An institution to interpret the law.
- 263) Head of the government is Prime Minister.
- 264) A group of people that share common religion, language, race, norms, manners, customs and usages, habits and interests is called "Nation".
- 265) Head of the state is president and head of the province is Governor.
- 266) Parliament (قانون ساز): Parliament of our country is law making institution. It has two houses.
- 267) 1) Upper house (اوپر ہاؤس): The upper house is called Senate.
- 268) 2) Lower house (نیچر ہاؤس): Lower house is called National Assembly.
- 269) National Assembly (قومی اسمبلی): There are 342 member of National Assembly in Pakistan.
- 270) National Assembly member are divided as under,
 General Seats—272 Female Seat—60 Minorities Seats—10
- 271) Senate It has 104 members. They are selected by the members of provisional assembly. Each province is equally represented in the senate.

Detail of the Senate Members

1	General members of each province (14)	$14 \times 4 = 56$
2	Technocrats from each province (4)	$4 \times 4 = 16$
3	Woman from each province (4)	$4 \times 4 = 16$
4	Minorities from each province (1)	$1 \times 4 = 4$
5	Members of Tribal Areas (8)	$8 \times 1 = 8$
6	Members of Federal capital Islamabad (4)	$4 \times 1 = 4$
	Total	104

- 272) Executive (انتظامیہ): It is a branch of government that assures proper implementation of a law enacted by the parliament.
- 273) Constitution (قانون اساسی): Rules and regulations are needed to run the government. Set of those rules and regulations is called constitution.



EXERCISE

- 274) The government of Pakistan has.....Pillars.
a) 2 b) 3 c) 4
- 275) The annual budget of our country is passed by.....
a) Legislature b) Executive c) Judiciary
- 276) Head of the state is.....
a) Prime Minister b) Governor c) President
- 277) Head of province.....
a) Governor b) Chief Minister c) President
- 278) Head office of the Supreme Court is in.....
a) Peshawar b) Rawal Pindi c) Islamabad
- 279) Chief Justice is appointed by.....
a) Prime Minister b) President c) Army Chief
- 280) How many seats of Minorities in Senate from each province.....
a) 1 b) 4 c) 6
- 281) How many seats of Women in Senate from each province.....
a) 8 b) 4 c) 12
- 282) There are..... members of National Assembly in Pakistan.
a) 353 b) 332 c) 342
- 283) The constitution provides basic.....of the state.
a) Right b) Structure c) Duty
- 284) The citizens are protected by.....from punishment
a) Law b) Crime c) Cruelty
- 285) Constitution protect from illegal confinement and.....
a) Rights b) Detention c) Liberty
- 286) Respect of other's rights is the.....of every one.
a) Right b) Duty c) Profession
- 287) To pay.....is the basic duty of every citizen.
a) Salary b) Tax c) Fine
- 288) A group of people that share common religion, language, race, norms, manners, customs and usages, habits and interests is called.....
a) Tribe b) Religion c) Nation
- 289) The branch of government that assures proper implementation of a law enacted by the Parliament.
a) Executive b) Legislation c) Judiciary
- 290) There areMinorities seats in National Assembly in Pakistan.
a) 20 b) 10 c) 12
- 291) There are..... female seats in National Assembly in Pakistan.
a) 90 b) 42 c) 60

Means of Communications (وسائل کے ذرائع), Culture (ثقافت)

Unit No: 6.7

- 383) **Means of information (ذرائع اللغات):** Means of information are the sources through which information and updates are provided to the people are brought in to the notice of government is called Means of information.
- 384) **"Mass"** means people and **"media"** means medium.
- 385) **Television** started its transmission on November 26, 1964 from Lahore center.
- 386) **Mass media:** A type of information through which public can take information at large is called mass media.
- 387) **Important mean of information (اہم ذرائع اللغات):** Radio, Television, Newspaper, Internet etc.
- 388) **PEMRA:** Stands for Pakistan, Electronic, Media, Regularity, and Authority.
- 389) **Culture (ثقافت):** Common custom and usage, living standard, language, dress and religion of an area are called Culture.
- 390) A **"Lok Versa Museum"** has been established in the suburb of Shakar Parhivan Islamabad to identify and represent the mixed culture.
- 391) Human development and civilization life depend upon social institution.
- 392) There are many social institutions like, Family, Masjid, School, and Madaris.
- 393) A person learns whatever exists in his environment.
- 394) **Values (اقوال):** Accepted principles by a person or group are called values.
- 395) Showing resistance for the change in a society or preferring the past values is called traditionalism (روایت پسندی).
- 396) **Customs (روایع)** are those unwritten rules that run a society although there is no punishment on their violation but people observe strictly.
- 397) **ATM:** Automated Teller Machine.
- 398) The state bank of Pakistan was established in 1948 after the foundation of Pakistan.

Exercise

- 399) Culture is connected to.....

<u>Past</u>	b) Present	c) Future
-------------	------------	-----------
- 400) The vital point of Pakistani culture is its common.....

Language	b) Dresses	c) <u>Religion</u>
----------	------------	--------------------
- 401) Human ways and manners of life.....from time to time.

<u>Change</u>	b) Bad	c) Worse
---------------	--------	----------
- 402) There are.....cultures in Pakistan.

Same	b) <u>Different</u>	c) Bad
------	---------------------	--------
- 403) Pakistani.....relies upon common religion i.e. Islam.

Government	b) <u>Citizens</u>	c) Culture
------------	--------------------	------------
- 404) Respect of women is a.....point of our culture.

<u>Vital</u>	b) Weak	c) Rubbish
--------------	---------	------------

- 314) Our women are normally very expert in.....
 a) Jobs b) Handicrafts c) Weeping
- 315) In Pakistan.....are given a high and dignified status.
 a) Prisoner's b) Women c) Accused
- 316) Masjid is the center of.....and unity.
 a) Zakat b) Hajj c) Respect
- 317) Urban and rural.....has also a lot of effects on education.
 a) Bazar b) Life c) Plain
- 318) In the light of values.....are formed.
 a) Attitude b) Masjid c) Houses
- 319) An ignorant society will try to resolve the disputes through.....
 a) Peace b) Discussion c) Gun

Economics

Unit No: 8

- 320) Economics: According to famous economist Adam Smith "Economics is the science of Wealth".
- 321) Goods: Public goods mean all those things and facilities that a government provides to its citizens without any distinction. Like school, Hospitals, roads, and banks.
- 322) Services: Services provides by government like education, health, police and armed Force and other related services are called public services.
- 323) Trade (تجارت): Selling and buying process of the goods is called trade.
- 324) Export (برآمدات): All such items that we sell to the other counties are called exports.
- 325) Import (درآمدات): All such items which we buy from other countries of the world are called imports.
- 326) Foreign exchange (زر مبادلہ): Means foreign currency. Exchanging of national goods with foreign currency is also called foreign exchange.
- 327) Pakistan exports thread, fabric, readymade garments, bed sheet, rice, leather items, carpets, sports items, surgical instrument and fish etc.
- 328) Pakistan imports important oil, defense equipment's, spare parts of transportations, fertilizers, chemicals, colors, medicine, iron, raw materials and cooking oils etc.
- 329) Barter (مال کے بدلے مال): The people started direct exchange of goods to get what they needed. It was called barter system.
- 330) Currency: The coins and notes used in a country are called currency.

Country	Currency	Country	Currency	Country	Currency
America	Dollar	European Union	Euro	Japan	Yen
England	Pound	France	Franc	China	Yuan
Saudi Arabia	Saudi Riyal	India	Rupee		

Exercise

- 331) Education is the basic.....of every person.
 a) Possession
 b) Right
 c) Duty
- 332) Good health is the.....of good life
 a) Guarantee
 b) Light
 c) Life
- 333) Each and every citizen has the right of.....and protection.
 a) War
 b) Security
 c) Honesty
- 334) The lives and properties of the people are protected by.....
 a) Doctors
 b) Teachers
 c) Police
- 335) Banks play an important role in the.....development of people and the country.
 a) Culture
 b) Political
 c) Economics
- 336) From the export.....is gained.
 a) Foreign exchange
 b) Job
 c) Coins
- 337) For Pakistan.....trade is very important.
 a) International
 b) Local
 c) Rural
- 338) Now.....goods are also exported.
 a) Rubbish
 b) Manufactured
 c) Useless
- 339) Currency of Japan is.....
 a) Yen
 b) Yuan
 c) Franc
- 340) Lydia is located in.....
 a) Turkey
 b) China
 c) Japan
- 341) Coins were having.....of kings or rulers.
 a) Seal
 b) Picture
 c) Writing
- 342) We can use.....to draw money from bank.
 a) Credit card
 b) ATM card
 c) Deposit slip
- 343) Exchange of goods instated of payments is called.....
 a) Business
 b) Barter system
 c) Industry
- 344) Currency of China is.....
 a) Yen
 b) Yuan
 c) Dollar

GEOGRAPHY

Class 6th

(جغرافیہ)

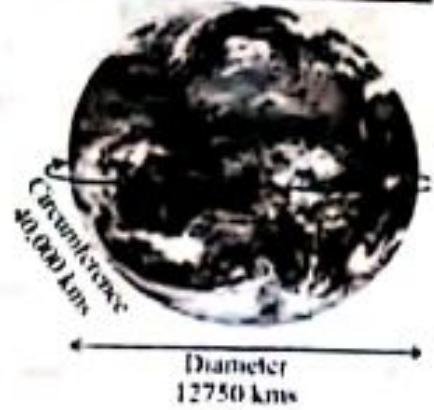
Earth as a Planet

Unit No: 1

- 1) Universe (الکائنات): The universe is the combination of billions of galaxies comprised of matter.
- 2) Galaxy (گالکسی): The cluster of stars is called Galaxy.
- 3) Our solar system is the part of Milky Way Galaxy. It is collection of billions of stars, gases, and clouds of dust.
- 4) Telescope (ٹیلیسکوپ) is used for the observation of universe.
- 5) Sun is the closest star to the Earth.
- 6) Eight planets revolve around the Sun. This called solar system (نظام شمسی).
- 7) Our earth is part of solar system. It is one of the eight planets which revolve around the Sun.
- 8) Planets information.

Name of the Planet	Comparative Diameter with Diameter of Earth	Distance from the Sun In Crore km.	Period of revolution	No. of satellites (detected so far)
Mercury	0.38	5.79	88 days	0
Venus	0.95	10.8	225 days	0
Earth	1	15	365 days	1
Mars	0.53	22.8	687 days	2
Jupiter	11.19	77.8	12 years	50
Saturn	9.40	142.7	29.5 years	53
Uranus	4.04	286.9	84 years	27
Neptune	3.88	449.7	165 years	13

- 9) The nearest planet to the sun is Mercury (عطارد).
- 10) Earth is the 3rd planet which revolves around the sun and one revolution duration around the sun in 365.25 days.
- 11) Lap year: In (365.25) .25 means in one year make 6 hours. And after four years make 24 hours due to which a day is added in the month of February. This is called the lap year. (The year in which there are 366 days comes after every four years).
- 12) The temperature of the surface of the Sun is about 6000° C.
- 13) The Diameter of the earth is 12750 km.



- 16) The 9th planet of the solar system "Pluto" was eliminated from the list of planets in August 2006.
- 17) The circumferences (محيط) of the earth are 40,000 km.
- 18) The earth takes two types of movements at the same time. 1) Rotation 2) Revolution.
- 19) Rotation (مخروی گردش): The earth moves around its axis. This is called rotation.
- 20) The movement is from west to east, speed 1700 km/h.
- 21) The Earth is inclined at an angle of 23.5° at its axis.
- 22) Revolution (سائلائی گردش): The movement of Earth in its orbit around the Sun is called revolution. Speed of this movement about 107,000 km/h.
- 23) Orbit of the Earth around the Sun is oval shaped.
- 24) Solar Eclipse (سورج گرہن): Some time the Moon comes between the Sun and the earth and casts its shadow on the earth, due to which the Sun is not seen completely or partially from the earth, this is called solar Eclipse.
- 25) Lunar Eclipse (چاند گرہن): Some time the Earth comes between the Sun and the Moon and casts its shadow on the moon, due to which the moon is not seen completely or partially from the earth. This is called lunar Eclipse.
- 26) Continents and Oceans (برائے عظیم اور بحر): The area of the Earth is about 510 million sq.km out of which about 29% is comprised of land and 71% is covered by water.
- 27) Continents (برائے عظیم): The land portion is comprised of seven large masses, which are called continents. There are seven continents in the worlds.
- 1) Asia Continents (برائے عظیم ایشیا): It is the largest continent.
 - 2) Africa Continents (برائے عظیم آفریقہ): It is the second largest continents.
 - 3) North America Continents (برائے عظیم شمالی امریکہ): It is the third largest continent.
 - 4) South America Continents (برائے عظیم جنوبی امریکہ): It is the fourth largest continents.
 - 5) Antarctica Continents (برائے عظیم انٹارکٹیکا): It is the fifth largest continent.
 - 6) Europe Continents (برائے عظیم یورپ): It is the sixth largest continent.
 - 7) Australia Continents (برائے عظیم آسٹریلیا): It is the smallest continent.
- 28) Ocean (بحر): A huge mass of water is called ocean. There are five oceans in the world.
- 1) Pacific Ocean (بحر الکاہل): It is the largest ocean.
 - 2) Atlantic Ocean (بحر اوقیانوس): It is the second largest ocean.
 - 3) Indian Ocean (بحر ہند): It is the third largest ocean.
 - 4) Southern Ocean (بحر جنوبی): It is the fourth largest ocean.
 - 5) Northern Ocean (بحر شمالی): It is the smallest ocean.

Bettani Series

Exercise

- 39)revolve around the Sun.
 a) Planets b) Moon c) Sun
- 40) Nearest planet to the Sun is.....
 a) Earth b) Mercury c) Jupiter
- 41) Biggest continent according to area is.....
 a) Asia b) Europe c) Africa
- 42)is the smallest continent of the world.
 a) North America b) Africa c) Australia
- 43) Pakistan is located in.....
 a) Asia b) South America c) Antarctica
- 44) The universe came into existence about.....years ago.
 a) 20 billion b) 80 billion c) 15 billion
- 45) Earth own satellite is.....
 a) Moon b) Mars c) Venus
- 46) Sun surface temperature is about.....F.
 a) $10,00^{\circ}$ b) $10,000^{\circ}$ c) $100,000^{\circ}$
- 47) The solar system came into existence about.....Years ago.
 a) 14.5 billion b) 40.5 billion c) 4.5 billion
- 48) Venus time revolution around the Sun is.....
 a) 250 days b) 235 days c) 225 days
- 49) Distance of the earth from Sun is.....
 a) 149,597,890km b) 349,597,890km c) 549,597km
- 50) Radius at equator of the earth is about.....km.
 a) 12930 b) 12746 c) 14510
- 51) The biggest planet of the solar system is.....
 a) Mars b) Saturn c) Jupiter
- 52) The 9th planet of the solar system "Pluto" was eliminated from the list of planets in....
 a) August 2008 b) August 2006 c) August 2009
- 53) The circumferences of the Earth are.....
 a) 40,000km b) 90,000 km c) 65,000km
- 54) Second largest continent is.....
 a) Asia b) Europe c) Africa
- 55) Biggest Ocean of the world is.....
 a) Indian Ocean b) Pacific Ocean c) Arctic Ocean
- 56) Smallest Ocean of the world is.....
 a) Indian Ocean b) Arctic Ocean c) Pacific Ocean

Globe, Maps, and their USES (گلوب، نقشے اور ان کا استعمال)

Unit No: 2

57) Globe (گلوب): If we draw an accurate map of earth on a round body like a football, it will become a model of the earth. It is called globe.

58) Map (نقشہ): Map is a representation of the whole earth or part of it on a flat surface (paper) according to a given scale.

59) Globe is round and map is flat.

60) Globe represents the whole earth while map can represent a small portion of earth.

61) Components of maps (نقشے کے اجزاء):

62) Direction (سخت): Map show direction.

63) Scale (پیمانہ): Map has a scale.

64) Longitude (طول بلد) and latitudes (عرض بلد) are drawn on a map.

65) Symbols (علامات)

66) Maps are drawn on the basis of directions. East, West, North, and South are primary directions. These are called cardinal points.

67) There is four more direction between the cardinal points. These are called secondary direction.

68) Types of North (شمال کی اقسام): 1) True North (حقیقی شمال) 2) Magnetic North (مغناطیسی شمال)

69) True North (حقیقی شمال): It is also called geographic North. And we find this side on the help of the star and shown on map arrow.

70) Magnetic North (مغناطیسی شمال): Our earth has a magnetic field and like a magnetic bar it has two ends i.e. magnetic North and magnetic South. Magnetic North can be traced by an instrument known as magnetic compass.

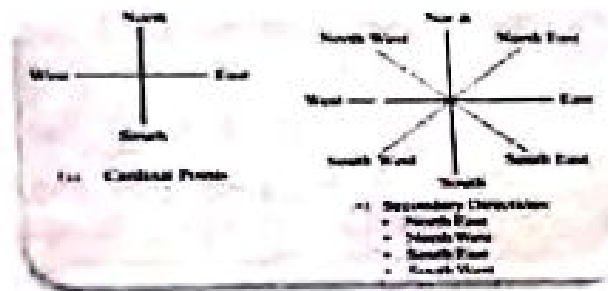
71) Magnetic north is situated near North Pole in the Canadian island of prince Wales.

72) Scale (پیمانہ): A ratio is established between ground and map distance is called scale. (1m=1cm)

73) Types of scale (پیمانے کے اقسام): 1) Statement of scale 2) Representative Fraction 3) Linear scale

74) Statement of scale (بیان پیمانہ): As a statement i.e. 1cm=1metre this is called statement of scale.

75) Representative Fraction (کسر پیمانہ): In this type the scale is expressed as fraction, e.g. if 1/10,000 or 1:10,000 means that a unit distance (cm) of the map represent 10,000 units (cm) of the ground.



72) Linear scale (مقیاس پیمانہ): It is also called plain scale. It is a line of suitable length given on the map and is divided into equal distance.

73) Longitudes (طول بلد): Lines on the globe drawn in North - South directions are called longitudes.

74) Prime meridian (خط استوا): The central line is on zero (0) degree and called Prime Meridian.

75) Latitudes (عرض بلد): Parallel lines have been drawn on the globe from east to west is called latitudes. These degrees are 180 in number (90 degree northern latitudes and 90 degrees southern latitudes).

76) Equator (خط استوا): It is 0°. The central line between the latitudes lines which divides the earth in to two equal parts is called equator.

77) Tropic of cancer (خط سرطان): This line is located at 23½ degree in the north of equator.

78) Tropic of Capricorn (خط جدی): This line is located at 23½ degree in the south of equator.

79) Arctic line (دایرہ قطب شمالی): Arctic line is located in the north of equator at 66½ degree.

80) Antarctic Line (دایرہ قطب جنوبی): Antarctic line is located in the south of equator at 66½ degree.

81) Pakistan's time is 5 hours ahead (+5) of London.

82) Earth rotates from west to east.

Greenwich Mean Time (GMT):

83) The time is determined from prime meridian or 0 longitudes.

84) The countries which are located to the East of zero longitude (Greenwich) are ahead of the Greenwich Mean Time.

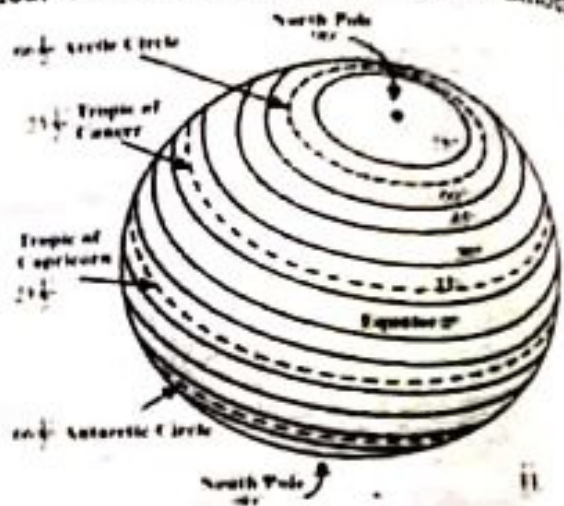
85) The countries which are located to the West of Greenwich are behind the Greenwich Mean Time.

86) There is a difference of 4 minutes between two longitudes.

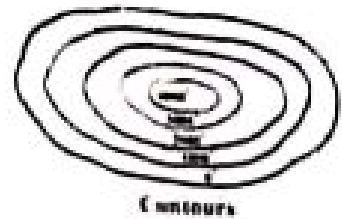
87) International dateline (خط تقابلی): It passes along the 180° meridian. It is called date line because day in the world starts from this line.

88) Methods of showing relief of earth on map (طریقے دکھانے کے طریقے):
1) Contour line 2) Layer tints

89) Contour line (کھوری خطوط): Contours are drawn to show altitude on the map. "These are lines on the map which joins areas of equal height from the sea level."



90) Layer Tints (رنگوں کا استعمال): Different areas are shown by different color layers e.g. plains and forest is shown by different shades of green color, mountain by brown and snowy by white color.



Exercise

- 91) Model of the Earth is called.....
 a) Map
 b) Globe
 c) Scale
- 92) Linear scale is also called.....
 a) Simple scale
 b) Complex scale
 c) Line scale
- 93) Prime meridian is located at.....
 a) 0°
 b) 180°
 c) 90°
- 94) Scale is shown on map by different methods.
 a) 2
 b) 3
 c) 4
- 95) The scale which is written on map in the form of Ratio is.....
 a) Representative fraction
 b) Statement of scale
 c) Linear scale
- 96) Contour lines are drawn on the map to join places of.....
 a) Equal height
 b) Less height
 c) More height
- 97) Standard time of Pakistan is ahead of Greenwich Mean Time (GMT).
 a) 4 hours
 b) 5 hours
 c) 3 hours
- 98) Areas under water are indicated with.....
 a) Green color
 b) White color
 c) Blue color
- 99) A system of orbiting satellites that send radio signals to receivers on earth is a...
 a) Navigator
 b) GPS
 c) Radio
- 100) Lines of longitude are also known as.....
 a) Parallels
 b) Meridians
 c) Tropics
- 101) Longitude is expressed in.....
 a) Kilometer
 b) Meter
 c) Degrees
- 102) The Longitudes drawn in the middle is called.....
 a) Prime meridian
 b) Equator
 c) Capricorn
- 103) Total degree of latitude are.....
 a) 180°
 b) 360°
 c) 190°
- 104) Temperature of any area depends on its.....
 a) Longitude
 b) Latitude
 c) Climate
- 105) Reason of seasons is the tilt of earth to the angle of.....
 a) 35°
 b) 45°
 c) 23.5°
- 106) 65° latitude in northern hemisphere is called.....
 a) Arctic circle
 b) Antarctic circle
 c) Equator

Earth as a Home for human Being (زمین کی حیثیت انسان کا گھر)

107) Life exists on Earth in different shapes. Therefore, it is also called "The living planet".

108) Natural spheres of the earth (زمین کے قدرتی کسے):

- a) Atmosphere (گروہواولی)
- b) Lithosphere (گروہجری)
- c) Hydrosphere (گروہآب)
- d) Biosphere (گروہحیات)



109) Atmosphere (گروہواولی):

Up to a certain height the earth is surrounded by a layer of air. This layer is called the atmosphere.

110) Clouds, rain, and storms all are formed in the atmosphere.

111) Atmosphere is composed of different gases in which Nitrogen is 78% and oxygen 21%.

112) Lithosphere (گروہجری): The upper most solid layer of the earth on which we live is called lithosphere.

113) Its average depth is 35km.

114) Hydrosphere (گروہآب): 71% of the earth surface is comprised of water in different shapes i.e. oceans, rivers etc. this is called hydrosphere.

115) Hydrosphere is the habitat of numerous Equatic plants and animals.

116) Biosphere (گروہحیات): It is the sphere of life comprised of plants, animals, and human beings. It is dependent upon the other three spheres.

117) Climate (آب و ہوا): The average weather condition of a place for a long period of time is called climate.

118) The 90% population of the world is living in plain areas.

119) The area of forest should at least be 25-30% of a country.

120) Forest area is only 5% in Pakistan.

121) Roof Gardens: The world's most dense forests are found near the equator. These are called Roof Gardens.

122) Evaporation: The process of conversion of water into vapors.

Exercise

123) Environment is the.....that surrounded any living organism.

- a) Place
- b) People
- c) Things
- d) All of the above

124) Landforms are found over the.....

- a) Continents
- b) Oceans

- 125) Ocean Floors
Land, water, air etc. comprise the.....
a) Natural
b) Human
c) Both a and b
d) Artificial
- 126) Hydrosphere is.....
a) Essential for all living organisms
b) Not essential but beneficial
c) Essential for all nonliving things
d) Both a and c
- 127) The thin layer of air surrounds the earth is.....
a) Hydrosphere
b) Atmosphere
c) Lithosphere
d) Hemisphere
- 128) The.....holds the atmosphere around the earth.
a) Atmosphere pressure
b) Gravitational force of earth
c) Humidity
d) Wind
- 129) A thin layer of soil covers the.....
a) Atmosphere
b) Hydrosphere
c) Lithosphere
d) All of the above
- 130) Bio comes from the Greek word meaning.....
a) Water
b) Air
c) Ground
d) Life
- 131) Hydro comes from the Greek word meaning.....
a) Water
b) Air
c) Ground
d) Life
- 132) Atmo comes from the Greek word meaning.....
a) Water
b) Air
c) Ground
d) Life
- 133) Oxygen is part of the.....
a) Geosphere
b) Atmosphere
c) Hydrosphere
d) Biosphere
- 134) Oceans are the part of the.....
a) Geosphere
b) Biosphere
c) Atmosphere
d) Hydrosphere

Rocks (پتھر)

135) **Rocks (پتھر):** Any mass of natural deposit which forms solid part of the Earth's crust is called rock.

136) **Rocks:** Combination of two or more minerals.

137) **Types of Rocks (پتھروں کی اقسام):** There are three types of rocks.

- Igneous rocks (آتشی پتھریں)
- Sedimentary rocks (تہہ دار یا سولی پتھریں)
- Metamorphic rocks (تبدیل شدہ یا حفر پتھریں)

Igneous rocks (آتشی پتھریں):

138) These rocks are formed by cooling of hot molten matter inside or outside the earth.

139) Igneous rocks are bright and mostly hard, solid and do not absorb water.

140) There are two types of igneous rocks.

- Intrusive igneous Rocks
- Extrusive Igneous Rocks

141) **Intrusive igneous Rocks (داخلی آتشی پتھریں):** At very depth temperature is very high and materials there are in molten state. This hot molten material is called magma. When this magma cools and solidify inside the earth intrusive igneous rocks are formed.

142) Plutonic rocks, sills and dykes etc. is the example of intrusive igneous rocks.

143) **Extrusive igneous Rocks (خارجی آتشی پتھریں):** When the molten matter comes on the surface of the Earth and solidifies, the rocks thus formed are called extrusive igneous rocks. Its color is dark.

144) Basalt and volcanic mountain is the example of Extrusive igneous rocks.

145) **Sedimentary rocks (تہہ دار یا سولی پتھریں):** Sedimentary rocks are formed by the natural process of water, wind, ice etc. Due to the pressure and weight of the above layers these materials changed in to the solid rocks which are called sedimentary rocks.

146) Sand stone (ریٹ کا پتھر), clay (چمکنی مٹی), chalk (چاک), limestone (چونے کا پتھر) etc. are the example of these types of rocks.

147) **Metamorphic rocks (تبدیل شدہ یا حفر پتھریں):** These types of rocks change its form and characteristics due to heat and pressure.

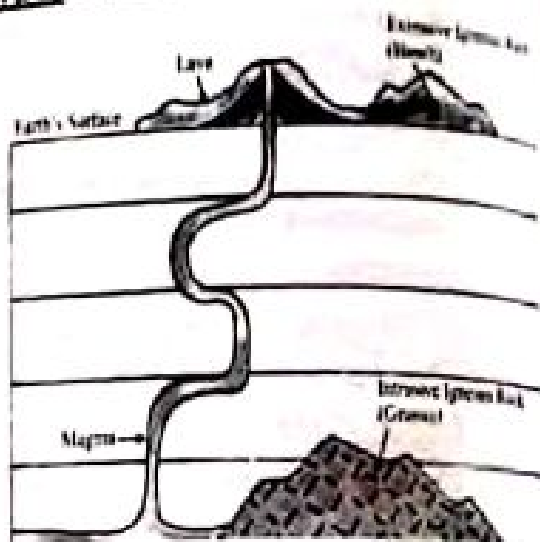
148) Slate, graphite, marble etc. are the example of metamorphic rocks.

149) **Element:** An element is the simplest Sedimentary form of matter. All the things found in earth are made of elements.

150) **Volcanism:** When lava is coming out from volcanic mountain.

51) Limestone change into Marble due to heat and pressure.

52) Surface of the earth mostly composed of sedimentary rocks.

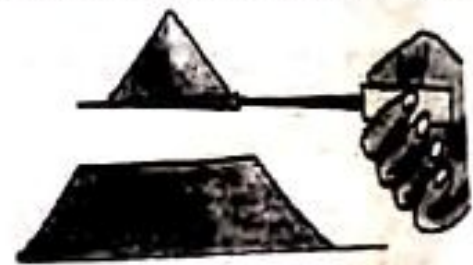


Exercise

- 153) Which one of these rocks is an igneous rock?
 a) Marble
 b) Basalt
 c) Limestone
 d) None of these
- 154) What is magma?
 a) Salt crystals in sedimentary rock
 b) Bubbles of gas
 c) Molten matter inside the earth
 d) Basalt rock
- 155) Only one of these rocks is a sedimentary rock. Which one in the following?
 a) Shale
 b) Granite
 c) Slate
 d) Graphite
- 156) Which type of rock never contains fossils?
 a) Sedimentary
 b) Igneous
 c) Metamorphic
 d) None of these
- 157) Which metamorphic rock is formed from limestone?
 a) Marble
 b) Slate
 c) Shale
 d) None of these
- 158) There are types of igneous rocks.....
 a) 5
 b) 3
 c) 6
 d) 2
- 159)is the example of intrusive igneous rocks.
 a) Dykes
 b) Lava field
 c) Volcanic mounting
 d) None of these
- 160) Graphite is the example of.....
 a) Intrusive igneous rock
 b) Metamorphic rocks
 c) Sedimentary rocks
 d) None of these
- 161) Simplest form of matter is called.....
 a) Rock
 b) Mineral
 c) Crystal
 d) Element
- 162) One of these is chemically formed sedimentary rock.
 a) Rock salt
 b) Sandstone
 c) Gabbro
 d) Slate

Major land Features (زمین کے اہم خصوصیات)

- 163) **Earth Crust** (قشر ارضی): The upper solid layer of the earth on which humans live is called earth crust.
- 164) **Mountains** (پہاڑ): Those land forms which have great heights from its surrounding land and have steep slopes are called mountain.
- 165) **Hills** (پہاڑیوں): Those land forms which have steep slopes but less height than mountains are called "Hills".
- 166) **Types of mountains:** 1) Folded mountains (گھٹی پہاڑ) 2) Fault mountains (پہاڑ)
- 3) Volcanic mountains (آتشی گھٹی پہاڑ)
- 167) The narrow way through which the Melton matter out from the mountain is called vent.
- 168) The study of landforms is called Geomorphology.
- 169) The oldest mountains on the earth came in to being about 400 million year ago. They are called Caledonians.
- 170) **Plateaus** (ساح مرتفع): Make a mountain 6 inches high with wet sand and then remove the upper half. Observe what type of shape is left behind? Plateau has the same shape. Plateau is a landform which is high from the surrounding surface like a mountain but has a flat and dissected top like a plain.
- 171) There are two plateaus in Pakistan. 1) Pothohar Plateau 2) Baluchistan Plateau
- 172) There are three types of plateaus.
- Intermountain Plateau (بین الگوبی مرتفع)
 - Piedmont Plateau (دامنی مرتفع)
 - Continental Plateau (براعظمی سطح مرتفع)
- 173) **Intermountain Plateau** (بین الگوبی مرتفع): The plateau which is situated between High Mountain is called intermountain plateau.
- 174) In the south of Skardu in karakurm rang the area of "Deosai" (دیوسائی) is the example of intermountain plateau.
- 175) **Piedmont Plateau** (دامنی مرتفع): These are formed at the foot of mountains. It is situated in such a way that it has mountains on one side and sea or plain on the other side.
- 176) **Potwar Plateau** is the example of piedmont plateau.



177) **Continental Plateau** (قارهائی پائے تخت): As a result of earth movement's vast areas rises upward and have the characteristics like plateau.

178) **Continent of Africa** is the example of continental plateau.

179) **Plain** (سویاض): An even surface which has an altitude of less than 500ft is called plain.

180) Those plains in mountain areas which formed due to the erosional work of rivers, glaciers, and wind are called Peneplains.

181) When vast lake is dried up due to evaporation of water and change into plain which is called lacustrine plain.

182) When lava during volcanism spread over a vast area it form lava plains. The soils of these plains are black which is very fertile.



Important mountain range of the world:

183) **Asia:** The famous mountain range of Asia is Himalaya which extends to several countries i.e. Pakistan, India, and Nepal etc.

184) **Highest mountain peak** of the world "Mountain Everest" is located in Himalayas, Hindu Kush, Karakorum.

185) Teen Shan and Zagross are also important ranges of Asia.

186) **Europe:** There are several mountain ranges but the most important is the Alps.

187) Pyreness and Carpathian ranges are also important range of Europe.

188) **North America:** There are two important mountain ranges in North America.

189) The western is "Rockies" (ساکیز), and the eastern is "Appalachian" (اپالاشین).

190) **South America:** The "Andes" (کونڈیز) range is situated along the western coast of America.

191) Andes range is the second highest and longest range of the world.

192) **Africa:** Mountain ranges of Africa are neither so high nor long.

193) Atlas Mountain and Ethiopian highland are important ranges of Africa.

194) **Australia:** The famous mountain range of Australia is the "Great dividing range".

Plateaus in the world:

195) **Asia:** In Asia famous plateau are "Tibet" plateau of China.

196) Potwar and Baluchistan Plateau of Pakistan.

197) Dashte-loot (دشت لوت) Plateau of Iran.

198) Anatolian (آناتولیا) Plateau of Turkey.

199) **Africa:** The famous plateau of Africa is The "Ethiopian plateau" (ایثیوپیا).

200) **South America:** There are three important plateaus in South America.

1) Guyana

2) Brazilian

3) Patagonian Plateau

Bettani Series

- 201) **North America:** The largest plateau of the North America is the "Canadian shield".
- 202) Colorado, Yukon and British Columbia are also important plateaus of North America.
- 203) **Europe:** "Baltic Shield" (بلطیک) is important plateau of the Europe.
- 204) **Australia:** The Famous Plateau of Australia is "Kimberly".
- 205) Plateau of "Otago" is situated in Newzeland.

Plains in the world:

- 206) **Asia:** Indus in Pakistan, Ganges in India, Mekong in China.
- 207) **Africa:** Zambezi and Nigeria are famous plains of Africa.
- 208) **South America:** Orinoco, Amazon, and Paraguay are the famous plains of South Africa.
- 209) **North America:** In North America there is vast plain which is called "Great plains".
- 210) **Australia:** Canterbury, Darling is the famous plains of Australia.

Famous Rivers of the World:

- 211) **Asia:** Hwanghu and Yangtze in China, Ganges in India, and Indus in Pakistan.
- 212) **Europe:** Thames, Danube, Rhine, and Seine are the famous river of the Europe.
- 213) **Africa:** Nile, Congo, Niger, and Orange are the famous river of Africa.
- 214) **North America:** Mississippi, Missouri and Colombia are the famous river of North America.
- 215) **South America:** The world biggest river Amazon is in South America.
- 216) **Australia:** Murray, Darling, Flinders are the famous river of the Australia.
- 217) "Nile" is the longest river having a length of 6,670 km. It comes out from lake Victoria in Uganda and flows through Sudan and Eqypt and falls into the Mediterranean sea.

Exercise

- 218) According to mode of formation, mountains are of.....types.
 - a) 4
 - b) 3
 - c) 5
- 219) Altitude of plateau is.....than mountain.
 - a) Less
 - b) More
 - c) Equal
- 220) Piedmont plateaus are found at the foot of.....
 - a) Plain
 - b) Mountain
 - c) River
- 221) Loess plains are formed due to the depositional action of.....
 - a) River
 - b) Glacier
 - c) Wind
- 222) The longest river of the world is.....
 - a) Indus
 - b) Volga
 - c) Nile

- 223) If two sides of a fault go down due to earth movement and the middle part remain up, a mountain is formed.....
 a) Block mountain b) Folded mountain c) Volcanic mountain
- 224) When horizontal forces act towards a common points from opposite direction inside the earth and these force bends the earth upward and rise on the earth surface is called.....
 a) Block mountain b) Folded mountain c) Volcanic mountain
- 225) Deasai is an example ofplateau.
 a) Intermountain b) Pied mont c) None of these
- 226) An even surface which has an altitude of less than.....is called plain.
 a) 700ft b) 400 ft c) 500 ft
- 227) The Europe most important mountain range is.....
 a) Alps b) Rockies c) Andes
- 228) Which one is the mountain range of Australia.....
 a) Andes b) Atlas mountain c) Great dividing range
- 229) The famous plateau of Africa is the.....plateau.
 a) Australian b) Ethiopian c) Patgonian
- 230) The largest plateau of North America is the.....
 a) Canadian Shield b) Baltic Shield c) Kimberly
- 231) Famous river of India is.....
 a) Hwanghu b) Indus c) Ganges
- 232) Nile is the longest river having length of.....
 a) 6,670 km b) 7,645km c) 10,457km
- 233) The world biggest river..... is in.....
 a) Amazon, South America b) Yangtze, China c) Volga, Europe
- 234) Name the range which separates Pakistan from Afghanistan
 a) Hindu Kush Range b) Himalayas Range c) Pamir Range
- 235) Which pass connects Ghazni in Afghanistan with Bannu in Pakistan.....
 a) Khyber Pass b) Bolan Pass c) Tochi Pass
- 236) The area between Tilla Jogian to Bakrala Hills near River Jhelum to Sulaiman Mountain range is called the area of.....
 a) Salt Range b) Kirthar Range c) Koh e Suleiman
- 237) The highest peak of Salt range is.....
 a) Sakasar b) Nanga Parbat c) K-2
- 238) Which of the following pass connects Qua Abdullah with Cheman.....
 a) Mintaka Pass b) Khojak Pass c) Dorah Pass
- 239) Chaghi Mountains separate Balochistan from.....
 a) Afghanistan b) Iran c) China
- 240) Which of the following pass connects Abbottabad and Gilgit.....
 a) abusar Pass b) Tochi Pass c) Bolan Pass
- 241) Which Pass connects Chitral with Gilgit.....
 a) Lowari Pass b) Shanghai Pass c) Shandur Pass

Landscape of Pakistan (پاکستان کے طبیعی ماحول)

- 352) The area of Pakistan is about 7,96,096 square km.
 353) The mountain area of Pakistan can be divided in two parts.
 1) Northern Mountain Range 2) Western Mountain Rang

Northern Mountain Range

- 354) In Northern Mountain Range the following mountain ranges are found.
 1) Himalayan Range 2) Karakorum Range 3) Hindu Kush Range
 355) In Himalayan Range the highest peak is "Nanga Parbat".
 356) Nanga Parbat is the 9th highest peak of the world and 8126m high.
 357) In the Karakorum Ranges the highest peak is K-2.
 358) K-2 is the 2nd highest peak of the world and 8611m high.
 359) K-2 also called "Godwin Austin".
 360) Karakorum highway is also called "Silk Rout".
 361) The highest peak of the Hindu Kush Ranges is "Trich Mir" and 7690m high.
 362) Khunjab and Karakorum pass (درے) are situated in the Northern mountain range.
 363) Pass (دھ) is a natural passage between the mountains.

Western Mountain Rang

- 364) In the Western Mountain Ranges the following mountain ranges are found.
 1) Safidkoh and Waziristan Hills 2) Koh-e-Sulaiman 3) The kirthar hills
 365) Sufaid Koh ranges are situated in Kuram agency.
 366) The famous Khyber Pass is situated in Sufaid-koh and its connect Pakistan with Afghanistan.
 367) A continuous row of mountain is called range.
 368) The world highest rang is Himalayan range.

Plateaus of Pakjstan:

- 369) Potwar plateau (پتھر تھل) is situated in Punjab province.
 370) Potwar plateau occur between river Jhelum and Indus.
 371) The altitude of Potwar plateau is 300-600m.
 372) Baluchistan Plateau (پتھر تھل بلوچستان): The vast area of Baluchistan Province is situated on this plateau.
 373) The average altitude of Baluchistan plateau is 600m.
 374) Minerals (معدنات) are naturally found materials inside the earth which have their own specific chemical composition.
 375) Plains (میدان): The plains area of Pakistan is mostly formed by the action of river Indus and its tributaries. Indus plains of Pakistan are divided in to two parts.
 1) The upper Indus Plain (بالائی سندھ کا میدان) 2) The lower Indus Plain (نیچے سندھ کا میدان)

- 376) **Thal Deserts (مردق قص):** This desert consists of the areas in between rivers Indus and Jhelum in Punjab province.
- 377) **Thar and Cholistan Desert (مردق قص اور قص قس):** This desert is situated in the south eastern parts of Punjab and Sindh province.
- 378) **Bahawalpur (Punjab)** Area called Cholistan. While in Sindh it is called Thar.
- 379) **Coastal Areas (سامل طالق):** The length of the coastal area of Pakistan 800 km.
- 380) Area between two rivers is called Doab.

Exercise

- 381) Total area of Pakistan is.....
 a) 7,96,796sq.km b) 96,996sq.km c) 7,96,096sqkm
- 382) K-2 is in.....
 a) Hindu Kush b) Karakorum c) Himalaya
- 383) Thal desert is in.....
 a) Punjab b) KPK c) Sindh
- 384) In plains the population is.....
 a) Very low b) Very high c) Moderate
- 385) In terms of temperature the hottest place in Pakistan is.....
 a) Multan b) Sibi c) Jacobabad
- 386) In terms of temperature the coldest place in Pakistan is.....
 a) Murree b) Skardu c) Quetta
- 387) Wakhan a narrow strip of Afghanistan separates Pakistan from.....
 a) Tajikistan b) Azerbaijan c) Turkmenistan
- 388) Gorakh Hill station in District.....
 a) Dadu b) Chagai c) Skardu
- 389) The swan river flows near.....
 a) Swat b) Rawalpindi c) Sehwan
- 390) Nanga Parbat is in which mountain range in Pakistan.....
 a) Himalayas b) Khir Thar c) Hindu Kush
- 391) Tirch Mir is the highest mountain in.....in mountain range in Pakistan.
 a) Himalayas b) Khir Thar c) Hindu Kush
- 392) Bolan Pass is in.....Province of Pakistan.
 a) Sindh b) Baluchistan c) Punjab
- 393) Name the range which separates Pakistan from Afghanistan?
 a) Hindu Kush Range b) Himalayas Range c) Pamir Range
- 394) What is the height of Tirich Mir peak?
 a) 7690 meters b) 7650 meters c) 7670 meters
- 395) What is the height of Nanga Parbat peak?

Bettani Series

- a) 8116 meters
- 396) Which of the following mountain peaks is called Killer Mountain?
 - a) Nanga Parbat
 - b) Pamir
 - c) 8186 meters
 - c) K-2
- 397) What is the total length of Siachen glacier?
 - a) 63 km
 - b) 67 km
 - d) 72.5 km
- 398) Baltoro glacier is situated in the mountain range of.....
 - a) Karakoram
 - b) Sulaiman
 - c) Hindu Kush
- 399) Which Pass connects Chitral with Gilgit and is just 381 meters long?
 - a) Lawari Pass
 - b) Malakand Pass
 - c) Shaundur Pass
- 400) Which of the following pass connects Abbotabad and Gilgit?
 - a) Babusar Pass
 - b) Tochi Pass
 - c) Bolan Pass
- 401) Which of the following pass connects Peshawar with Chitral?
 - a) Malakand Pass
 - b) Dargai Pass
 - c) Bolan Pass
- 402) Manchhar Lake is found in.....
 - a) Thatta district
 - b) Khushab District
 - c) Dadu District
- 403) Famous Lake Saif-ul-Maluk is situated in.....
 - a) Ziarat
 - b) Swat
 - c) Kaghan
- 404) The largest Lake of Pakistan is.....
 - a) Sat Para
 - b) Kachura
 - c) Manchhar
- 405) In which District of Punjab Kallar Kahar Lake is situated?
 - a) Jhelum
 - b) Chakwal
 - c) Sargodha
- 406) Which of the following pass connects Dir and Chitral?
 - a) Lawari Pass
 - b) Babusar Pass
 - c) Bolan Pass
- 407) Which of the following pass connects Chitral with Wahkan?
 - a) Baroghil Pass
 - b) Mataka Pass
 - c) Muztagh Pass
- 408) The Border between Pakistan and Afghanistan is called.....
 - a) Durand line
 - b) 24th parallel line
 - c) Sir Radcliffe line
- 409) What is the total length of Pak-China boundary line?
 - a) 595 kilometers
 - b) 605 kilometers
 - c) 795 kilometers
- 410) What is the total length of Pak-Afghan boundary line?
 - a) 2450 kilometers
 - b) 2252 kilometers
 - c) 2350 kilometers
- 411) What is the total length of Pak-Iran boundary line?
 - a) 595 kilometer
 - b) 695 kilometers
 - c) 805 kilometers

- (12) According to 2009 estimate **human population** of the **world** was about **6.5 billion**.
- (13) **Asia** is the **largest continent** in term of **population**.
- (14) **Asia total population** is about **4 billion** which about **61%** of total world population.
- (15) **Australia** is the **smallest continent** in term of **population**.
- (16) **Australia continent** total population is about **35 million** which is about **2.5%** of the total population.
- (17) **Antarctica** is an **unpopulated continent**.
- (18) **China** is the **largest country** in term of **population**.
- (19) **Pakistan** is the **6th largest** country in term of **population**.
- (20) **Only 12%** of **populations** of world live in **mountains area**.
- (21) **88%** of **populations** live of the world lives in **plain areas**.
- (22) **Study of population** is called **Demography**.
- (23) **Human movement (انسانی حرکت):** Movement of human beings from one place to another for any reason is called **human movement**.
- (24) Majority of people living in **villages**. Their main occupation is **agriculture**.
- (25) **32%** of our total population was living in **urban areas**.
- (26) According to 2017 census **Punjab** was the **largest province** in term of **population** which was **52.94%** of the **total population** of the country.
- (27) **Baluchistan** has **lowest population** which is **5.94%** of the total population.
- (28) The **process of counting** of **population** is called **Census**.
- (29) According to world density population zone the **low population density zones** area are those where **50 or less than 50** persons are living **per square kilometer**.
- (30) According to world density population zone the **Moderate population zones** area are those where **50-100 persons** are living **per square kilometer**.
- (31) According to world density population zone the **high population density zones** area are those where **100 or above** persons are **living per square kilometer**.

Exercise

- (32)is the most important factor which effects distribution of population in the world.
 - a) **Climate**
 - b) Economic
 - c) Earth feature
- (33) The world can be dividing into.....major zones according to the density of population.
 - a) **5**
 - b) 4
 - c) 3
- (34) According to 2008 estimates the numbers of people less than 18 years of age were.....of total world population.

- a) 45% b) 28% c) 35%
- 435) The number of people whose age is less than 18 years in developed countries are...
a) 17% b) 25% c) 27%
- 436) The number of peoples whose age is less than 18 years in developing countries is...
a) 35% b) 45% c) 30%
- 437) People having more than 60 years of age are.....of total world population.
a) 7% b) 10 % c) 15%
- 438) People having more than 60 years of age are.....in developed countries.
a) 12% b) 20 % c) 16%
- 439) People having more than 60 years of age are.....in developing countries.
a) 3% b) 6 % c) 8%
- 440) Percentage of females is.....in the total world population.
a) 59.5% b) 49.58% c) 53%
- 441) Percentage of male is.....in the total world population.
a) 50.42% b) 60.32% c) 38%
- 442) The difference between birth and death rates is called.....
a) Population growth b) Population difference c) Growth
- 443) Natural growth rate of world population is..... annually.
a) 3% b) 1.2% c) 2.7%
- 444) According to density of population Pakistan can be divided into following.....major zones.
a) 5 b) 6 c) 3
- 445) In Pakistan those areas where the population is less than 50 persons per square km is called.....
a) Lower population zone b) Moderate population zone c) None of these
- 446) In Pakistan those areas where the population is 50-200 persons per square km is called.....
a) Lower population zone b) Moderate population zone c) None of these
- 447) In Pakistan those areas where the population is 200 or above persons per square km is called.....
a) Lower population zone b) High population zone c) None of these
- 448) Population can be divided into..... categories according to age.
a) 3 b) 5 c) 4
- 449) According to 1998 census in Pakistan total population composed of.....children,.....young, and.....old people.
a) 43%, 53%, 4% b) 30%, 60%, 10% c) 20%, 60%, 20%
- 450) According to 2017 census population of Pakistan is.....
a) 252 million b) 232.5 million c) 207.7 millions

Human Settlements (انسانی بستیاں)

Unit No: 8

- 451) Two factors are very important for the growth and development of human settlements. 1) Site (مقام تعمیر) 2) Situation (گرد و نواح)
- 452) The establishment of urban settlements (شہری بستیاں) was started by about 4000 BC.
- 453) In settlement hierarchy we start from small rural settlement called hamlet.
Hamlet → Village → Town → City → Big City

Karachi

- 454) Karachi is biggest city of Pakistan and capital of Sindh province.
- 455) Karachi is situated in south of the coast of Arabian Sea and has an altitude of 8 meters from the sea level.
- 456) Total area of Karachi is 3257 square km.
- 457) In 1960 the capital was shifted from Karachi to Islamabad.
- 458) The population of Karachi city about 13 million in 2010.
- 459) Karachi is 13 biggest city of the world.

Mumbai

- 460) The population of Mumbai city is about 26 million in 2015.
- 461) Mumbai is the capital city of Indian state Maharashtra.
- 462) The world second largest city is Mumbai.
- 463) According to UNO the population of Mumbai is 26.1 million (2015).

Shanghai

- 464) Shanghai is the biggest trade center of China.
- 465) Shanghai is situated on the delta of Yangtze River.
- 466) Shanghai population is 13.5 million.
- 467) Shanghai is the biggest city of the China and the fifth biggest city of the world.
- 468) Shanghai is the biggest port of the China.
- 469) Shanghai is famous as the "Gate Way" of China.

Tokyo

- 470) Tokyo is the capital of Japan.
- 471) Tokyo is the biggest city of the world.
- 472) Tokyo is situated in the center of the country on the coast of Pacific Ocean.
- 473) City which has a population of 10 million is called "Mega City".

New York

- 474) New York is the biggest city of America (USA).
- 475) Headquarter of UNO is situated in New York.

London

- 476) London is the **biggest** and **capital city** of **Great Britain**.
- 477) London city is **situated** on the both side of **river Thames**.
- 478) London city **population** is about **12 to 14 million**.
- 479) In London city about **300** different **languages are spoken**.
- 480) London is the **second biggest** center of **trade** in the world **after New York**.
- 481) London is **famous** for **underground Railway system** and it is called **Tube**.

Makah Mukarrama

- 482) Makah Mukarrama is situated at a **distance of 73 km** from **Jeddah**. During the Hajj **12 million Muslims** gather.
- 483) According to **2004 census** its total population was around **1.3 million**.

Exercise

- 484) There are.....types of settlements.
a) Two b) Three c) Four
- 485) According to population the third biggest city of the world is.....
a) Karachi b) Mumbai c) Shanghai
- 486) Headquarter of UNO is an.....
a) New York b) Washington c) London
- 487) The biggest city of the world is.....
a) Tokvo b) Mumbai c) London
- 488)is the holy city of Muslim.
a) New York b) Makkah Mukarrama c) Karachi

GEOGRAPHY

Class 7th

(جغرافیہ)

Physical State of the Earth

Unit No: 1

1) There are three main layers of the earth.

1) Core (اندرونی تہ یا مرکز)

2) Mantle (درمیانی تہ یا مینٹل)

3) Crust (بیرونی تہ یا خول)

Core (اندرونی تہ یا مرکز):

2) **Core** is a ball like structure which is present in the centre of the earth. It is divided in to two parts.

a) Inner core

b) Outer core

3) **Inner core (اندرونی مرکزی حصہ):** Inner core is hard and solid.

4) It is 1250km thick and nearly 4300°C hot.

5) **Outer core (بیرونی مرکزی حصہ):** The outer core is in semi liquid form.

6) It is 2250km thick and about 3700°C hot.

Mantle (درمیانی تہ یا مینٹل):

7) It is the second layer of the earth.

8) It is about 300km thick.

9) Mantle layer is composed of Iron, Silicon and Magnesium elements.

10) **Temperature** of the upper portion of the mantle is 870°C that reaches up to 3600°C in the lower portion.

Crust (بیرونی تہ یا خول):

11) It is the lightest and thinnest layer of the earth.

12) It is mostly composed of Silicon and Aluminum element.

13) 20 to 70 km average thickness at continents, while 5 to 10km at ocean.

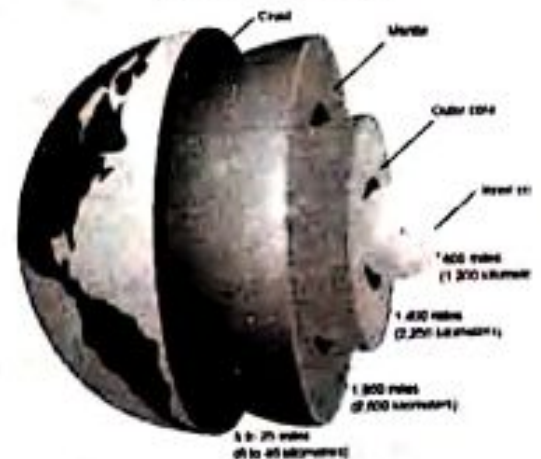
14) **Tectonic Plates or plates (تکتونک پلیٹس):** The faults of the earth classified into a number of separate pieces that are called Tectonic Plates or plates.

15) In the beginning all the continents were joined together in a form of whole mass that was called Pangaea (پانجا).

16) Scientists estimated from their observation and research that plates can move with a speed of 1cm to 10 cm every year.

Structure of the Earth

The Earth is made up of a series of layers



- 17) In Sanfrancisco (فرانسکو) (USA) a severe earth quick occurred in 1906. When American plate moved forward and rubbed which Atlantic plate.
- 18) Faults (دورزی): The crust of the earth is broken in different places. The broken lines are called faults.
- 19) There are three types of Faults. 1) Normal Fault 2) Reverse Fault 3) Lateral Fault
- 20) Normal Fault (طعم ورت): Due to tension, one side of a block or fault moves upward while the other side either remains on its place or move downward.
- 21) Reverse Fault (القی ورت): Some time due to tension from both sides, one block of fault comes or move on the other block. This is called reverse fault.
- 22) Lateral Fault (جانبی ورت): When two tectonic plates slide along each other in opposite direction a fault is developed. This fault is called lateral fault.



Important faults of Pakistan:

- 23) Main Karakorum Fault (قراقرم تالک): It is located in Northern areas of Pakistan Kashmir and Gilgit Bultistan.
- 24) Jhelum Fault (جہلم تالک): It's run through Jhelum District and Rawalpindi.
- 25) Kalabagh Fault (کالاباغ تالک): It passes through Kalabagh town, District Mianwali and Jhelum.
- 26) Chaman Fault (چامن تالک): It is found in Baluchistan and goes through Chaman.
- 27) Salt Range thrust (ساک رینج تھرسٹ): It passes through Chakwal, Jhelum and many other areas.
- 28) Earthquake (زلزلہ): The light shocks produced in the outer layer of the earth is called earthquake.
- 29) Seismic focus (مرکز زلزلہ): The place inside the earth from where the earthquake originates is called seismic focus.
- 30) Epicenter (مرکز ہلکا): The earth's surface vertically above the focus is called epicentre.
- 31) Seismometer (زلزلہ سنج): The instrument used for the measurement of an earthquake is called seismometer.
- 32) Seismograph (سیسمر گراف): The intensity of earthquake can be shown on a seismograph.
- 33) There are two scales for the measurement of an earthquake.
1) Richter scale
2) Marcalli scale
- 34) The force or energy released from earthquake is measured on Richter scale.



- 36) The Richter scale range from 0 to 10 degree.
- 37) Maxwell scale measures the effect of earthquake.
- 38) The world highest intensity earthquake came in Chile (South America) in 22 May, 1960 and its intensity on rechter scale is 9.5.
- 39) In Pakistan highest intensity earthquake came in Kashmir in 8 Oct, 2005 and its intensity on rechter scale is 7.6.
- 40) Dynamani (گہری): The waves produced in ocean due to earthquake, Volcano (آتشی گاہ) and faults (گہری) are called Tsunami.
- 41) In December 2004, an earthquake came in the Westren coast of Sumatra (Indonesia). Its intensity on Rechter scale was 9.2 on reaching the coast the waves got a height of more than 30 meter, nearly 230,000 people died.
- 42) The molten matter inside the earth is called Magma (مگما).
- 43) When the Magma comes out from on the surface of earth then, it is called Lava (لاوا).
- 44) The process in which Magma comes out from inside the earth and form different shapes is called volcanism (آتشی گاہی).
- 45) According to Geologists, there are three types of volcanoes.
- 46) Active Volcanoes (گہری آتشی گاہ): The volcanoes from which Lava is ejecting time to time are called active volcanoes.
- 47) Mount Etna of Italy has been active from 2500 Years.
- 48) Dormant Volcanoes (خواب گہری آتشی گاہ): The volcanoes which have stopped ejecting lava but they can become active any time are called Dormant volcanoes.
- 49) Mount Vesuvius in Italy is the example of dormant volcanoes.
- 50) Extinct Volcanoes (مردہ آتشی گاہ): The volcanoes which are not ejecting lava and cannot eject in future are called Extinct Volcanoes.
- 51) Mount Kerry and Aconcagua is the example of extinct volcanoes.
- 52) The coastal areas of Pacific Ocean (پاسفیک) are called "Ring of Fire" (آگ کی گہری).
- 53) Mount Saint Hallen, after 120 years of dormancy ejected lava on 20th March, 1980. it caused a huge economic and human loss.

Exercise

- 54) There are.....types of volcanoes.
- a) 2 b) 3 c) 4 d) 5
- 55) The property of the big three layers of the earth resemble the.....
- a) Onion b) Ball c) Tomato d) Egg
- 56) The molten matter when it is inside the earth is called.....
- a) Nickel b) Magma c) Lava d) Magnesium
- 57) The instrument used to measure the intensity of an earthquake.....
- a) Barometer b) Thermometer c) Seismometer d) Lactometer
- 58) There are.....types of faults.

- a) 2 b) 3 c) 4 d) 5
- 58) Minimum thickness of crust under oceans is.....
a) 5-10 km b) 12-15 km c) 15-18 km d) 20-25 km
- 59) Inner core of Earth is made up of.....
a) Nickel-Iron alloy b) Copper c) Gold d) Iron
- 60) Division of cores of earth includes.....
a) Inner core b) Fault c) Outer core d) Both a and c
- 61) Outmost layer of earth is.....
a) Mountain b) Crust c) Trench d) Ridge
- 62) Layer below crust of earth is.....
a) Mental b) Core c) Mountain d) Trench
- 63) Thickness of outer core of earth is about.....
a) 1520km b) 1600km c) 2250km d) 1400km
- 64) Outer core of earth is made up of.....
a) Silver b) Nickel-iron alloy c) Copper d) iron
- 65) Thickness of crust under continents is.....
a) 20-70 km b) 30-30 km c) 50-80km d) None of these

Denudation (تخل نریں کوری)

Unit No: 2

- 66) Denudation (تخل نریں کوری): It means to remove upper layers of an object.
- 67) Weathering (گت وریخت): The disintegration (توت پورت) of rocks, which lie exposed to the weather, is called weathering.
- 68) Rainfall, snowfall on rocks, chemical action and climate changes are the the main causes of weathering.
- 69) There are two types of weathering.
- 70) 1) Physical weathering (طبی گت وریخت): The soil and rocks are directly are indirectly affected by atmospheric conditions and are disintegrated in to small fragment. Snow fall, water, hot and cool weather pressure etc.
- 71) 2) Chemical weathering (کیمیائی گت وریخت): In this type of weathering the rock will be disintegrated due to different chemical action of the acid.
- 72) Mass wasting (تسارو کار کماور): Slipping and rolling down of rocks and land along a slope due to gravitational pull is called mass wasting.
- 73) Erosion (تخل): Natural agents like wind, water, and glaciers etc scratch the surface of the earth. This process is called erosion.
- 74) Erosion can take place due to the following four agents.
1) Running water 2) Wind 3) Glaciers 4) Waves
- 75) In Northern area of Pakistan Baltora (بالتورا) glacier is 36 mile (57km) long.
- 76) According to an estimate, 40% land has been become barren (تخل) due to erosion.

Exercise

- 77) The term denudation means to remove the.....layers.
 a) Lower b) Middle c) Upper d) Thin
- 78) Weathering only disintegrates and decomposes materials but not.....them.
 a) Remove b) Deposit c) Erode d) Scratch
- 79) Physical weathering can be understood as it break the.....with a hammer.
 a) Material b) Soil c) Stone d) Silver
- 80) Chemical weathering can be understood as it.....are poured on stone.
 a) Water b) Acids c) Basis d) Any liquid
- 81) Running water is.....agent.
 a) Erosional b) Weathering c) Land sliding d) Faulting
- 82) Water in freezing form may break rocks in to pieces by force of.....
 a) Reduction b) Production c) Conduction d) Expansion

Introduction to Atmosphere (گردابی کا تھارن)

Unit No: 3

73) Atmosphere: A blanket of air containing different gases surrounding the earth is called atmosphere.

74) Nitrogen gas plays a vital role in growth of plants.

75) Oxygen inhaled during respiration that cleans the blood.

76) Plants release oxygen during photosynthesis.

77) In the absence of CO₂ plants cannot prepare their food.

78) The Ozone layer is like an umbrella which protects the earth from harmful ultraviolet rays of the Sun and they can cause skin cancer and many other diseases.

79) Structure of the atmosphere (گردابی کی ساخت): Atmosphere is dividing in to the following layers. Each layer has its own physical characteristics.

80) Troposphere (تروپوسفر): It is the lowest layer of the atmosphere.

81) Its average height is approximately 12km.

82) Most of the weather phenomena take place in troposphere.

83) The height of Troposphere at equator 16km and on poles 8km.

84) The place above the earth surface where the process (Decrease in temperature) stop is the upper boundary (end) of this layer called tropopause.

85) Stratosphere (سٹریٹوسفر): Stratosphere is the second-lowest layer of the Earth's Atmosphere.

Name	Symbol	Ratio
Nitrogen	N	78.1%
Oxygen	O ₂	21%
Argon	Ar	0.93%
Carbon dioxide	CO ₂	0.03%
Ozone	O ₃	0.00006%



- 96) Its Average height of this layer is 48km.
- 97) Ozone which is an important gas is found here.
- 98) Mesosphere (مِسْفِي) Mesosphere, present above the Stratosphere.
- 99) Its height is about 80 km.
- 100) It is the coldest layers of the atmosphere.
- 101) Its upper limit is called Mesopause.
- 102) Exosphere (مِسْفِي) It is the fourth layer of the atmosphere.
- 103) Its starts from 80km above the earth surface and it are extended up to the space.
- 104) Light gases are found in this layer.
- 105) The study of physical characteristics of the atmosphere is called Meteorology (مَتِيْرِي).
- 106) The main cause of climate change is rapid increase in population.

Exercise

- 107) Plants prepare their food in the presence of.....
- a) Carbon dioxide b) Argon c) Hydrogen d) Oxygen
- 108) In atmosphere oxygen is.....
- a) 20 b) 21 c) 23 d) 25
- 109) On the base of structure atmosphere can be divided into.....layers.
- a) 2 b) 4 c) 6 d) 8
- 110) In.....as we move upward the temperature decreases.
- a) Ionosphere b) Troposphere c) Stratosphere d) Exosphere
- 111) The hole in.....layer is causing cancer.
- a) Nitrogen b) CO₂ c) Ozone d) Oxygen
- 112) The amount of solar radiation received by the surface of the Earth is called....
- a) Terrestrial radiation b) Convection c) Solar radiation d) Insolation
- 113) What percentage of the atmosphere is made up of carbon dioxide?
- a) 0.03% b) 31% c) 0.3% d) 3.1%
- 114) Atmosphere is divided into two main vertical regions one is called hydrosphere and lower is.....
- a) Troposphere b) Mesosphere c) Hemisphere d) None of these
- 115) Nitrogen is.....% in the air.
- a) 78 b) 60 c) 40 d) 20
- 116) Without.....there would be no clouds or rainfall.
- a) Water vapor b) CO c) CO₂ d) O₃
- 117) A layer located in stratosphere which absorbs ultraviolet rays of Sun called.....
- a) E-layer b) Ozone layer c) F-layer d) D-layer
- 118) The lowest layer of the atmosphere is.....
- a) Thermosphere b) Stratosphere c) Troposphere d) Mesosphere
- 119) The weather phenomena take place in the.....

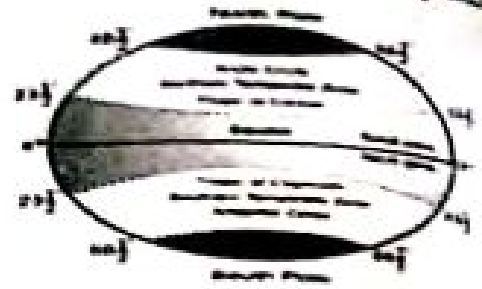
- 120) The study of physical characteristics of the atmosphere is called.....
 a) Thermosphere b) Stratosphere c) Mesosphere d) Troposphere
- 121) The study of physical characteristics of the atmosphere is called.....
 a) Meteorology b) Geology c) Astrology d) Atmostrorlgy
- 122) Exosphere layer start from.....km.
 a) 60 b) 80 c) 120 d) 100
- 123) The force of the earth holds the atmosphere around it.
 a) Magnetic b) Centrifugal c) Gravitational d) None of these
- 124) Atmospheric layer important for human being is.....
 a) Troposphere b) Ionosphere c) Stratosphere d) Mesosphere
- 125) What is of air at the boundary of mesosphere?
 a) 90°C b) 150°C c) 200°C d) 46°C

Atmospheric Temperature (گرہوائی کا درجہ حرارت)

Unit No: 4

- 125) Temperature (درجہ حرارت): The degree of hotness or coldness of a body or matter is called its temperature.
- 126) Thermometer (حرما پیکر): The instrument used to measure temperature is called thermometer.
- 127) There are two scales for showing the temperature.
 a. Centigrade (C°)
 b. Fahrenheit (F°).
- 128) Freezes points of water on both scale is $0^{\circ}C$ or $32^{\circ}F$.
- 129) Boiling points of water on both scales is $100^{\circ}C$ or $212^{\circ}F$.
- 130) Insulation (عزلت فیزی): Energy received from the Sun is in the form of rays, which strike the earth. It is called Insulation.
- 131) Energy come from the Sun in the form of ray 35% reflected to space by clouds and dust.
- 132) Energy comes from the Sun in the form of ray 18% absorbed by clouds and atmosphere.
- 133) Energy come from the Sun in the form of ray 47% reached to the earth.
- 134) When the rays strike the earth surface, the earth absorbs them and the process is called absorption.
- 135) When the absorption process is stop then the earth transforms the absorbed rays in to heat and emit back to the atmosphere. This process is called radiation.
- 136) If we move upward from the earth surface we will observe that the temperature decrease gradually. This process is called lapse rate.
- 137) Murree 7000 feet above sea level and Peshawar is 1000 feet.
- 138) After every 166 meters high the temperature will fall $1^{\circ}C$.
- 139) Land heats and cools quickly as compared to water.

- 140) Isotherms (خطوط مساوي الحرارة): Places on the map having same temperature are joined together with lines are called isotherms.
- 141) Isothermal are usually drawn from east to west parallel to equator which indicate the effect of latitudes. These lines are used to show temperature on maps. This map is called isothermal maps.
- 142) Torrid Zone (منطقه حاره): The area between $23\frac{1}{2}$ degree north and $23\frac{1}{2}$ degree in south on the line equator is called Torrid Zone. So temperature is high between this area.
- 143) Northern temperate Zone (منطقه معتدله شمالي): The Area between $23\frac{1}{2}$ degree and $66\frac{1}{2}$ degree in north side is called northern temperate zone.
- 144) Southern temperate Zone (منطقه معتدله جنوبي): The area between $23\frac{1}{2}$ degree and $66\frac{1}{2}$ degree in south side is called southern temperate zone.
- 145) Northern Frigid Zone (منطقه بارده شمالي): The up area from $66\frac{1}{2}$ degree in north Zone.
- 146) Southern Frigid zone (منطقه بارده جنوبي): The down area from $66\frac{1}{2}$ degree in south Zone.



Exercise

- 147) Water freezes at.....
 a) 32°F b) 33°F c) 34°F d) 35°F
- 148) The earth absorbs Sun rays and change them into.....
 a) Cold b) Heat c) Waves d) Energy
- 149) The Sun ray travel in the form of.....
 a) Heat b) Light c) Waves d) Energy
- 150) The instrument used to measure temperature is called.....
 a) Barometer b) Lactometer c) Thermometer d) Wind Vane
- 151) The isothermal lines join the areas having.....temperature.
 a) Different b) Same c) High d) Low
- 152) What indicates the horizontal distribution of temperature?
 a) Isotherm b) Latitude c) Longitude d) Equator
- 153) On heating the matter.....
 a) Expands b) Contracts c) Increases d) Decreases
- 154) After every thousand matters average..... °C temperature decrease about.
 a) 4.5 b) 5.5 c) 6.5 d) 7.5
- 155) The ratio of the dryness of the surface of Earth is.....
 a) 29% b) 66% c) 33% d) 28%
- 156) Places where the temperature of air is above freezing point of the water, the precipitation will be in the form of.....
 a) Hailstorms b) Thunders c) Rain d) Lighting

- 157) Places where the temperature of air is below freezing point of the water, the precipitation will be in the form of.....
- 158) In a weather map, the lines joining all those regions with the same atmospheric pressure are called.....
- 159) When the rays strike the earth surface, the earth absorbs them and the process is called.....
- 160) Snow b) Lighting c) Hailstorms d) Thunders
- 161) Bars b) Malabar's c) Isobars d) None
- 162) Absorption b) contraction c) Refraction d) Collection

Atmospheric Pressure and wind Circulation

Unit No: 5

- 163) The air exerts pressure on the surface of earth due to its weight, which is called atmosphere pressure (کروہوائی کا دباؤ).
- 164) The instrument used to measure the atmospheric pressure is called Barometer.
- 165) Isobar (مخطوط مساوی البراء): Isobars are the lines used to show atmospheric pressure.
- 166) Those areas where 1000 milibar line is passing will have 1000 Millibar atmosphere pressure.
- 167) As we move upward, the pressure decreases.
- 168) As the temperature is high there pressure of atmosphere is low.
- 169) Low pressure belt is located between 10° North and 10° South of the equator.
- 170) Horizontal movement of the air over the surface of earth is called wind.
- 171) The instrument used to find the direction of wind is called wind vane (وژڈون).
- 172) An instrument used to measure the speed of wind is called Anemometer (انڈومیٹر).
- 173) There are three types of wind.
- a. Permanent winds (دائمی ہوائیں)
 - b. Seasonal Wind (موسمی ہوائیں)
 - c. Local wind (مقامی ہوائیں)
- 174) Permanent winds / Planetary winds (دائمی ہوائیں) These wind s are blowing throughout the year in a particular direction from areas of high pressure to low pressure.
- 175) Permanent winds further divide in to three types.
- a. Easterlies or Trade Winds (مشرقی یا تجارتی ہوائیں):
- 176) In equilateral area the air pressure is low because of high temperature.
- 177) In the north and South hemispheres the air pressure is high by the cause of low temperature.
- 178) The winds blow from east to west so they are called Eastern wind or Easterlies.
- 179) Due to high pressure the Wind permanently blowing in one direction they help in sailing of ships, therefore they are also called trade winds.

- b) Westerlies or West winds (مغربی ہوائیں):
 177) The wind blow from west to east so they are called Westerlies or west winds.
- c) Polar wind (قطبی ہوائیں):
 178) The wind blowing from polar high pressure belts to sub polar low pressure belts are also known as polar winds.
- 179) As these winds blow from east to west therefore they are also called polar easterlies.
- 180) Seasonal winds (موسمی ہوائیں): Those wind which change their direction with seasons is called seasonal wind.
- 181) The example of Seasonal winds is monsoon winds (موسم کی ہوائیں).
- 182) The word monsoon is derived from the Arabic word "Mausam".
- 183) In summer Seasonal winds blow from ocean towards land and cause sufficient rainfall, they are called summer monsoon (گرمیوں کی موسمی ہوائیں).
- 184) In winter Seasonal wind direction is from land to Ocean and are called winter monsoon (سردیوں کی موسمی ہوائیں).
- 185) Local wind (مقامی ہوائیں): In different areas of the world at local level winds are blowing due to difference in temperature and pressure is called local winds. They are further divide in the following.
- 186) a) Sea Breeze and Land Breeze (سہم بھری و بحری): During day time when land is hot and ocean water is comparatively cold the pressure is low at land and high at ocean so winds blow from ocean toward land. They are called sea breeze (سہم بھری).
- 187) While during night the land is comparatively cold having high pressure and the ocean water is warm having low pressure. So the winds blow from land toward ocean. They are called land breeze (سہم بحری).
- 188) b) Mountain and Valley Breezes (سہم کوہی اور سہم وادی): The difference between the height of mountain and valley the temperature of the mountain is low versus valley, so the hot wind goes to upward from valley this is called Valley breeze (سہم وادی).
- 189) Similarly the space of the wind in valley filled during night and cold wind comes from the mountain is called mountain Breeze (سہم کوہی).
- 190) Cyclone (گردباد): A cyclone is a low pressure area surrounding by high pressure from all direction or sides is called cyclone.
- 191) Cyclones are circular or elliptical in shape.
- 192) There are two causes of cyclone formation.
- 193) 1) When temperature of an area becomes very high.
- 194) 2) When two different types of winds combine together in an area.
- 195) There are three types of Cyclone.

- 1) **Temperate Cyclone** (متوسط علاقوں کے گردباں): It is formed by the combination of two different wind i.e. tropical and polar winds. They assume anti clockwise direction in northern hemisphere and clockwise in southern hemisphere.
- 2) **Tropical Cyclone** (تropical علاقوں کے گردباں): The cyclones originate and traveling in tropical zones is known as tropical cyclones.
- 3) **Tornadoes** (گھونٹوں): It is center of an extremely low pressure. It is very small in size as compared to cyclone, but the speed of its wind is extremely high.

Exercise

- is the instrument used to measure the atmospheric pressure.
a) Wind vane b) Thermometer c) **Barometer** d) Lactometer
- As we move upward from the earth surface the atmospheric pressure is.....
a) **Decreasing** b) Increasing c) Remain same d) None
- Warm air blows always towards.....
a) North b) **Above** c) Below d) South
- In poles the winds are extremely cold and.....
a) High b) **Heavy** c) Fast d) Slow
- In coastal area during evening mostly.....winds are blowing.
a) Warm b) **Cold** c) Fast d) Dry
- The wind system in the equatorial areas is known as?
a) **Trades** b) Westerlies c) Doldrums d) Monsoon
- Warm dry winds blowing down the east slopes of Rockies are known as.....
a) Mistral b) Nor wasters c) Foehn d) **Chinook**
- The Doldrums is an area of.....
a) **Low pressure** b) Low temperature c) Low humidity d) Low rainfall
- Which one of the following is the most destructive?
a) **Cyclone** b) Tornado c) Typhoon d) Willy
- When the wind is deflected due to the rotation of the earth it is called as.....
a) Polar wind b) **Geostrophic wind** c) Westerlies d) Trade Winds
- Atmospheric pressure is measured in.....
a) G/Cubic cm b) Kg/cubic meter c) **Milibars** d) m/s
- Prevailing winds blow.....
a) **Periodic winds** b) Prevailing winds c) Local wind d) None
-is/are types of rainfall.
a) Cyclonic b) Orographic c) Convectional d) **All of them**
- The clouds that occur at the highest level of are.....
a) Cumulus b) Stratus c) **Cirrus** d) Nimbus
- Which one of the following is a cold wind?
a) Loo b) **Mistral** c) Foehn d) Chinook
- Which one of the following is a not planetary wind?
a) Trade winds b) **Cyclone** c) Polar wind d) Westerlies

- 216) Belts of winds between 30° to 60° are the.....
 a) Westerlies b) Trade winds c) Polar easterlies d) None
- 217) Area where trade winds of both hemisphere meet is called.....
 a) Horse latitude b) Polar c) Westerlies d) Doldrums
- 218) During the day time the heating of Sun produces.....
 a) Valley breeze b) Mountain breeze c) Lake breeze d) Shift breeze

Atmospheric Humidity and Precipitation

Unit No: 6

- 219) The process in which water droplet change in to water vapors is called evaporation (مئل تبخیر).
- 220) The air having less amount of water vapor is called dry air (خشک ہوا).
- 221) The air having sufficient amount of water vapor is humid air (مرطوب ہوا).
- 222) The amount of water vapors in atmosphere is measured in gram/cm³.
- 223) At 10°C there is the capacity of 10gm water vapors in one cubic meter (1m³).
- 224) If the amount of humidity in atmosphere is 10gm and its capacity is 20gm, then the ratio of humidity in atmosphere can be calculated by the following formula.
- $$\frac{\text{water vapour in atmosphere} \times 100}{\text{capacity of water vapours in atmosphere}} = \frac{10 \times 100}{20} = 50\%$$
- 225) Saturated air (پور مشور ہوا): When the ratio of humidity in air is 100% then it is called saturated air.
- 226) Dew point (نقطہ ہبیم): The temperature at which the air becomes saturated is called dew point.
- 227) Condensation (مئل بخت): When the temperature of the air reaches dew point the water vapors are condensed and form droplets. The process of transforming of water vapor in to droplets is called condensation.
- 228) Fog (دھند): The water droplets are so small that the air keeps them suspended. This situation is called Fog.

Types of clouds (بلاؤں کی اقسام):

- 229) 1) Cirrus clouds (سرسبز بلاؤں): They are formed at a sufficient height above the earth.
- 230) Their height is mostly from 8 to 12 km.
- 231) Color of this clouds is pure white and bright.
- 232) These clouds do not cause of rainfall.
- 233) 2) Cumulus clouds (دوبلی بلاؤں): These clouds are mostly white and light gray in color.
- 234) They are formed at a height of 5km.
- 235) Its shape like cotton or sheep wool and caused no rainfall.
- 236) 3) Stratus clouds (سریز بلاؤں): These are clouds of low altitudes covering the sky.

- 237) These clouds are mostly formed in winter and caused rainfall and snowfall in cold area.
- 238) Nimbus clouds (نمبوس اوبل): They are mostly found near the earth surface having deep color.
- 239) Their height is about 2km from earth surface.
- 240) They caused heavy rainfall.
- 241) The sunlight can't pass through these deep color clouds.
- 242) Precipitation (عمل ترشح): The falling back of water vapors present in atmosphere is called precipitation.

Exercise

- 243) The capacity of humidity in air is.....
- a) Very less b) Permanent c) Variable d) Too much
- 244) The air in which the ratio of humidity is 100% is called as.....air.
- a) Saturated b) wet c) Unsaturated d) Dry
- 245) If condensation takes place near the earth surface then it is called.....
- a) Rainfall b) Fog c) Hailstone d) Drizzling
- 246) The most heavy rainfall occurs at.....area.
- a) Equilateral b) Polar c) Subtropical d) Tropical
- 247) Cirrus clouds are the most.....clouds.
- a) Highest b) Thick c) Lowest d) Light
- 248) Which one clouds is cause heavy rain?
- a) Cirrus clouds b) Cumulus clouds c) Stratus clouds d) None
- 249) Cumulus clouds formed at the height of.....
- a) 10km b) 20km c) 8km d) 5km
- 250) The color of which clouds is our white and bright.
- a) Cirrus clouds b) Cumulus clouds c) Stratus clouds d) Nimbus
- 251) Atmospheric humidity is measured by.....
- a) Lysimeter b) Psychomotor c) Anemometer d) Hydrometer
- 252) The highest annual precipitation occurs in.....
- a) Amazon basin b) Siberian basin c) Canadian shield d) Congo basin
- 253) Amount of water vapor in air is regarded as.....
- a) Water vapor b) Humidity c) Mildness d) Pressure
- 254) Factor influencing humidity includes.....
- a) Water b) Temperature c) Pressure d) Osmosis
- 255) In the air, the amount of water vapor is classified as.....
- a) Wind b) Precipitation c) Humidity d) Temperature
- 256) A stratus cloud which forms near ground is called the.....
- a) Fog b) Smoke c) Smog d) Vapors
- 257) Clouds which resemble cotton balls are the.....
- a) Stratus b) Cirrus c) Nimbus d) Cumulus
- 258) The winds that blow from a particular direction throughout the year are known as
- a) Planetary winds b) Variable winds c) Periodic winds d) Local wind

Agriculture (زراعت)

Unit No: 7

- 259) Agriculture (زراعت): Farming, animal keeping, poultry keeping, fishing, forestry etc. are called agriculture. There are many Types of agriculture.
- 260) 1) Subsistence Agriculture (عمودگھائی زراعت): It is an old method of agriculture.
- 261) Farmers grow those types of crops which are used as a food for their family. Wheat, rice, maize etc.
- 262) 2) Intensive agriculture (تھکن زراعت): In this type of agriculture the farmers use high quality of seed is sown and modern machinery and fertilizers are used.
- 263) It is tried to get more production from a small piece of land.
- 264) 3) Extensive agriculture (تھکی زراعت): This type of agriculture is practiced on a very large piece of land.
- 265) There is no need of labor works and cutting of crops is done by machinery.
- 266) Canada, Kazakhstan and Australia are famous for this type of agriculture.
- 267) 4) Commercial agriculture (تجارتی زراعت): Crops are grown at large scale for commercial purpose.
- 268) Modern machinery, developed seeds, fertilizer and insecticides are used for get large scale of production.
- 269) 5) Plantation agriculture (تجرکاری زراعت): Any crop which is grown on large scale for use in industries and factories is called plantation agriculture.
- 270) It includes palm oil, Tea, coffee, banana, coconut etc.
- 271) 6) Truck Farming (بھڑوں اور پھلوں کی کاشت): In the urban areas different types of vegetables and fruits are grown in large scale and then for packing shift by truck. Therefore it is called truck farming.
- 272) 7) Mixed Farming (مخلوط کاشتکاری): Mixed farming is a type of farming in which more than one crops are grown in a piece of land at one time.
- 273) For example in sugar cane crops fodder (چارو) is also grown for animals.
- 274) 8) Cereal Crops (حب کی فصلیں): We use them as a food.
- 275) Rice and wheat are the prominent crops; both are used as a food by a large population of the world.
- 276) There are two crops seasons in Pakistan i.e. Rabi and Kharif.
- 277) Rabi Crops (موسم سرما): These crops are sown in winter and harvested in summer.
- 278) Examples of Rabi Crops are Wheat (گندم), mustard (سرسوں), grams (چ) and tobacco (تھان)
- 279) Kharif Crops (موسم گرما): These are sown in summer and harvested in winter.
- 280) Examples of Kharif Crops are Cotton (کپاس), millet (بجڑ), maize (ج), sugarcane (چنے), rice (چاول), and peanuts (سورجی پھل) etc.

- 281) Irrigation means to provide water to crops by artificial methods.
- 282) The following are some of the methods used for irrigation in our country.
- 1) Canals (نہریں) 2) Kareez (کارز)
- 4) Wells and Persian Wheel (کنوئیں اور روہت) 3) Tube wells (تپ وئیلز)
- 5) Reservoirs and small dams (ٹاؤ اور چھوٹے بند)
- 283) Kareez (کارز): Rain and spring water stored in the foot of mountains is transported to fields through underground canals to avoid the evaporation due to extreme heat. The underground channels are called kareez.
- 284) Basmati rice of Pakistan is famous all over the world.

Exercise

- 285) Human life depends on.....
- a) Fishing b) Agriculture c) Medical science d) Industries
- 286) Contrary to intensive agriculture.....agriculture is done on large land.
- a) Commercial b) Plantation farming c) Extensive d) Subsistence
- 287) In edible grains.....is the second largest crop.
- a) Maize b) Gram c) Rice d) Wheat
- 288) Pakistan's most important edible food is.....
- a) Wheat b) Rice c) Gram d) Maize
- 289) The agriculture sector of Pakistan generates.....% of employment.
- a) 39.0 b) 40.5 c) 42.2 d) 43.5
- 290) First agriculture reforms in Pakistan?
- a) June 24,1959 b) Jan24,1956 c) Jan 30, 1959 d) None
- 291) Which one of the following is the largest sector of Pakistan's economy?
- a) Banking b) Agriculture c) Manufacturing d) Industry
- 292) How many crops seasons are in Pakistan?
- a) 2 b) 4 c) 3 d) 5
- 293) Pakistan is the.....largest tobacco producer country in the world.
- a) 6th b) 7th c) 8th d) 10th
- 294) Pakistan is the.....largest wheat producer country in the world.
- a) 6th b) 7th c) 8th d) 10th
- 295) Which of the following is major export commodity of Pakistan?
- a) Wheat b) Sugar c) Rice d) Cotton
- 296) Basmati is a type of.....
- a) Wheat b) Rice c) Maize d) Sugar
- 297) Kharif crops includes.....
- a) Cotton b) Wheat c) Both of these d) None
- 298) Rabi means.....
- a) Summer b) Winter c) Spring d) All
- 299) Major Rabi Crops in Pakistan is.....
- a) Wheat b) Barley c) Both a and b d) None

Mining & Power Resources (کان کنی اور توانائی کے وسائل)

Unit No. 8

- 300) Mine (کان): Underground digging is done after knowing direction of a mineral deposit. Such place is called a mine.
- 301) Mining (کان کنی): The process of extracting minerals is called mining.
- 302) Mineral is naturally occurring substance. It is usually formed underground beneath water body.
- 303) Examples of minerals are Salt, Coal, Marble, Iron etc.
- 304) In the gold mine of South Africa, about 50,000 miners are working.
- 305) Types of mining.
- Open pit mining (کھلے گڑھے کی کان کنی)
 - Hand-panning mining (کان کنی بذریعہ ہاتھ چھان)
 - Adit-tunnel mining (بذریعہ سرنگ کان کنی)
 - Shaft-tunnel mining (کان کنی بذریعہ گہری سرنگ)
 - Drilling mining (کان کنی بذریعہ ڈرل)
- 306) Khewra mine (کھیرٹھ کی کان) is the oldest mine and most of salt is extracted from here.
- 307) Khewra mine has long railway line of about 25 miles.
- 308) A small electric train runs in khewra mine.
- 309) The asthma clinic is also established in khewra mine.
- 310) Kalabagh Salt mine (کان نمک کالا باغ) is located near the village of Khernwala (کھرنوالہ) on the bank of the river Indus.
- 311) Kalabagh salt mine is situated at some distance from khewra in western direction.
- 312) Warcha salt mine (کان نمک ورجا) is mostly transparent and extremely pure and used in foods.
- 313) Bahadur Khail and Jatta Salt mines (کان نمک اور جٹا اور بہادر خیل) they are situated in KPK.
- 314) A huge reserve of Magnesite (مگنیشیٹ) is found in the province of Baluchistan (بلوچستان) speen kaan (کان اسپن). Medicines, cements, paper, and fertilizers are made from it.
- 315) In Muslimhagh the reserves of Chromite (کرومائیٹ) were discovered before the creation of Pakistan.
- 316) Huge reserve of Sulphur is present in Balochistan province in Koh-e-Sultan. It is mostly used in medicines.
- 317) A huge reserve of copper was discovered at Sandak in Balochistan.
- 318) Antimony (انٹیمیونی) is used in the preparation of many medicines. In Pakistan reserves of antimony were discovered at Kranj chitral (کرانچ چترال).
- 319) Manganese is whitish, black color metal which looks like iron. It is very hard but break like a glass. It is mixed with iron to make steel.

- 120) Natural Gas (قدرتی گیس) places in Pakistan are Sui in Baluchistan, kandkot and Khas kheli in Sindh, Toot and Mare in Punjab, Gorgori in karack kpk. All the reserves fulfill 50% energy need of our country.
- 121) Mineral or crude oil (معدنی تیل): Pakistan produced only 20% crude oil of its need. The total estimate of reserves of Pakistan is 313 million barrel, but presently daily production is only 66,532 barrel.
- 122) Coal (کوئلہ): The estimate reserves of coal in Pakistan are 185 billion tones. While need of our country is 6.4 billion tons.
- 123) Hydro-electricity (پانی کی بجلی): 33 % of electricity in Pakistan is generated by hydro-power. It is called Hydroelectricity.
- 124) Dams constructed on rivers are.....Tarbela on river Indus, Mangla on Jhelum, and Warsak on Kabul.
- 125) Atomic Energy (ہجری توانی): Presently only two nuclear plants are producing electricity in our country. One is in Karachi named KANUPP (Karachi Atomic Nuclear Power Plant) and second is at Chashma near Mainwali.
- 126) Only 2% electricity is generated from nuclear resources of Pakistan.
- 127) Biogas (حیوانی قدرتی یا گریس): For this purpose make tank underground, filled with dung (گھنسی), and covered. After some time the dung decomposes and produces gas.
- 128) To fulfill need of energy we use different sources in our country.
- | | | | |
|----------------------|-----------------------|------------------------------|----|
| 1) Natural gas 47.5% | 2) Mineral oil 30.5% | 3) Electricity 10.9% | 4) |
| Coal 9.2% | 5) Atomic energy 1.3% | 6) Liquid petroleum gas 0.6% | |

Exercise

- 129) Salt range of the.....is famous all over the world.
- | | | | |
|-----------|--------|----------|----------------|
| a) Punjab | b) kpk | c) Sindh | d) Baluchistan |
|-----------|--------|----------|----------------|
- 130) Khewra mine has long railway line of about.....miles.
- | | | | |
|-------|-------|--------------|------|
| a) 40 | b) 15 | c) <u>25</u> | d) 5 |
|-------|-------|--------------|------|
- 131) In which salt mine internet cafe is available for the tourists.
- | | | | |
|------------------|-------------|------------------|----------|
| a) <u>Khewra</u> | b) Kalabagh | c) Bahadur khail | d) Jatta |
|------------------|-------------|------------------|----------|
- 132) Magnesite huge reserves are found in the province of Balochistan at.....
- | | | | |
|-----------------|----------|--------|----------------------|
| a) Koh-e-Sultan | b) Hunza | c) Sui | d) <u>Speen Kaan</u> |
|-----------------|----------|--------|----------------------|
- 133)is a whitish, black color metal which looks like iron. It is mixed with iron to make steel.
- | | | | |
|-------------|---------------------|-------------|--------------|
| a) Antimony | b) <u>Manganese</u> | c) Chromite | d) Gemstones |
|-------------|---------------------|-------------|--------------|
- 134) A huge reserve of natural gas has been discovered at.....in district karak.
- | | | | |
|------------|------------|-------------------|---------------|
| a) Khumari | b) Kandkot | c) <u>Gorgori</u> | d) Khas kheli |
|------------|------------|-------------------|---------------|

- 335) **Industry**: The process of making products by using machinery and factories.
- 336) **Industries developments** started in mid of 18th century.
- 337) In Pakistan, in the province of KPK in district Swabi, near the area of Gadani, Amazai such industry estate has been established where many industries have been established.
- 338) There are four basic types of industries.
- 339) **Heavy Industry** (گہری صنعتیں): Weighty machinery and huge plants are called Heavy Industry.
- 340) **Example of heavy industry** includes the automobile, mining, petroleum, and steel industries.
- 341) **Light Industries** (ہلکی صنعتیں): Light industries require only few workers and a small amount of raw materials.
- 342) **Example of light industries** includes the manufacturing of furniture, clothes, shoes and sports item.
- 343) **Cottage industries** (گھریلو صنعتیں): Cottage industries are small scale industries.
- 344) They need low capital.
- 345) They mostly run in houses and family member work there.
- 346) **Handicrafts** (دستی صنعتیں): A handcraft or handmade object is a type of work where local men and women are engaged in weaving, embroidering, pottery, and patchwork.
- 347) Pakistan's cotton cloth and threads industry is famous all over the world.
- 348) In 1947, there were only 2 sugar industries in Pakistan.
- 349) Faisalabad cloth industry is one of the famous cloth industries of the world.
- 350) The woolen clothes and blankets of Lawrencepur (Punjab), Bannu (KPK), and Hunai (Baluchistan) are very famous.
- 351) In 1947, there were only 4 industries and we had to import cement from outside.
- 352) Now more than 50 cement factories are working.
- 353) In our country large deposit of stone, gypsum and other raw materials are available for cement industries.
- 354) Our country is manufacturing 120,000 vehicles annually. And provide job to about 200 thousand people.
- 355) According to an estimate about one crore people are linked with handicrafts and cottage industries in Pakistan.
- 356) The biggest industry of Pakistan is Textile.
- 357) Mianwali is important for irrigation work.
- 358) Saikat city is famous for high quality work.

Exercise

- 359) Industrial development started in mid of.....century.
 a) 19th b) 20th c) 21st d) 22nd
- 360) In Pakistan, industrial state has been established in Kpk in district.....
 a) Mardan b) Swabi c) Charsada d) Peshawar
- 361) Pakistan's cotton cloth and.....industry is famous all over the world.
 a) Rope industry b) Cottage industry c) Automobile industry d) None
- 362) In 1947, there were only.....sugar industries in Pakistan.
 a) 2 b) 50 c) 84 d) 100
- 363) The Faisalabad is also known as.....
 a) Little England b) Little California c) Little Manchester d) Little oxford
- 364) Which of the following is cottage industry.....
 a) Cement b) Sugar c) Textile d) Handicraft
- 365) The Wah is famous for.....
 a) Mughal Garden b) Ordnance factory c) Both of them d) None of them
- 366) The biggest industry of Pakistan is.....
 a) Textile b) Sugar c) Cement d) Paper
- 367) The first nuclear power plant was set up in Karachi in.....
 a) 1971 b) 1970 c) 1972 d) 1973
- 368) Industry is the second largest sector of the economy. How much of GDP it accounts for.....
 a) 16.5% b) 18.2% c) 19.7% d) 20.5%
- 369) The biggest industrial unit in public sector is.....
 a) Shipyard b) Pak steel Mil c) State cement d) None
- 370) Surgical instruments are made in.....
 a) Wazirabad b) Sailkot c) Karachi d) Lahore
- 371) The chiniot city is known for its ornate brickwork and.....
 a) Fire work b) Agriculture c) Wooden work d) None
- 372) Which city is famous for the textile mills that produce finest worsted suiting in the world.....
 a) Haripur b) Lahore c) Karachi d) Faisalabad
- 373) The agro based industry is.....
 a) Fire work b) Electronics c) Dairy farms d) Carpenter
- 374) High speed railway Wuhan-Guangzhou is used for transport in.....
 a) Greenland b) Denmark c) Italy d) China
- 375) Network of routes which links Europe, Northeast Africa and Asia is classified as.....
 a) Silk Road b) Karakoram Road c) Cotton Road d) Thread Road
- 376) Train that carry as much as 600 trucks is called.....
 a) Luxury train b) Freight train c) Bullet train d) None

377) **Trade (تجارت)**: Buying and selling of goods articles is called trade.

378) **Barter trade (اوسلے بدلے کی تجارت)**: Some people or tribes having articles more than their needs were used to **exchange** them and **get those goods** which they **needed**. This type of trade is called **barter trade**.

379) The **exchange** of goods and services **within** the **boundaries** of a country is called **domestic trade**.

380) The **exchange** of capital and services **across** **international borders** is called **international trade**.

381) **Import**: All such items which **we buy** from **other countries** of the world.

382) **Pakistan imports** include petroleum, fertilizer, scientific apparatus, chemicals, steel and iron, railway engine, automobile, and tea etc.

383) **Export**: All such items that **we sell** to the **other countries**.

384) **Pakistan exports** rice (چاول), cotton (کپاس) and fruits (میوہات).

385) **Basmati rice (باسماتی چاول)** of Pakistan is **famous** all over **the world**.

386) Pakistan is **famous** for **cotton** and **woblen cloth** in all over the world.

387) Pakistan is **famous** for the **cotton thread** and exports most of its cotton thread to many countries.

388) Pakistan **exports** most of its **cotton** to **Bangladesh, China, Thailand** and **Vietnam**.

389) The **sports goods** made in **Sialkot** are famous all over the world.

390) In **Sialkot**, and **Wazirabad**, **surgical Instruments** and **Beautiful knives, forks, spoons** etc. are made and **exported**.

391) Pakistan **Exports** to the following countries.

1	USA	6	Germany	11	Belgium	16	Sariland
2	Afghanistan	7	Italy	12	Hong Kong	17	India
3	England	8	Turkey	13	Netherland	18	Malaysia
4	UAE	9	Spain	14	Saudi Arab	19	South Africa
5	China	10	Bangladesh	15	France	20	South Korea

392) Pakistan **Imports** from the following countries.

1	UAE	6	USA	11	Singapore	16	Australia
2	China	7	Japan	12	South Korea	17	Italy
3	Saudi Arabia	8	Germany	13	Thailand	18	France
4	Kuwait	9	India	14	Indonesia	19	Switzerland
5	Malaysia	10	Iran	15	England	20	Finland

Exercise

- 393) Pakistan's.....rice is famous all over the world.
a) Basmati b) Heila c) Irre d) Big rice
- 394) In Faisalabad, Karachi and.....are textile industries of Pakistan.
a) Zhob b) Charsada c) Lahore d) Peshawar
- 395) Pakistan exports most of its woolen carpets and rugs to.....
a) Germany b) America c) England d) France
- 396) The sports goods of Pakistan made in.....are famous all over the world.
a) Gujrat b) Gujranwala c) Sialkot d) Lahore
- 397) In Sialkot and.....modern instruments of surgery and beautiful knives, forks, spoon etc. are made and exported.
a) Gujarat b) Lahore c) Faisalabad d) Wazirabad

Means of Transports (ذرائع آمدورفت)

Unit No: 11

- 398) Means of transportation (ذرائع آمدورفت): The sources of transporting people, other living organisms and luggage (سفری سامان) from one place to another place are called means of transportation.
- 399) Land Transports (زمینی ذرائع آمدورفت): Land routes of transportation.
- 400) Roads: The eastern parts of USA and in the North eastern part of Europe, there is a network world's largest roads.
- 401) Water Transports (آبی ذرائع آمدورفت): Water i.e. ocean, rivers, lakes and canals transportation with the help of boats, and ships.
- 402) In the mid of 20th century, air transport has been developed.
- 403) Water is the cheapest source for cargo and transportation.
- 404) Some important ocean routes are,
a. The North Atlantic Route (شمالی بحر اوقیانوس کا راستہ)
b. The Mediterranean Atlantic Route (بحر روم-بحر اوقیانوس کا راستہ)
c. The cape of Good hope Route (ماس امید کا راستہ)
d. The North Pacific Route (شمالی بحر لاکس کا راستہ)
- 405) The largest railway station of Pakistan is in Lahore.
- 406) The total length of railway line is 8775km.
- 407) The total number of Railway stations 87 in Pakistan.
- 408) In the beginning of 19th century, trade by mean of ships through Oceans routs was started.
- 409) The port of Gawadar was formally inaugurated on 21st December 2008.
- 410) The first anchored ship was of Canada which brought 52000 tons of wheat.
- 411) Pakistan southern coast length is about 700km.

412) There are **139 small** and **big airports** and **helipads** in different cities of our country where air services are provided regularly.

413) Pakistan international airline (**PIA**) was established in **1955**.

414) **PIA** is the **largest air company** of Pakistan.

415) Civil Aviation Authority (**CAA**) manages the **airports and transports**.

416) **National Highways.**

Sign	Course	Length (km)	Remarks
N-5	Karachi - Torkham	1819	Longest national highway in Pakistan
N-10	Karachi - Gwadar	653	Known more popularly as the Coastal Highway
N-25	Karachi - Chaman RCD	813	Continues as Kandahar Spin Boldak in Afghanistan.
N-35	Hasan Abdal - Khunjerab Pass (N-35 Karakoram Highway)	806	Known more popularly as the Karakoram Highway
N-45	Nowshera - Chitral	309	
N-50	Quetta - Dera Ismail Khan	531	
N-55	Kotri - Peshawar	1264	Runs along the length of the Indus River
N-65	Sibi - Sukkur	385	
N-70	Qila Saifullah - Multan	447	

417) **Motorways:**

S.No	Number	Name	Length
1	M-1	Peshawar- Islamabad motorway	154
2	M-2	Islamabad-Lahore motorway	367
3	M-3	Pindi Bhatian-Faisalabad motorway	54
4	M-4	Faisalabad-Multan Motorway	233
5	M-5	Karachi- Haiderabad Motorway	136

Exercise

418) For transportation of factories products what are very important?

- a) **Roads** b) Routs c) Canals

419) In which part of the United States of America there is a vast network of roads?

- a) Central b) **Eastern** c) Western

420) Which one is the most important ocean route of the world?

- a) **North Atlantic** b) Suez canal c) Cape of Good Hope

d) Panama

421) Which one is the largest Natural harbor (port) of Pakistan?

- a) Gawadar b) Port Qasim c) **Karachi**

d) Makkra

422) Which mode of transport is most suitable to reach an islan?

- a) **Ship** b) Train c) Car

d) None

GEOGRAPHY

Class 8th

(جغرافیہ)

Maps & Diagrams (نقشے اور شماریاتی اشکال)

Unit No: 1

Map (نقشہ): A representation of the features of an area of the Earth or Whole of the Earth on a flat surface according to a scale is called Map.

To making map fun or technique is called **Cartography** (کارٹوگرافی).

Distribution Map (تقسیمی نقشہ): Distribution maps prepared to show and compare distribution of different phenomenon, for example population, of areas, mineral reserves, production and division of Crops.

There are two types of Distribution map, Qualitative and quantitative map.

a) **Qualitative Map:** This type of map shows the varieties in the production.

b) **Quantitative Map:** This type of map shows the quantity of any production. It has also two types **Dot Maps** and **Shads Maps**.

Atlas Maps: Atlas maps are prepared for countries, continents and world with less details and general information.

Topographical Map (جغرافیائی نقشہ): It's prepared for smaller areas with all the details.

Cadastral Maps (قدیمی نقشہ): These are large scale maps.

Cadastral map contains more details as compared to Topographical Maps.

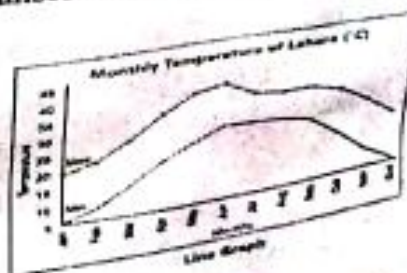
Cadastral map provides village level information like land or house ownership.

Statistical Diagram (شماریاتی اشکال): In Geography diagrams are those conceptual sketches through which geographic information and data is transformed to the paper. Types are—

1) **Line Graph (خطی گراف):** In this diagram statistical data is displayed with the help of a line on graph.

therefore it is called **Line Graph**.

Two variables are discussed on a line graph.



- 13) 2) Bar Graph (ستون گراف): In these days, bar graph widely used in geography.
- 14) In the graph we show quantities in bars of equal intervals.
- 15) The total quantity or production of any item is shown on a bar graph.
- 16) 3) Pie Graph (دائری گراف): Sometimes the geographical data is displayed in the form of circle.
- 17) In pie graph 360 angles of a circle are divided in to sectors with the help of a formula.



Exercise

- 18) The word map is derived from..... language.
 a) Arabic b) Greek c) Persian d) Latin
- 19) There are..... types of distribution maps.
 a) 2 b) 3 c) 4 d) 5
- 20) Pie graph is used for the..... of data.
 a) Comparison b) Distribution c) Increase d) Decrease
- 21) The graph showing changes over time and space is called.....
 a) Bar graph b) Pie graph c) Line graph d) Scatter graph
- 22) Usually the percentage distribution of things is shown through.....
 a) Dot map b) Pie graph c) Bar graph d) Line graph
- 23) The act of map making is called.....
 a) Cartography b) Vegetation c) Social d) None of these
- 24) maps are drawn to register the ownership of landed property.
 a) Topographical b) Relief map c) Cadastral map d) Wall map
- 25) maps show both natural as well as cultural features.
 a) Chorographical b) Topographical c) Weather map d) Climate map
- 26) Maps with minutes detail are drawn on..... scale.
 a) Small b) Medium c) Both d) Large
- 27) Heavenly bodies are shown by..... map.
 a) Astronomical b) Relief c) Vegetation d) None of these
- 28) Mountain, valleys, plateau etc. are shown by..... map.
 a) Relief b) Vegetation c) Both a and b d) None of these
- 29) Soil maps are very useful in..... planning.
 a) Cultural b) Agricultural c) Social d) None of these
- 30) Isoleth for rainfall is called.....

- a) Isobyt b) Isobaths c) Isobars d) None of these
- 20) The person who makes maps is called.....
- a) Photographer b) Cartographer c) Cinematographer d) Sketch graphic
- 21) On the globe countries, oceans and continents are shown in.....
- a) Incorrect size b) Actual size c) Enlarged size d) Correct size
- 22) The maps that show a lot of details about a small area are called.....map.
- a) Small scale b) Informative c) Descriptive d) large scale
- 23) Earth is represented nearly perfect by.....
- a) Topographic b) 3-D map c) A globe d) A map

Unit No: 2

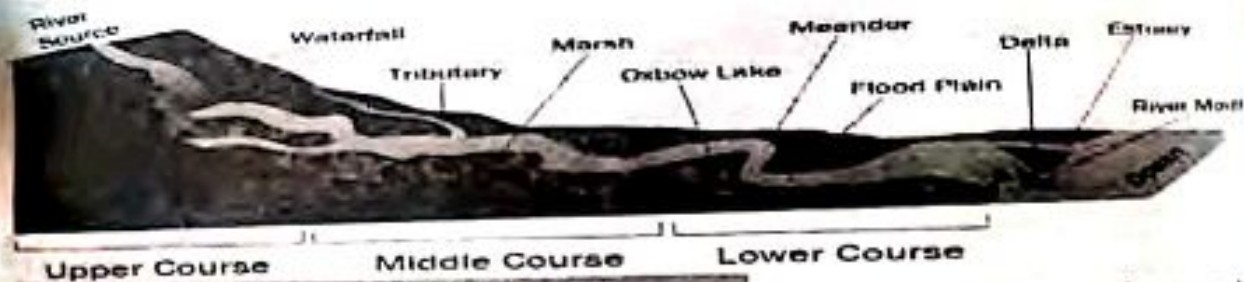
Agents of Landform Change (زمینی خود خال کو تبدیل کرنے والے عوامل)

- 24) Those place from where river start is called Source or origin (سُج).
- 25) That place where it inters in sea or in leak is called Mouth (مُت).
- 26) Those areas from where the river collect water is called Catchment Area (ملاقہ وصول).
- 27) Internal forces which create different landforms (زمینی نقوش) like Mountain, Plateau, and Plains etc.
- 28) External forces which create different landforms like Erosion (مُهل کنو), and deposition (مُهل نہ کنو). These agents are rivers, glacier, wind and sea waves etc.

Work of River (دریا کا مُهل):

- (I) Erosion (مُهل کنو): A river after creation performs three types of geologic works. Its breaks the rocks coming in its way. This act is called erosion.
- (II) Erosion work of River (دریا کا مُهل کنو): A river is powerful agent of erosion. Erosion depends on the slope of water and nature of bed rock. Four processes are involved in erosion work of river.
- (A) Corrosion or Abrasion (گرید مار گز): Big and heavy stones are rolled along the bed of the river. These stone erode the bed of the river both downward as well as sideward. This process is called corrosion or Abrasion.
- (B) Solution (مُهلول): Some rocks components are soluble in water and easily dissolved by river water.
- (C) Hydraulic Action (پانی کی حرکی قوت کا مُهل): This is the force of moving water through which it picks up loose material and weaken solid rocks.
- (D) Attrition (مُهل مساجد): The wear and tear (تھوڑ پھوڑ) of pebbles (پتھروں) and builders (پتی پتی) with one another is called attrition.

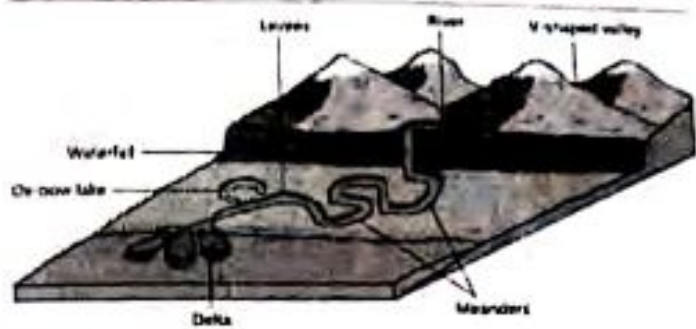
- 46) **2) Transportation (عمل انتقال):** The River transports the eroded materials. This act is called Transportation. Materials eroded by a river are carried along by water. This transported material is called load of a river.
- 47) **3) Deposition (عمل ترسیلی):** The River deposits the eroded materials when its speed is very low. This act is called deposition.
- 48) **Landforms made by River (دریا کے عمل سے بننے والے زمینی نقوش):** The entire course of river is divided into three stages.
- 49) **1) Upper Course or mountain stage (بالائی یا پہاڑی مرحلہ):** The course of river from the point of origin in the mountains up to the plain area is known as Upper Course or mountain stage. The following features are formed in the upper course of river.
- Gorge / Canyon (گھاٹی یا کھائی):** The vertical erosion creates a deep and steep sided valley known as gorge / Canyon. Dasu-Patan Gorge made by river Indus in Kohistan kpk.
 - V-Shaped Valley (دی شکل کی وادی):** It is formed when lateral and vertical erosion occurs at the same time.
 - Waterfall (آبشار):** When waterfall from sufficient height it is said to have formed a waterfall. Niagara fall is the world most famous waterfall located in USA and Canada.



- 50) **2) Middle Course or Plain Stage (دوسری یا میدانی مرحلہ):** When river exit from the mountain and enter in plain areas then its speed are very slow. This stage is called plain stage. In this course the following main landforms are formed.
- Floodplain and Natural Levees (سیلابی میدان اور قدرتی بچھتے):** River in their middle course carries a big load of sediments (sand, silt, clay). When this materials forms raised banks called natural levees.
 - Meanders (چوڑخم):** Usually the river does not follow a straight path in plain area. Then river to swing in loops, forming meanders.
 - Oxbow lakes (چال نما / آکس بو جھیلیں):** A crescent- Shaped lake formed along the banks of Meanders Rivers is called oxbow lake.
 - Alluvial Fans and Alluvial Cones (دریائی پگھلا اور دریائی مخروط):** When river enter in plain area then its speed are slow and its capacity of transports of materials remain in the foothills forming alluvial cones or alluvial fans.

3) Lower Course or Delta Stage (ذریعہ بالیگ مرط): When a river enters into a lake, sea, or ocean. In the lower course the entire work of river is deposition.

Delta (دلتا): The journey of river comes to an end, when it enters in to a lake, sea, or ocean. At this stage the materials are store in the mouth of river. As a result a fan shape handform is formed known as delta. In Pakistan Indus river also makes a delta when it enters into the Arabian Sea.



Glacier (خارواں / گیشیزر): Glacier can be defined as a huge mass of naturally deposited ice which is moving or has experienced movement down of the slope. There are three types of Glaciers. Pakistani glaciers are Siachin (سیاچن), Batura (بٹورا), Balturo (بالتورو), Hespar (ہسپار).

1) Continental Glaciers (جہاں مٹی گیشیزر): This kind of Glacier covers extensive area such as the whole continent or a large part of it.

Continental glacier also called Ice Sheets (برف کی چادر) due to their large extent.

The glaciers of Greenland and Antarctic Continent are the example of continental glaciers.

The world largest continental glacier or ice sheet is that of Antarctica.

Drumlins (ڈرم لٹز): When glacier passes through a bed rock, it erodes and smoothens its bed.

Kettles (کیتل ٹراگھ): Sometimes a huge block of ice is buried in the glacial materials. When this block melts, a deep depression is formed known as kettle.

Roche Moutonnee (ریجز ٹا پھڑی): The small hills in the way of glacier are scratched by the glacier materials. The ice-ward side is smoothed while the lee-ward side is roughened. Its look like sheep-skin and is known as sheep rock.

2) Alpine or Valley Glaciers (واڈی یا پھڑی گیشیزر): The glaciers found in the valleys of mountain are called alpine or valley glaciers.

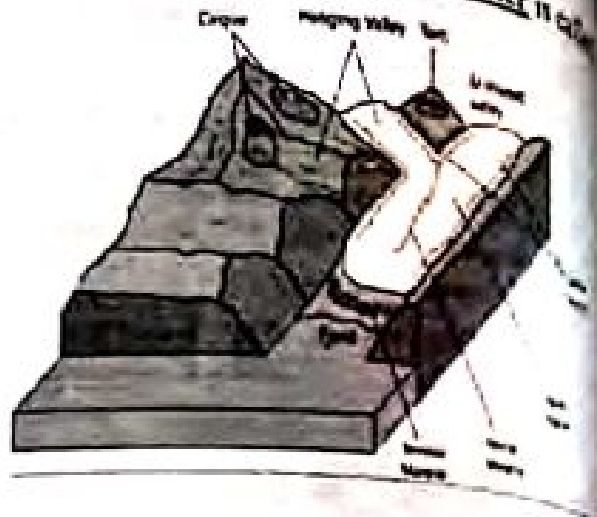
This type of glaciers looks like tongue of ice moving down slope along the valley.

The best example of alpine glaciers located in the Karakorum Range which is 72 km long.

63) Cirque (سرک): An armchair like structure formed at the head of the glacier in cirque.

64) Tarn Lake (تارن لیک): Sometime the basin of the cirque is filled with water resulting in to the formation of a lake known as Tarn Lake.

65) Horn (ہورن): When three or more cirques developing around a mountain; they modify it into a pointed peak with steep sides known as horn. Example of Horn is the Matterhorn of Switzerland.



66) Arête (آریٹ): The glaciers in two adjacent valleys erode the dividing mountain from both the sides. As a result it make sharp edge is formed known as arête.

67) Moraines (مورین): The material deposited by glacier is called moraines.

68) The moraines formed at the base of the glacier are called medial moraines (میڈل مورین).

69) The material is deposited along the sides of the glaciers; the resultant moraines are called lateral moraines (لیٹل مورین).

70) Terminal or end moraines (ٹرمینل مورین) are formed when the materials is deposited at the end of the glacier.

71) 3) Piedmont Glacier (پڈمونٹ گلیشیر): Many mountain glaciers descend down (تاری) and flow in to the plains at the base of a mountain.

Erosional landforms of wind (ہوا کے کٹاؤ کے ذمعی خورد خال):

72) 1) Blow Out (بلو آؤٹ): Strong winds blow away the loose and fine materials in the desert areas. Consequently a howl shaped depression is formed which is known as blow out.

73) 2) Mushroom Rocks (مکھنسی نما پتھریں): Sometime a block of hard rock is surrounded by soft rock. By the cause of wind soft rock fly with wind and hard rock make remain in standing form.

74) 3) Yardangs (یارڈانگ): It has three face shapes and typically formed in Desert due to wind erosion.



Zeugen



Blow Out

Seasonal Landforms of Winds (ہوا کی تہ نشینی کے نتوش):

1) **Sand Dunes (ریٹ کے ٹیلے):** The position of sand dunes is always changing and the direction of winds modifies the shape of dunes. On the base of shape the dunes can be classified into the following types.

1) **Barchans (برخانان):** These are the crescent shaped (dunes with the direction of winds). It is the most common dunes in the areas.

2) **Longitudinal Dunes (لے لے ٹیلے):** These are long ridges of sand lying parallel to the direction of the wind.

3) **Transverse Dunes (آڑے ٹیلے):** Similar to the longitudinal dunes, these are also long ridges of sand but they lie at right angle to the direction of wind.

2) **Loess Plain (لوئس کا میدان):** A plain formed by the deposition of fine yellowish sand and dust is called loess plain.



Waves are the up and down movement of water in Lakes, sea, or Ocean.

1) **Caps and Bays (کپ اور بے):** The coast line is composed of different types of rocks such as hard and soft rocks.

Wave hits those rocks and erodes the softer part and make inlet called bay.

The hard rock of the coast remains in the form of an outlet projecting into the water called cap.



2) **Cliff (کھڑی چٹان):** The standing rocks of the coast line are called Cliff.

3) **Sea Cave (سمندری غار):** When sea wave erode the base of the cliff, deep depressions are formed in the cliff. Such depressions are called sea cave.

4) **Beach (سہارا):** Beach is formed by the deposition of sand.

5) **Spit (سپٹ):** A tongue like ridge of shingle with one end attached to the land and the other extending into the sea is called spit.

6) **Bar (بار):** A ridge of sand and shingle formed in the sea is called bar.

- 88) **Mud Flats** (مچھڑے میدان): Mud flats are formed when mud, silt and clay is deposited by the waves in coastal areas.
- 89) The area of mud deposits are usually covered by forests called Mangrove Forests.
- 90) The important landforms in Pakistan are Dasu Patan Gorge (داسو پٹان کی گھاٹی).
- 91) River Indus has cut a deep gorge in the Dasu-Patan region of Kohistan districts. This gorge is 6500 meters deep and thought to be the deepest gorge in the world.
- 92) Swat valley along river Swat and Dir valley along River Panjkora are among the beautiful valleys formed by the river of Pakistan.
- 93) River Indus and its tributaries have developed an extensive plain by depositing materials along their banks, known as the Indus Plain.
- 94) Interfluves or Doabs (دوآب): Doab refer to the land area between two adjacent rivers.
- 95) The eastern tributaries of River Indus i.e. Jhelum, Chinab, Ravi and Sutley flow in series resulting into the formation of four doabs.
- 96) A large delta has been built by River Indus near the Arabian Sea known as the Indus Delta.
- 97) This delta is located in the south of Thatta and is covered by Mangrove Forest.



Exercise

- 98) The armchair like landform is called.....
- a) Arete b) Kettle c) Cirque d) Tam
- 99) Matterhorn is located in.....
- a) Bangladesh b) Pakistan c) Switzerland d) Swaziland
- 100) Blow out is formed by.....
- a) Waves b) Glaciers c) Winds d) Rivers
- 101) The world largest continental glacier is that of.....
- a) Siachin b) Green land c) America d) Antarctica
- 102) Loess plain is the depositional landform of.....
- a) Wind b) Water c) Waves d) Glaciers
- 103) Moraines which are formed on each side of a glacier is the.....
- a) Literal moraine b) Ground moraine c) Medial moraine d) Terminal moraine
- 104) Rock materials which are carried and deposited with help of glacier is called.....
- a) Till b) Glacial drift c) Striated drift d) moraines

Sectional Series

- 108) The journey of river comes to an end, some materials are gather at the mouth of river is called
 a) Brackish b) Clay c) Oxbow d) **Delta**
- 109) In Pakistan, River also make a delta when it enters into Arabian Sea.
 a) Indus b) Ravi c) **Indus** d) Chenab
- 110) Big and heavy stones are rolled along the bed of the river. The process is called...
 a) **Abrasion** b) Collision c) Citation d) Emergent
- 111) The wear and tear of pebbles with one another is called.....
 a) Abrasion b) **Attrition** c) Contraction d) None
- 112) The Dasu-Patan Gorge made by river Indus in.....District of KPK.
 a) Nowshetra b) Mardan c) Charbagh d) **Kohistan**
- 113) is the world most famous waterfall located in USA and Canada
 a) **Niagara fall** b) Alpha fall c) Sutherland fall d) Angel falls
- 114) Sometime the basin of Cirque is filled with water resulting into the formation of lake known as.....lake.
 a) Cirque b) Horn c) **Tarn** d) Arete
- 115) The material deposited by glacier is called.....
 a) **Moraines** b) Arete c) Cirque d) None of these
- 116) The horizontal movement of air over the earth surface is called.....
 a) Air force b) Airy c) **Wind** d) None of these
- 117) Sometime winds cut off the soft sand from the hard rock and hard rock remains in standing form is called.....Rock.
 a) Yardangs b) Blow Out c) Sand Dunes d) **Mushroom**
- 118)are the most common and wide spread dunes in the deserts areas.
 a) Longitudinal b) **Barchans** c) Yardangs d) Star
- 119) In longitudinal Dunes the direction of winds is.....
 a) **Parallel** b) Opposite c) Right angle d) None of these
- 120) The kind of glacier covers extensive areas or large part of continents is called...
 a) Ice continent b) Antarctica c) Alpine d) **Ice sheet**
- 121)is the example of continental glacier.
 a) Alpine b) Piedmont c) **Greenland** d) None of these
- 122) The glaciers found in the valley of mountains are called.....glacier.
 a) Continental b) **Alpine** c) Piedmont d) None of these
- 123) In Pakistan the best example of alpine/valley glacier is.....glacier.
 a) **Siachin** b) Batura c) Baltura d) Hesper
- 124) The length of Siachin glacier is.....km.
 a) 90 b) 120 c) 65 d) **72**
- 125) Stacks are formed by.....
 a) Wind erosion b) Wind deposition c) Wind deposition d) **Wave erosion**

- 123) When water erodes the softer parts of the coast and make of inlet is called...
 - a) Caps
 - b) Bay
 - c) Sea Cliff
 - d) Sea cave
- 124) The hard rock of the coast remains in the form of an outlet projection from the water is called.....
 - a) Cap
 - b) Bay
 - c) Sea Cliff
 - d) Sea cave
- 125) A tongue like ridge of shingle with one end attached to the land and the other extending into the sea is called.....
 - a) Bars
 - b) Mud Flats
 - c) Spits
 - d) Sea Cliff
- 126) A ridge of sand and shingle formed in the sea is called.....
 - a) Sea Cliff
 - b) Bay
 - c) Mud Flats
 - d) Bars
- 127) Dasu-Patan Gorge depth is about to.....meters.
 - a) 9000
 - b) 6500
 - c) 4000
 - d) 12000

Ocean (س)

Unit No: 3

- 128) Our earth consists of 71% water.
- 129) The collective mass of all water bodies found on the earth is called hydrosphere.
- 130) A large body of water on the surface of Earth is called Ocean (س).
- 131) An adjacent smaller body of water is called sea (بحر).
- 132) Oceans separate the continents from each other.
- 133) The ocean floor is not uniform like that Earth surface.
- 134) The up and down and back and forth movement of water is called wave.
- 135) There are five Ocean in the world.

1) Pacific Ocean (بحرالپاسفیک):

- 136) It is the largest ocean of the world.
- 137) Its area is 155,557,999 square km.
- 138) It has an average depth of 4000 meters.
- 139) Its covers 28% of earth and is equal in size to nearly all of the land area on the earth.
- 140) The deepest point is Mariana Trench (گرنادینہ) near Philippines where its depth is (-11.03 km).



2) Atlantic Ocean (بحرالاقیانوس):

- 141) It is the second largest ocean.
- 142) Its area is 76,762,000 square km.
- 143) It has an average depth of 3900 meters.
- 144) The deepest point is the Puerto Trench (-8,605 m).

Indian Series

Indian Ocean (بحر ہند):

- 138) It is the third largest ocean.
 139) Its area is 68,556,000 square km.
 140) It has an average depth of 3900 meters.
 141) The Java Trench is its deepest points (-7,258m).
 142) It is also known for causing the monsoonal weather.

Antarctic Ocean (بحر جنوبی):

- 143) Its area about 22 million square km.
 144) Its average depth of 4000 meters.
 145) Extreme cold and huge icebergs are characteristics features of this ocean.

Arctic Ocean (بحر شمالی):

- 146) It is the world smallest Ocean.
 147) Its area about 15 million square km.
 148) Its average depth is 1200 meters.
 149) Its deepest point is the Fram Basin at (-4,665m).
 150) It remains frozen for most of the year therefore it is also called Frozen Ocean.

151) **Sea (بحر):** Seas is part of the Oceans, which are generally located between oceans and land masses.

Some of the most important seas are;

Mediterranean Sea (بحر روم):

- 152) It is situated between Europe, Africa and North-West Asia.
 153) Its average depth is 1,500 meters.
 154) There are more than 3300 islands in the Mediterranean Sea.
 155) Some of the important countries surrounding this Sea include Italy, Spain, Algeria, Tunisia, Turkey and Greece etc.

Arabian Sea (بحر عرب):

- 156) Surface area is about 3,862,000km².
 157) Maximum width 2,400km and maximum depth 4,652m.
 158) It is a wide extension of Indian Ocean lying between the peninsular India, Arab and Eastern Africa.
 159) Aden, Mumbai, and Karachi port are the busiest ports of Arabian Sea.

Red Sea (بحر احمر):

- 160) Surface area is about 438,000 km².
 161) Length 2,250 km, width 355km. It is also extension of the Indian Ocean.
 162) It is situated between the peninsular Arab (جزیرہ نما عرب) and Africa.
 163) It is connected with help of Mediterranean Sea by the Suez Canal and is an important water route for navigation.

Dead Sea (بحرہ مردار):

- 171) It is also known as the Salt Sea.
 172) Length 67km, width 18km.
 173) With 33.7% salinity, the Dead Sea is one of the World's saltiest bodies of water.
 174) It is 8.6 times saltier than the ocean.
 175) It lies between Jordan and Palestine.
 176) Its length 67km, width 18km, and 1237ft deep.
 177) It is one of the most popular tourist place of the Israel's.

Caspian Sea (بحرہ قزاق):

- 178) Surface area 371,000 square km.
 179) Length 1,030 km, Maximum width 435km, average depth 211m.
 180) It is the largest fresh water lake of the world situated between Europe and Asia.
 181) It is the largest inland water body in the world.

Suez Canal:

- 182) Suez Canal is an artificial strait or canal which connects Mediterranean Sea with Red Sea. It was opened in 1869.
 183) Its allow transportation between Europe and Asia without navigation around Africa.

Some Landforms Associated with Water Bodies:

- 184) Gulf (خلج / گلف): A large but narrow part of ocean which invades farther inland is called gulf, i.e. Persian Gulf (خلج فارس) and Mexico (خلج میکسیکو) etc.
 185) Bay (بے): Contrary to gulf, large and vast part of ocean which invades farther inland is called bay, i.e. Bay of Bengal (بے آف بنگال) and Hudson Bay (ہڈسن بے) etc.
 186) Bight (گھاٹی): A very vast and extended bay is called bight.
 187) Channel / Strait (آبگاہ): A narrow water body, which connects two large water bodies, is called channel or strait.
 188) Gibraltar Strait (آبگاہ جبل طارق) connects Mediterranean Sea with Atlantic Ocean and the Strait of Hormuz (آبگاہ ہرموز) connects the Arabian Sea with Persian.
 189) Island (جزیرہ): The piece of land which is bounded by water from four sides. Examples are Maldives and Sri Lanka.
 190) Peninsula (جزیرہ): A piece of land which is attached with landmass from one side and bounded by water from three sides is called peninsula. Example is Arabian Peninsula.
 191) Isthmus (نہایت): A narrow strip of land connecting two landmasses and bounded by water from two sides is called isthmus. For example Panama Isthmus connects North and South America.

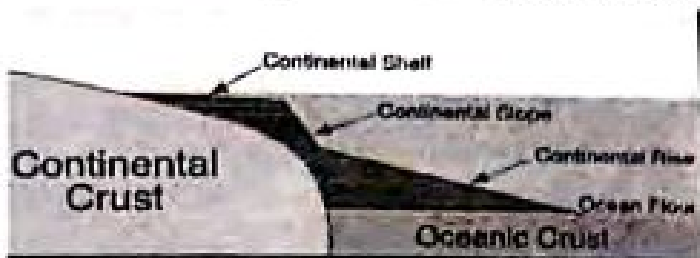
The unit used to measure the depth of the ocean is called Fathom.
 One Fathom is equal to six feet.

Continental Margin (قارمنی کنارے): The outer most part of the ocean is called continental margin.

Continental Shelf: It is the shoreline area of the sea extending towards the land.

Continental slope: It is comparably deeper than the continental shelf.

Continental Rise: Continental rises are found just below the continental slopes.



Waves are caused by winds.

The horizontal movement of ocean water is called waves (لہریں).

The vertical movement or regular rise and fall of water in ocean are called tide (مدتیاز).

Ocean current (بحری روی): The constant movement of ocean water regularly in a specific direction is known as ocean current.

There are two types of ocean current.

Warm Current (گرم روی):

The current which moves from the equator in North and South directions towards the poles are called warm current.

Its temperature is higher than the surrounding water.

Cold Current (سرد روی):

Those currents which move from the North or South Pole towards the equator are called cold currents.

Its temperature is low than the surrounding water.

Tides are caused by the pull of moon on water surface.

There are two types of Tide.

Spring Tide (بازگشتی):

These are the most powerful tides.

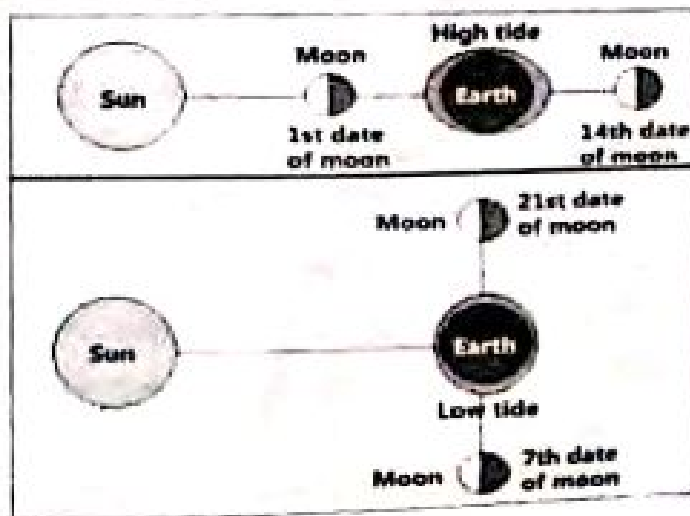
These tides are produced on every full and new moon.

When the Sun and Moon and Earth are in one line.

Neap Tides (نیم مدتیاز):

These are weak tides produced when the moon is in the first or last quarter.

Or in other words neap tides are caused when the Sun, Moon and Earth are at right angle.



Bettani Series

Exercise

- 214) The number of oceans in the world is.....
a) 2 b) 3 c) 5 d) 7
- 215) Only.....percent portion of the iceberg can be seen above the surface of water.
a) 8% b) 10% c) 12% d) 14%
- 216) One fathom equals to.....
a) 5feet b) 6feet c) 7feet d) 8feet
- 217) The water of.....is very saline.
a) Arabian Sea b) Red Sea c) Mediterranean Sea d) Dead Sea
- 218) Our country Pakistan is located on the coast of.....
a) Arabian Sea b) Red Sea c) Mediterranean Sea d) Caspian Sea
- 219)is the largest ocean of the world.
a) Indian ocean b) Southern ocean c) Pacific ocean d) Arctic ocean
- 220)is the third largest ocean of the world.
a) Indian ocean b) Pacific ocean c) Southern ocean d) Arctic ocean
- 221) Which of the following is the deepest point of the Indian Ocean?
a) Puerto Trench b) Mariana Trench c) Java Trench d) None of these
- 222) Which is the saltiest sea of the world?
a) Black Sea b) Mediterranean c) Caribbean Sea d) Red Sea
- 223) Of the total water on the earth, fresh water reserves constitute approximately.....
a) 1.2% b) 3.7% c) 5.4% d) 2.7%
- 224) Ocean currents are caused by.....winds.
a) Westerlies b) Periodic c) Permanent d) Monsoon
- 225) Which of the following oceans is called "father of oceans".....ocean.
a) Pacific b) Indian c) Atlantic d) Arctic
- 226) 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
- 227) What is the average depth of all oceans?
a) 3220 m b) 4235 m c) 5000 m d) 3530 m
- 228) The land near which of the following is considered the lowest point on land on earth
a) Caspian Sea b) Dead Sea c) Black Sea d) Salton Sea
- 229) Which country has the longest coastline in the world?
a) Canada b) Russia c) Pakistan d) USA
- 230) The busiest ocean from the point of view of trade is.....
a) Indian ocean b) Arctic ocean c) Atlantic ocean d) Pacific ocean
- 231) Neep tides occur when the earth, Sun and Moon forms an angle of.....
a) 60° b) 90° c) 70° d) 120°
- 232) Minimum range of tide which occurs during first and third quarters of moon is called...
a) Tidal average b) Tidal Range c) Neap Tide d) Spring Tide

- 283) **Volcanism** (آتشی نشینی): The sudden eruption of lava (پگھلا ہوا لافا) and gasses from the earth crust is called volcanism.
- 284) **Vent or Neck** (روغن / آگرن): The pipe like outlet through which the lava and gasses come out is called vent/neck.
- 285) **Magma** (مغما): The hot molten matter inside the earth is called magma.
- 286) **Lava** (لاوا): When the Magma comes out to the surface of earth, it is called lava.
- 287) **Ash cloud** (دھواں کے بادل): That cloud which makes from lava is called Ash Cloud.
- 288) The **eruption of Mount Vesuvius** (وہوئیس پہاڑ پھنسنے سے) **Italy** in **79 AD** buried and destroyed the Roman cities **Pompeii** (پمپائی) and **Herculaneum** (ہرکولینیم). About **16,000** people were died due to eruption.
- 289) **Landslides** (زمین کا گرنے کا): The movement of earth material down the slope under the influence of gravity is called landslide.
- 290) **Attabad Village in Hunza Valley** was buried in a landslide on **January 4, 2010**.
- 291) **Earthquake** (زلزلہ): The sudden shaking of the earth crust is called earthquake.
- 292) **Seismic focus** (مرکز زلزلہ): The place inside the earth from where the earthquake originates is called seismic focus.
- 293) **Epicenter** (مركز باہر): The earth's surface vertically above the focus is called epicenter.
- 294) **Seismometer** (زلزلہ جی): The instrument used for the measurement of an earthquake is called seismometer.
- 295) **Seismograph** (سیسموگراف): The intensity of earthquake can be shown on a seismograph. There are **two scales** for the measurement of an earthquake.
- 1) Richter scale
 - 2) Marcalli scale
- 296) The **world highest intensity earthquake** came in **Chile (South America)** in **22 May, 1960** and its intensity on rechteer scale is **9.5**.
- 297) In **Pakistan** highest intensity earthquake came in **Kashmir** in **8 Oct, 2005** and its intensity on rechteer scale is **7.6**. At least **86000** people were killed, more than **69000** were injured.
- 298) **Tsunami** (سوناچی): the waves produced in ocean due to earthquake, Volcano (آتشی نشین) and faults (درازیں) are called Tsunami.
- 299) The earthquake which hit the **Chitral district** of Pakistan in **December 1991** was due to **plate tectonics** (تشری پٹینوں).



- 252) Pacific coast of Japan in 2011 which killed 18550 people.
- 253) Indian Ocean (Indonesia) in 2004 which killed 230,310 people.
- 254) Kyushu Island Japan in 1972 which killed 15,030 people.
- 255) South China Sea, Taiwan in 1782 which killed 40,000 people.
- 256) Flood (ٺٺو): When a stream or river gets more water than its channel can hold and the water overflows the banks, this situation is called flood.
- 257) The floods of July, 2010 were the most disastrous floods in the history of Pakistan. It's affected 78 districts, about 2000 people died and 2946 people got injured.
- 258) Cyclone (ٺٺو): A cyclone is a low pressure area surrounding by high pressure from all direction or sides is called cyclone.
- 259) There are two cause of cyclone formation, when two different types of winds combine together in an area.
- 260) There are three types of Cyclone.
- 1) Temperate Cyclone (ٺٺو ٺٺو):**
- 261) It is formed by the combination of two different wind i.e. tropical and polar winds.
- 262) They assume anti clockwise direction in northern hemisphere and clockwise in southern hemisphere.
- 2) Tropical Cyclone (ٺٺو ٺٺو):**
- 263) The cyclones originate and traveling in tropical zones is known as tropical cyclone.
- 3) Tornadoes (ٺٺو):**
- 264) It is center of an extremely low pressure.
- 265) It is very small in size as compared to cyclone, but the speed of its wind is extremely high.
- 266) The Cyclone of 1999 in Thatta and Badin smashed out 73 settlements (ٺٺو), and killed 168 people, and 11,000 cattle (ٺٺو), nearly 60 million people were affected.
- 267) Desertification (ٺٺو): It is the process of land degradation and gradual conversion of productive land into less productive or unproductive land.
- 268) More than 900 million people in over 100 countries of the world have been affected by desertification.
- 269) Any natural phenomenon which may cause loose of life and property for man is called natural disaster.
- 270) Forests are considered valuable national assets throughout the world.

Exercise

- 170) The scale used to measure the intensity of.....is called Richter scale.
 a) Wind b) Cyclones c) **Earthquakes** d) Floods
- 171) Sometimes the bursting of dams or levees also causes.....
 a) Landslides b) Earthquakes c) **Floods** d) Volcanism
- 172) The movement of cyclone is.....in the northern hemisphere.
 a) Clockwise b) **Anticlockwise** c) Straight d) Irregular
- 173) The highest intensity earthquake of Chili was recorded.....on Richter scale.
 a) 9.5 b) 8.5 c) 7.5 d) 10
- 174) The most disastrous earthquake in the history of Pakistan occurred in.....
 a) 2007 b) 2008 c) 2009 d) **2005**
- 175) People studying earthquakes are called.....
 a) **Seismologists** b) Doctors c) Astrologers d) None of these
- 176) Earthquakes are measured with an instrument known as.....
 a) Ruler b) Barometer c) **Seismometer** d) All of these
- 177) The scale used to measure the intensity of earthquakes is called.....
 a) Barometer b) **Richter scale** c) Seismometer d) Ruler
- 178) Which one of the following are causes of drought?
 a) Less rainfall b) High temperature c) Dry winds d) **All of these**
- 179) The shaking of the earth is called.....
 a) Wave b) Cyclone c) **Earthquake** d) Storm
- 180) The liquid which comes out of a volcano is called.....
 a) Magma b) **Lava** c) Petrol d) None of these
- 181) That cloud which makes from lava is called.....
 a) **Ash Cloud** b) Black cloud c) Smoke cloud d) None of these
- 182) The earthquake occurred in the Coast of Chili, South America in.....
 a) 1905 b) 1945 c) 1950 d) **1960**
- 183) The earthquake, which hit the Chitral district of Pakistan in December.....due to plate tectonics.
 a) 1915 b) **1991** c) 1985 d) 1935
- 184) The flood of July,.....were the most disastrous floods in the history of Pakistan.
 a) 2003 b) 2005 c) **2010** d) 2016
- 185) The cyclone of.....in the Thatta and Badin Districts of Sindh province, washed out 73 settlement, and killed 168 people and 11,000 cattle's.
 a) **1999** b) 1985 c) 1958 d) 1992
- 186) The point in the earth crust where an earthquake originates is called.....
 a) Fault b) Cyclone c) Epicenter d) **Focus**
- 187) The point on the earth surface above the focus is called.....
 a) Fault b) Focus c) **Epicenter** d) Depth

- 289) The surroundings of human beings is called environment.
- 290) The things that humans require for survival and comfort are called resources.
- 291) The addition of harmful material to the environment is called pollution.
- 292) There are 4 basics types of environmental pollutions (Air, water, Soil, and Noise).
- 293) Air pollutants are sulphur-dioxide, Chlorocarbons (CFCs) Carbon-dioxide, Nitrogen oxide.
- 294) A sound which is unpleasant, loud and disturbing to ears is called noise.
- 295) Temperature has been recorded around the world since the end of 19th century.
- 296) The average temperature on the earth has been risen between 0.5 to 1°C. This rise in average earth surface temperature is called global warming.
- 297) Greenhouse gases are gases in the atmosphere that absorb and emit heat energy of the sun.
- 298) A process in which the heat energy of the sun is absorbed by the atmospheric greenhouse gases after reflecting back from the earth causing the earth surface temperature to rise is called greenhouse effect.

Exercise

- 299) Environment is a reservoir of.....
- a) Pollutants b) Resources c) Problems d) Opportunities
- 300) Even speaking loudly also contributes to.....pollution.
- a) Air b) Water c) Noise d) Soil
- 301) Conserve electricity by.....the lights, television or other electrical appliances when not in use.
- a) Turning off b) On c) Standby d) Watching
- 302) Humans have also effected the natural balance of.....in the atmosphere through deforestation.
- a) Gases b) Water c) Dust particle d) Clouds
- 303) Global warming could affect.....
- a) Climate b) Food production c) Melting of glaciers d) all of them
- 304) Greenhouse effect is related to.....
- a) Grasslands b) Green tree on house c) Global warming d) Greenry
- 305) Which of the following is not a greenhouse gas?
- a) Oxygen b) Chlorofluorocarbons c) CO₂ d) Methane
- 306) Which of the following gases contributes maximum to the greenhouse effect on earth?
- a) Methane b) Carbon dioxide c) Chlorofluorocarbons d) Freon

- Which important greenhouse gas other than methane is being provided from the agricultural fields?
- a) SO₂ b) Nitrous oxide c) Ammonia d) None
- The primary cause of acid rain around the world is.....
- a) CO₂ b) SO₂ c) Carbon monoxide d) Ozone
- Acid rain is caused by increase in the atmospheric concentration of?
- a) SO and NO b) Ozone and dust c) SO and CO d) CO and CO
- Ozone day is observed on.....
- a) January 03 b) March 26 c) November 10 **d) September 16**
- Ozone layer of upper atmosphere is being destroyed by.....
- a) Ozone b) PAN c) Aldehydes d) All of them
- Formation of hole in ozone is maximum over.....
- a) India b) Africa c) Europe **d) Antarctica**
- What causes pollution.....
- a) Time b) Human activity c) Both of these d) None of these
- CNG is a.....
- a) Polluted fuel b) Harmful fuel c) Clean fuel d) All
- Chlorofluorocarbon is used in.....
- a) Refrigerators b) Air conditioners c) Perfumes d) All
- Pollution of water is responsible for.....
- a) Oil refineries b) Paper factories c) Sugar mills d) All
- Death of fish in lakes and rivers in some countries has been attributed to.....
- a) Air toxics b) Gaseous pollutants c) Acid rains d) Pollution
- Fluoride pollution mainly affects.....
- a) Kidney b) Teeth c) Heart d) Brain
- Which of the following is not a marine pollutant?
- a) Dissolved oxygen b) Oil c) Plastics d) All of them
- Sound becomes hazardous noise pollution at decibels.....
- a) Above 80 b) Above 20 c) Above 50 d) Above 120
- The highest heating valve is of.....
- a) Garbage b) Rubbish c) Hospital waste d) Industrial
- In which temperature soil develops slowly?
- a) Summer b) Wind c) Rainy d) Cold
- Level of noise depends on.....
- a) Level of noise and exposure to noise b) Pitch c) Frequency d) Amplitude
- Which sounds which are pleasant to our ears is.....
- a) Noise b) Musical sound c) Frequency d) Amplitude
- Which has jarring effect on ears is.....
- a) Noise b) Music's c) Pleasant sound d) Soul music

Natural Region (قدرتی خطے)

326) A geographical area, which is uniform in term of physical characteristics (مساویت) like climate (آب و ہوا), relief (سطحی خصوصیات), flora (نباتات), and fauna (حیوانات), is called a Natural Region.

Torrid Zone / Tropical Region (منطقہ حارہ / گرم خطے):

327) The area between 23.5° North and 23.5° in South on the line equator is called Torrid Zone.

328) Temperature is high between this area.

329) This region receives 600 mm average annual rainfall.

330) Average monthly temperature is about 30°C.

331) About 50% of the world's animals and plants species are found here.

Northern temperate Zone (منطقہ معتدل شمالی):

332) The Area between 23.5° and 66.5° in North side is called Northern temperate zone.

333) It covers much of the North America, Europe, and Northern part of Asia.

Southern temperate Zone (منطقہ معتدل جنوبی):

334) The area between 23.5° and 66.5° in South side is called Southern temperate zone.

335) It covers much of South America, A portion of Africa and Australia.

336) The Northern and southern temperate region climate is moderate.

Northern Frigid Zone (منطقہ بارود شمالی):

337) The up area from 66.5° in north Zone.

Southern Frigid zone (منطقہ بارود جنوبی):

338) The down area from 66.5° in south Zone.

339) The climates of both poles are extreme cold.

Important Natural regions (اہم قدرتی خطے):

1) Rainforest regions (بارانی جنگلات):

340) The average temperature annually is 18°C.

341) The duration of day light is quite long with 12 hours in equatorial region.

342) More than 50% plants species of the world are found here.

343) This region is also called the "Earth's Lungs" because they contribute the highest share to the atmospheric oxygen.

344) This region also contributes one fourth of the medical plants of the world, therefore also known as "jewels of the Earth".

345) Yanomami, Kayapo tribes of the Amazon, the Huli of Papua New Guinea, and Pygmies of Africa live in this region.



Monsoon Series

Monsoon regions (موسون علاقے):

- 1) Lies between 8° to 30° North and South latitudes.
- 2) Pakistan lies in this region.
- 3) Annually 2000 mm rainfall is received in this region.
- 4) The winter is cool and dry while the summers are hot and wet in this region.

Mediterranean Region (میدیرم کے علاقے):

- 1) It is a narrow zone between 32° to 40° latitudes in the north and south of the equator.
- 2) Summer temperature is around 21°C , while in winter it averages about 13°C .
- 3) Annually rainfall between 250 to 1000 mm in winter and no rainfall in summer.

Grasslands (گراس کے علاقے):

- 1) It is located in the temperate regions.
- 2) In Eurasia (Asia and Europe) they are called steppes (سٹیپ) stretching from the black Sea to the Altai Mountains in East central Asia.
- 3) These grasslands are called Prairies (پرائری) in North America covering a vast area.
- 4) This type area in South America is called Pampas (پامپاس), Veld (ولڈ) in Africa and Downs (ڈاؤن) in Australia.
- 5) Summer temperature ranging is around 19°C to 22°C .
- 6) Winter temperature ranging around 2°C to 13°C .

Tundra (ٹنڈرا):

- 1) It comes from Russian language which means "Treeless mountain tract".
- 2) It refers to the area where tree growth is hindered by low temperature and short growing season.
- 3) Annually average rainfall between 100 to 250mm.

Desert:

- 1) The major deserts of the world are located in the western coasts of the continents between 15° and 30° latitudes in the both the sides of equator.
- 2) The day time temperature sometime reaches about 48°C .
- 3) Sahara Deserts (صحرائے صحرا) is the largest Desert of the world covering an area of 3.5 million sq.
- 4) In the Mid-Atacama Desert (صحرائے ایٹاکاما), only 0.5 mm rainfall was recorded in period of 17 years.

Exercise

- 1) The climate of temperate region is.....
 - a) Hot
 - b) Cold
 - c) Moderate
 - d) Rainy
- 2) Deserts' vegetation is dominated by.....
 - a) Tree
 - b) Scrubs
 - c) Grasses
 - d) Crops
- 3) The grassland of South America is called.....
 - a) Steppes
 - b) Prairies
 - c) Pampas
 - d) Veld

- 369) Downs are the grassland founds in.....
 a) Africa b) North America c) South America d) Australia
- 370) The term tundra comes from.....language which means, treeless mountain track.
 a) Russian b) French c) German d) Indian
- 371) The regions Amazon Basin and Congo Basin are found with.....
 a) T. Rainforest b) Monsoon Forest c) Coniferous rainforest d) None
- 372) The day time temperature of hot desert vegetation is.....
 a) 32°C b) 40°C c) 48°C d) 38°C
- 373) The percentage of Earth's land area which is covered by tropical rainforests is.....
 a) 20% b) 15% c) 25% d) 7%
- 374) The weather condition in temperate grasslands is.....
 a) Cold in winter b) Hot in summer c) Humid in spring d) None
- 375) The surface of earth that lies between the tropic of Cancer and the Tropic of Capricorn is called.....
 a) Torrid zone b) Frigid zone c) Temperate zone d) None of these
- 376) The approximate diameter of the earth is.....
 a) 20000 km b) 12,742km c) 1200 km d) 17000 km
- 377) The area around the North and South poles within the polar circles is called.....
 a) Torrid zone b) Temperate zone c) Frigid zone d) None of these
- 378) The Greenland is located towards the north-east of.....
 a) Europe b) Asia c) North America d) Africa
- 379) Days and nights are similar here.....
 a) Pole b) Main time zone c) Antarctica d) Equator
- 380) Monsoon region lie between.....north and south Latitudes.
 a) 8° to 30° b) 20° to 30° c) 40° to 50° d) 20° to 40°
- 381) Mediterranean region is a narrow zone between.....
 a) 30° to 45° b) 32° to 40° c) 10° to 20° d) 5° to 20°
- 382)is the largest of the world covering an area of 3.5 million sq.
 a) Arabian Desert b) Atacama Desert c) Sahara Desert d) None of these
- 383) The temperature of the cold deserts remains below freezing point in winter and rises up to.....in summer.
 a) 40°C b) 20°C c) 15°C d) 27°C
- 384) In the Mid-Atacama Desert, only.....rainfall was recorded in a period of 17 years.
 a) 0.5 mm b) 0.9 mm c) 3 mm d) 7mm
- 385) Pakistan lies in the.....region.
 a) Grassland b) Monsoon c) Rainforest d) Tundra

Climate of Pakistan (پاکستان کی آب و ہوا)

Unit No: 7

The atmospheric condition (Temperature, humidity/ rainfall, winds, and atmospheric pressure) at any place for short time of period is known as **weather**.

The **average weather** condition of an **area** for **long time** is called **climate** (آب و ہوا).

Pakistan is **located** in the **sub-tropical region** between **24°N and 37°N latitude**.

The **Monsoon winds** bring **rainfall** in **summer** in Pakistan.

Seasons of Pakistan:

Winter (گرمی) ----- December to February

Spring (سارے موسم) ----- March to May

Summer (گرمی) ----- June to September (Monsoon period)

Autumn (سارے موسم) ----- October and November

Summer season in plains and winter season in mountains areas is **severe** in Pakistan.

The climate of **coastal areas** of Pakistan is **moderate**.

Pakistan is situated in **warm temperate region**.

Monsoon winds in summer and western cyclones in winter are major sources of rainfall in Pakistan.

Based on **climate conditions** Pakistan is divided into **four** main regions.

Annually less rainfall in our country in **Nokundi** recorded **5mm**.

Neighboring Regions of Pakistan (پاکستان کے ممالک)

Unit No: 8

Pakistan is located in **South Asian** (جنوب ایشیاء) Region of **continent Asia** (براعظم ایشیاء).

One fifth of the world's population lives in **South Asia**.

South Asia is the **most densely populated** geographical region in the world.

The South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (**SAARC**) is an **economic cooperation** organization in this region.

South Asia is the southern region of the **Asia continent**.

40% of population of this region lives **below the International poverty Line** (تحت) of **1.25 dollar** per day.

Climate of the South Asia is called **Monsoon Climate**.

India is the **largest economy** in the **South Asian region** and makes up almost **82%** of the total **South Asia** economy.

Pakistan is **second largest economy** in the **South Asia**.

Agriculture is the most important **economic activity** of the **South Asia region**.

Country	Capital	Area (km ²)	Population (2012)
India	New Delhi	3,287,240	1,210,193,422
Pakistan	Islamabad	796,096	18,400,000
Afghanistan	Kabul	652,230	35,320,000
Bangladesh	Dhaka	147,570	152,518,015
Nepal	Katmandu	147,181	26,620,080
Sri Lanka	Sri Jayawardenapur-kotte	65,610	20,277,597
Bhutan	Thimphu	38,394	697,000
Maldives	Male	298	396,334

- 407) China has the second largest economy in the world.
- 408) China is the second largest importer of the world.
- 409) China is located in Southeast Asia along the coastline of the Pacific Ocean.
- 410) China is bordered by 14 countries.
- 411) It is the world third largest country after the Russia and Canada.
- 412) The population of China is over 1.2 billion people.
- 413) China is about one fifth of the world population.
- 414) About two third of the area of China is covered by mountains.
- 415) River Yangtze the longest in China and Asia.
- 416) River Yangtze is the third longest in the world.
- 417) The Yellow River is the "Mother River of the Chinese people".
- 418) There is 600km long territory of Pakistan along the border of China.
- 419) According the British agreement of 1893 the permanent line between Pakistan and Afghanistan is called "Durand Line".
- 420) Durand line length about 2430km
- 421) Iran was the first country which recognized the existence of Pakistan in 1947.
- 422) The length of the common border of Pakistan and India is about 1600km.
- 423) Middle East region has an area of over 8 million square kilometers.
- 424) Tigris and Euphrates are the important rivers of the Middle East region flowing through Iraq.
- 425) Most part of the Middle East region is covered by Great Arabian Desert.
- 426) Export of oil has made the Middle East region one of the richest region in the world.
- 427) Central Asia has been part of the Russian Empire and the Soviet Union.
- 428) Alexander von Humboldt, a geographer presented the idea of Central Asia as a Separate region of the world in 1843.
- 429) Kazakhstan is the largest country of the Central Asia.
- 430) Kazakhstan is the largest economy of Central Asia.
- 431) South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC) established in 1985
- 432) SAARC has eight members' countries.

Exercise

- 33) Himalaya Mountain are located in.....
 a) Central Asia b) South Asia c) China d) East Asia
- 34) Bangladesh is located in.....
 a) Middle East b) South Asia c) Western Asia d) East Asia
- 35) Central Asia has.....countries.
 a) 4 b) 5 c) 6 d) 7
- 36) The most populated country in the world is.....
 a) India b) Pakistan c) Iran d) China
- 37) Pakistan has the second largest economy in the.....
 a) Asia b) World c) South Asia d) East Asia
- 38) Which country has largest economy in South Asia?
 a) India b) Pakistan c) China d) Nepal
- 39) More than.....population lives below the international poverty line in South Asia.
 a) 60% b) 40% c) 25% d) 35%
- 40) The capital of Nepal is.....
 a) Tashkent b) Bishkek c) Astana d) Kathmandu
- 41)is the most important economic activity of the South Asia.
 a) Agriculture b) Business c) Showbiz d) Games
- 42) Tigris and Euphrates are the important rivers of.....
 a) South Asia b) Western Asia c) Middle Asia d) East Asia
- 43) Temperature of Middle East region usually remains.....
 a) High b) Low c) Moderate d) None of these
- 44) Middle East oil reserves are estimated to be over.....of the world's total reserves.
 a) 45% b) 70% c) 80% d) 60%
- 45) Middle East is not self-sufficient in.....products.
 a) Wear b) Domestic c) Food d) Machinery
- 46) The capital of Egypt is.....
 a) Cairo b) Ankara c) Manama d) Beirut
- 47) The capital of Turkey is.....
 a) Sana'a b) Kuwait c) Beirut d) Ankara
- 48) The capital of Yemen is.....
 a) Doha b) Sana'a c) Manama d) Beirut
- 49) Which country is the part of Central Asia?
 a) Oman b) Lebanon c) Kazakhstan d) Bhutan
- 50) Which Sea present in the west side of Central Asia?
 a) Caspian Sea b) Red Sea c) Arabian Sea d) Black Sea
- 51) The capital of Kazakhstan is.....

- a) Astana b) Manama c) Bishkek d) Ashgabat
- 452) The capital of Turkmenistan is.....
- a) Manama b) Beirut c) Lebanon d) Ashgabat
- 453) The capital of Tajikistan is.....
- a) Bishkek b) Dushanbe c) Tashkent d) Beirut
- 454) China is bordered by.....countries.
- a) 8 b) 10 c) 12 d) 14
- 455) The economic growth of China is.....per year over the last 30 years.
- a) 20% b) 10% c) 25% d) 30%
- 456) What is the total length of Pakistan border?
- a) 9,320 km b) 8,000 km c) 7,307 km d) 6,739 km
- 457) The border between Pakistan and Afghanistan is about.....
- a) 2430 km b) 1608 km c) 1600 km d) 2140 km
- 458) The border between Pakistan and Afghanistan is called.....
- a) Durand line b) 24th parallel line c) Radcliffe line d) None of these
- 459)was the first country which recognized the existence of Pakistan in 1947
- a) India b) Afghanistan c) Iran d) China
- 460) The total length of Pak-Iran boundary line?
- a) 620 km b) 959 km c) 670 km d) 805 km
- 461) The total length of Pak-China boundary line?
- a) 650 km b) 795 km c) 595 km d) 805 km
- 462) The length of coast line of Pakistan is.....
- a) 1220 km b) 700 km c) 1400 km d) 1146 km

Introduction to Modern Technology in Geography

Unit No: 9

- 463) Remote sensing (دوررسی) is a science of obtaining information about the earth's surface (Land and Ocean) and environment without touching them.
- 464) Electromagnetic Radiations (برقی مقناطیسی شعاعیں) is the wave that propagates in the space in speed of light.
- 465) Sensors is device to detect electromagnetic radiations reflect or emitted from an object. Camera and scanners are example of sensors.
- 466) Platform is surfaces used to place camera or sensor to collect remote sensing data. In early day's balloons and aero planes but currently satellites are used.
- 467) Satellite (سیارچہ) is any object that revolves around a planet.
- 468) Moon is the satellite of earth.
- 469) There are two types of manmade satellites.

170) **Geostationary Satellite** (زمین ساکن سیارہ) is fixed over the same point above the earth. It is because they travel at the same speed as the rotation of the earth. For example weather satellites.

171) **Polar Orbit Satellite** (قطبی گردش سیارہ) move around the earth in a polar direction. They are very important in observing the whole earth.

172) **Satellite Imageries** (سیارہ کی تصویریں) are the images of the earth features obtained from artificial satellites are called satellite imageries.

173) **Satellite Imageries** has three types.

174) **Oblique Aerial Photography** taken with the camera inclined with an angle of about 30° from the vertical axis.

175) **Convergent Aerial Photographs** (مانگ لگی تصاویر) are taken with two cameras both fitted oblique.

176) **Global Positioning System (GPS)** it is navigation and precise-positioning tool. It was developed by the US department of defense in 1973.

177) **Geographical Information System (GIS)** (جغرافیائی معلوماتی نظام) is a modern technique of storing, retrieving and transforming geographical data into maps, graphs and charts.

Exercise

- 178) Our sense of.....is a general example of remote sensing.
 a) Taste b) Touch c) Sight d) None of these
- 179) There are.....components of GIS.
 a) 2 b) 3 c) 4 d) 5
- 180) GPS was originally developed for.....Assistance.
 a) Political b) Military c) Social d) Religious
- 181) In satellite remote sensing.....is used as platform.
 a) Balloon b) Aircraft c) Kite d) Satellite

- 1) **History (تاریخ):** History is the study of the important events of the past.
- 2) **Civilization (تہذیب):** An advance society, in a specific area is called a Civilization.
- 3) **Indus valley (وادی سندھ):** It means that area which is irrigated by the river-Indus and its tributary rivers.
- 4) In 1922 AD archacological experts under the supervision of Sir John Marshall excavated the ruins (کھنڈرات) of two sites.

a) Moyen-Jo-Darro (مونیجو دارو ضلع لاڑکانہ)

b) Harrapa (ہڑپہ ضلع ساہیوال)

5) The distance between the both above Sites about 720km.

6) The following places show where the ruins of Indus Valley civilization are found

a) Moyen-Jo-Darro (مونیجو دارو سندھ)

b) Harrapa (ہڑپہ پنجاب)

c) Mehrgarh (مہر گڑھ بلوچستان)

d) Rehman Dheri (رحمان ڈھیری خیبر پختونخوا)

Stone-age (پتھر کا زمانہ):

7) The oldest civilization when tools and weapons are made from stones.

8) This period was between 2.5 million to 2500 BC.

Bronze-age (دھات کا زمانہ):

9) This is time when man began making tools and weapons from metals.

10) This period was between 2500 BC to 1500 BC.

Iron-age (لوہے کا زمانہ):

11) After 1500 BC, iron was used to make tools and weapons in South West Asia

12) The Aryans came from the central Asia in 1500 BC.

13) Egyptian-civilization (مصری تہذیب) developed near river Nile.

14) Mesopotamian (میسوپوٹیمیا): It is the old name of Iraq.

60. Sumerian Civilization (سومری تمدن): This was the oldest civilization of Southern Iraq.
61. Mesopotamian civilization developed between river Tigris (دریائے دجلہ) and Euphrates (دریائے فرات).
62. Sumerian Civilization developed in the 5000 BC, and remained active until 6 century BC.
63. In old times, Moyen-jo-Darro was a commercial centre.
64. The people of Indus valley use for measuring Ivory (پاشی کا دانہ) and its smallest unit was approximately 1.704 millimeter.
65. The ruins of Harrapa and Moyen-jo-Darro prove that the people of 5000 years old civilization were experts in architecture.
66. The Indus valley civilization lived for about 1000 years.
67. The active period of Indus valley civilization was between 2500BC to 1500BC.
68. The Indus valley people use for transports is the bull cart.
69. The Indus valley civilization was ended 1500 BC.

Exercise

70. Which Animal was important in the Indus valley Civilization?
 a) The horse b) The mule c) The cat d) The cow
71. In which country most of the Indus valley civilization area is situated?
 a) China b) USA c) Pakistan d) Iran
72. What was used by the people of the Indus valley civilization for transportation?
 a) The Train b) The bull cart c) The Aeroplane d) The buses
73. When did the Indus valley civilization ended?
 a) 3000 BC b) 1500 BC c) 500 BC d) 1100 BC
74. Which civilization came after the Indus valley civilization?
 a) Arvan b) Arabic c) Bengali d) None of these
75. When the archaeological experts visited Moyen-jo-Darro and Harrapa?
 a) 1942 b) 1912 c) 1932 d) 1922
76. Who is the supervisor of the archaeological experts visited Moyen-jo-Darro and Harrapa?
 a) Sir Watson b) Sir John Gem c) Sir John Marshal d) None of these
77. Distance between Moyen-jo-Darro and Harrapa?
 a) 520 km b) 720 km c) 600 km d) 920 km
78. There are similarities between the seals found at Mohenjo-Daro and.....
 a) Egypt b) China c) Sumeria d) Afghanistan
79. The Harappas had commercial relation with.....
 a) China b) Mesopotamia c) Jawa d) Burma
80. The Indus Valley Civilization type was found in.....
 a) Sumer b) Egypt c) China d) All of these
81. One of the following Indus Valley site is in Pakistan.

- a) Lothal b) Harappa c) Kalibangan d) Alamgirpur
- 37) Which was the biggest building in Mohenjodaro?
a) Great Bath b) Huge hall c) Granary d) None of these
- 38) The Ruins of Harappa and Mohanjodaro were found on which of the following river bank?
a) Ravi b) Indus c) Beas d) a and b both
- 39) Mohenjo-Daro is situated in.....
a) Larkana b) Gujrat c) Karak d) Mian wall
- 40) Name of the oldest Civilization.....
a) Indus Valley b) Mesopotamian c) Egyptian d) Chandragupt
- 41) Which of the following animals was not known to the people of Indus Valley Civilization?
a) Horse b) Cow c) Goat d) Elephant
- 42) Shatughai (Indus Valley Civilization site) is in which country?
a) Pakistan b) India c) Afghanistan d) Iran
- 43) Indus valley civilization belongs to.....
a) Old stone age b) New stone age c) Medieval stone age d) Metal age
- 44) Harappa was located on the banks of river.....
a) Jhelum b) Ravi c) Indus d) Chenab
- 45) Mohenjodaro was located on the banks of river.....
a) Indus b) Beas c) Chinab d) Ravi
- 46) Where was found a swimming pool called "Great Bath".
a) Mohenjodaro b) Harappa c) Lothal d) Rangapur
- 47) In the old times.....was a commercial centre.
a) Harappa b) Moyen-Jo-Darro c) Rehman Dheri d) Mehrgarh
- 48) Mehrgarh is situated in.....
a) KPK b) Punjab c) Sindh d) Balochistan
- 49) Rehman Dheri is situated in.....
a) Punjab b) Sindh c) KPK d) Balochistan
- 50) Which crops is not grown in Harappa and Mohenjo-Daro?
a) Rice b) Peas c) Barley d) Weat
- 51) The culture of Harappan was belonging to which age?
a) Bronze age b) Stone age c) The Neolithic Era d) None of these
- 52) Which game was known to the Indus people?
a) Horse riding b) Dice c) Bull Fighting d) Racing
- 53) The Indus Valley Houses were Built of.....
a) Wood b) Stone c) Bamboo d) Bricks
- 54) Mohenjo-Daro is also called as mound of the.....
a) Great b) Survivors c) Dead d) Living
- 55) The famous figure of a dancing girl found in the excavations of Mohenjo-Daro was made up of.....
a) Red limestone b) Bronze c) Bricks d) Terracotta

The word "Aryan" means "Beautiful and Attractive people".

According to Historian the origin of Aryan was central Asia (دکھنی ایشیا) and spread in Asia and Europe some other historian consider their origin is Tibet and Himalayan regions (ہمالیہ).

According to Evidence the origin of Aryan is Bactrea (بکتریا) in Central Asia from where they came to Balkh Afghanistan (بلخ افغانستان).

From Balkh they spread in three directions.

The first settled in Europe.

Second went to Iran.

Third came to Indo-Pak through Khyber, Khojak passes and Sulciman Mountain between 2000BC to 1500 BC.

The third group of Aryan which was settled in Indo-Pak is called Indus Aryan. Aryan most of people of Indo-Pak made them slaves and called "Daas".

Early Vedic period of Aryan (آریوں کا ابتدائی دور - 1500-1000 BC):

In history of Indo-Pak Aryan period is that when Aryan living in the North West of it.

In Vedic period their sacred book "Rig-Veda" (رگ وید).

The basic unit of Aryan political system was a "family".



The head of the state of the Aryan is "Rajan" a word which later became "Raja".

The Raja parliament had two chambers. 1) Samethi (سامتی) 2) Sabbah (سبہ)

Samethi (سامتی): The house of commons was called Samethi.

Sabbah (سبہ): The house for special persons like religious and influential persons is called Sabbah.

Carpenters (ترکمان) and blacksmiths (لوہار) had a high respect in the Aryan society.

Barter trade (دال کے بدلے دال): Exchange of product or things without money is called "barter trade" as the Aryans used to exchange things with cows.

The early generation of the Aryans believed in one God only. Later on they began worshipping sun, moon, fire, which were status of god.

HINDUISM (ہندومت):

The oldest book of the Hinduism is "Rig-Ved".

The Hindu word is derived from the Sanskrit word Sindu, which means Sindh River (Indus River).

The book Rig-Ved the land of Indus Aryans was called "Sapta Sindu" (ساتھ سندھ) which means the "land of seven river".

Hinduism is the third largest religious after Islam and Christianity.

- 79) The followers of Hinduism are about one hundred million.
 80) The worship place of Hindu is called Mandir (temple).
 81) The early period of Hinduism at Harrapa between 2500 BC to 1500 BC.
 82) The modern period of Hinduism began in 1500 BC.

Brahmans (برہمن):

- 83) Superior in all caste.
 84) They used to lead the religious ritual and customs.
 85) This is the most respectable caste.

Khashtri (کھشتری):

- 86) Khashtri were responsible for government affairs and defiance of the country.
 87) Rajas and rulers belonged to this caste.

Wesh (ویش):

- 88) They were land farmer as well as businessmen.

Shooders (شودر):

- 89) This was the working class and considered to be lowest caste.
 90) They were not allowed to read the religious books or listen to their recitation.

BUDDHISM (بودھ مت):

- 91) The founder of the Buddhism (بودھ مت) was Gotambudh (گوتام بودھ).
 92) Gotambudh real name was prince Siddhartha (سیدھارتھ).
 93) Gotambudh was born in 563 BC.
 94) Gotambudh was the son of Raja Sidhodan (سیدھودان) of Kapalwastao state of India.
 95) Gotambudh married at the age of 16 year with princes named Yashudhra (یاشودھرا).
 96) At the age of 35, Gothambudh founded a new religion which was named after him as Buddhism.
 97) Gothambudh continued to preach his religion for about 45 years.
 98) Gothambudh died at the age of 80 years, in 483 BC.

JAINISM (جین مت):

- 99) Mahaveer (مہاور) is to be considered to be the founder of Jainism.
 100) Mahaveer (مہاور) was born either in 599 BC or 615 BC in Wesali (وہال).
 101) Mahaveer (مہاور) father name is Sidharth is the raja of Wesali Tribe.
 102) Mahaveer (مہاور) died in 527 BC or 468 BC in Patna district of India.

GANGHARA Civilization (گندھارا تہذیب)

- 103) Gandhara was the name of a country which was situated in the North West of Pakistan and eastern part of Afghanistan.
 104) The golden period of the Gandhara civilization was between 1st to 5th century AD

- 105) The important areas of Gandhara civilization were Peshawar valley, Potohar (Taxila), and northern belt of river Kabul.
- 106) The old name of Peshawar is Parashpura (پرش پور).
- 107) The old name of Taxila is Tekhshashella (تک ششلا).
- 108) The old name of Charsadda is Pushkalawati (پشکواتی).
- 109) In 1001 AD Sultan Mahmood Ghaznavi captured and came under Muslim rule.
- 110) The 1st capital of Gandhara was Charsada.
- 111) The 2nd capital of Gandhara was Peshawar.
- 112) The 3rd capital of Gandhara was Taxila.
- 113) The 4th capital of Gandhara was Hund (Swabi).
- 114) Taxila remain a seat of knowledge for both Hinduism and Buddhism.
- 115) The people of Gandhara had in their use coins for trade.

Alexander's Invasion (اسکندر اعظم کا حملہ)

- 116) Alexander the great was born in a town of Macedonia (مقدونیا) state of Greece (یونان), in 356 BC.
- 117) Father of Alexander "Phillip" was the ruler of Macedonia.
- 118) In 336 BC Alexander took over as a king of Macedonia.
- 119) Alexander After conquering Iran (ایران), Egypt (مصر), Iraq (عراق), and Syria (شام), included all this in to his kingdom.
- 120) In 327 BC Alexander's crossed river Indus near Hund (Swabi) and captured Taxila.
- 121) On the bank of river Jhelum, Alexander had to fight with Hindu Raja Porus.
- 122) Alexander reached Babylon (بابل-عراق) where he died at the young age of 33 year in 323 BC.

Mauryan Kingdom (184 BC - 324 BC) (موریہ سلطنت)

- 123) The head of Mauryan dynasty (موریہ خاندان) Chander Gupt Maurya (چندر گپت موریہ) established government in Indo-Pak in 324BC.
- 124) Maurya whole of India ruled until 300BC.

Ashoka the Great (273BC-232BC) (اشوک اعظم)

- 125) Ashoke was one of the greatest Mauryan king.
- 126) He was born in 293 BC.
- 127) Ashoke Father Name was Bandusara (بندوسارا).
- 128) He took over as a king of India, in 273 BC. When he was only 20 year old.
- 129) Ashoke ruled India for 40 years and
- 130) Ashoke died in 232 BC.

Kushan dynasty (68 C.E-240 C.E) (خاندان کشان)

- 131) Kushan tribe was settled in North West China.
- 132) A stronger tribe pushed them toward Bactrea where they formed their government.
- 133) Kushan tribe first king was Kadfesls-I (کزیه لیس), died in 78AD.
- 134) Kadfesls-II extended his rule up to Benaras (India).
- 135) Kadfesls-II died in 120AD.
- 136) Raja Kanishka (راجہ کنشک) become third king.
- 137) Kanishka include Kashmir, Gujrat, Malwa, Chines Turkistan and khotan into his kingdom. His capital was Purshapur (Peshawar).

The Guptas dynasty (320 C.E-550 C.E) (خاندان گپت)

- 138) After the downfall Kushan dynasty the great India Kingdom was divided into many small states each against the other.
- 139) In 320 AD a new dynasty took over which was known as Gupta dynasty.
- 140) Gupta dynasty is considered to be the golden period of Hinduism.
- 141) Chandar Gupta-II known as "Bikarmajeet".
- 142) In Gupta period the literary personality is called "Kalidas" (کالی داس) and European critics called as "Indian Shakespeare" (ہندوستان کا شیکسپیر).

Harsha's dynasty (606-647) (راجا ہرش)

- 143) After Gupta dynasty no stable rule existed for about 200 years.
- 144) The whole country was divided in to several small states.
- 145) Harash brother was the king of the thanasar state.
- 146) After the death of his brother, Raja Harash took over as a king at the age of 16 in 606 AD.
- 147) In Harash era Qanuj was declared as the capital of India.
- 148) Raja Harish wrote a Sanskrit grammar.
- 149) Raja Harish sister was married to the ruler of Qanuj.
- 150) Raja Harash (606AD to 647AD) was the last Hindu king.
- 151) After the death of Raja Harish, Rajputs took advantage of the situation and formed small states in 900-1200 AD.
- 152) Most of these states were occupied by Mahmood Ghaznawi, Muhammad Ghauri and other states were captured by other Muslim rulers and Islamic Rule was established in India.

Exercise

- 330) Gotam Budh was born in.....
a) 463 BC b) 563 BC c) 663 BC d) 763 BC
- 340) Jainism became popular because of.....
a) Gotam Budh b) Alexander c) Mahaveer d) None of these
- 350) Pashkalawati was the old name of.....
a) Peshawar b) Swat c) Charsada d) Swabi
- 360) Ashoka was born in.....
a) 293 BC b) 393 BC c) 493 BC d) 20 BC
- 370) At what age Harish became a king.....
a) 10 years b) 16 years c) 20 years d) 23 years
- 380) Two popular Assemblies of the Vedic period were.....
a) Sabha and MA b) Mahasba and Sumti c) Sabha and Samiti d) UR and Kula
- 390) The most important craftman in the Vedic period was the.....
a) Blacksmith b) Goldsmith c) Barber d) Carpenter
- 400) The earliest Settlements of Aryan tribes were at.....
a) Sapta Sindhu b) Sindh c) Dehli d) Hunds
- 410) What was the language of Aryans?
a) Bengli b) Sanskrit c) Hindi d) Punjabi
- 420) The head of the state of Aryan called.....
a) King b) Rajo c) Rajan d) Aryani
- 430) Who was the founder of Vedic culture?
a) David b) Arya c) Harappan d) None of these
- 440) Aryans called Indus people as.....
a) Daas b) Bhaktas c) Halis d) Nalias
- 450) The god of Surya tribe is.....
a) Fire b) Sky c) Rain d) Sun
- 460) The god of Agni tribe is.....
a) Air b) Fire c) Sky d) Rain
- 470) The god of Inder tribe is.....
a) Sky b) Moon c) Rain and Storm d) Air
- 480) The modern period of Hinduism began in.....BC.
a) 1500 b) 1200 c) 1000 d) 500
- 490) The word Hidu is derived from.....word Sindu, which means Indus river.
a) Hindi b) Sanskrit c) Punjabi d) Gujrati
- 500) The oldest book of Hinduism is.....
a) Ramayana b) Mahabharata c) Rig-Veds d) Bhagvad gita
- 510) The Hindu worship place is called.....
a) Masjid b) Charch c) Khanka d) Mandir
- 520) Which festival of Hindus called festival of light?
a) Deewali b) Besaki c) Dusehra d) Holi
- 530) Hindus society divides into.....different castes.
a) 4 b) 4 c) 8 d) 2
- 540) Which caste of Hindus was superior?

- a) Shoodars
175) Which caste of Hindus was responsible for government affairs?
a) Shoodars
176) What was the original name of Gotambudh?
a) Mahavira
177) Gotambudh passed away in.....
a) 283 BC
178) What is the mother name of Gotambudh?
a) Mahamaya
179) What is the wife name of Gotambudh?
a) Yosadhara
180) Who is the founder of Jainism?
a) Rishavadeva
181) Mahaveer after.....years of mediation and prayers, he saw a light of truth and then began to preach Jainism?
a) 13
182) Gandhara was the name of a.....
a) Woman
183) Gandhara was situated in the North West of Pakistan and Eastern parts of.....
a) Iran
184) Old name of Taxila was.....
a) Parashpura
185) Which ancient city is considered as "Pearl of Gandhara Civilization"?
a) Taxila
186) Gandhara civilization headquarters in.....
a) Fateh Pur
187) Sultan Mahmood Ghaznavi captured Gandhara in.....AD.
a) 1005
188) Language of Gandhara Civilization was.....
a) Prakrit
189) Alexander the great was born in town of Macedonia state of Greece, in.....BC.
a) 346
190) Alexander father name was.....
a) John
191) In which year Alexander took over as a king of Macedonia?
a) 336 BC
192) In which year Alexander captured Taxila?
a) 420 BC
193) On the bank of river Jehlum Alexander had to fight with Hindu Raja.....
- b) Khashtri
b) Khashtri
b) Siddhartha
b) 383 BC
b) Yosadhara
b) Lalita
b) Rahul
b) 15
b) Man
b) Afghanistan
b) Pushkalawati
b) Hasan Abdal
b) Sailkot
b) 1001
b) Hindi
b) 332
b) Yush
b) 329 BC
b) 327 BC
- c) Brahmans
c) Brahmans
c) Suddhodhona
c) 483 BC
c) Koshaka
c) Nirmala
c) Mahaveer
c) 17
c) Tribe
c) China
c) Tekhshashella
c) Swabi
c) Mardan
c) 1010
c) Sanskrit
c) 356
c) Rahil
c) 332 BC
c) 342 BC
- d) Wesh
d) Wesh
d) Rahul
d) 583 BC
d) Nirmaya
d) Yashudhra
d) Gotambudh
d) 21
d) Country
d) India
d) Taxiya
d) Wah
d) Taxila
d) 1025
d) Gujrati
d) 360
d) Phillip
d) 339 BC
d) 425 BC

- Deval
24) Alexander died at the young age of..... in 323 BC.
a) 23 b) Sawikash c) Porus d) Paras
- 25) When did Maryan Empire begin?
a) 324 BC b) 326 BC c) 328 BC d) 332 BC
- 26) Who was the founder of Maurya Denasity?
a) Mahaish b) Chander Gupt c) Ashoka d) Bandusara
- 27) Who earned the title of the Liberator?
a) Ashoka b) Bindusara c) Chander Gupt d) Chanakya
- 28) Who was the first Emperor of the Bharata?
a) Akbar b) Chander Gupt c) Ashoka d) Krishna
- 29) On the exchange of.....elephants, Mauryas achived Heart, Kabul, Qandhar and Balochistan.
a) 1500 b) 1300 c) 1000 d) 500
- 30) Ashoka was one of the greatest.....king.
a) Maurayan b) Koshan c) Gupta d) Harish
- 31) Ashoka was born in.....BC.
a) 273 b) 283 c) 293 d) 263
- 32) Ashoka father name was.....
a) Bandusara b) Kanishka c) Phillips d) Harish
- 33) Ashoka took over as a king of India, in.....BC.
a) 243 b) 253 c) 263 d) 273
- 34) Ashoka had divides his kingdom into.....administrative unit.
a) 7 b) 5 c) 3 d) 2
- 35) Ashoka ruled India for.....years.
a) 48 b) 44 c) 40 d) 36
- 36) Who is called as the 'second Ashoka'?
a) Kanishka b) Samudra Gupta c) Chandra Gupta d) Harish
- 37) Koshan tribe was settled in North West.....
a) Pakistan b) India c) Bangal d) China
- 38) The first king of Koshan dynasty was.....
a) Koshan b) Kanishka c) Kadfesis-I d) Kadfesis-II
- 39) Kadfesis-I died in.....
a) 63 AD b) 78 AD c) 68 AD d) 58 AD
- 40) The greatest development in the koshana period was in the field of.....
a) Art b) Religion c) Litrature d) Architecture
- 41) Bindusara was the son of.....
a) Ashoka b) Akbar c) Chandragupta d) Shiva
- 42) Which one of the following was not a characteristic of society in Mauryan times?
a) Widow remarriage b) Rignity of Caste c) Chandragupta d) Shiva
- 43) Slavery

Bettani Series

- 213) Who started the Saka Era which is still used by the Government of India?
 a) Kanishka b) Vikramaditya c) Samudra Gupta d) Ashoka
- 214) Under Mauryas each province was placed under a.....
 a) Commander b) Council c) Minister d) Prince
- 215) The official language of the Mauryan Court was.....
 a) Magadhi b) Prakrit c) Mythili d) Sanskrit
- 216) The Greeks were driven out of India by.....
 a) Vikramaditya b) Chandragupta Murva c) Bindusara d) Ashoka

Muslims in South Asia Part-I (مسلمان جنوبی ایشیا میں)

Unit No: 3

- 217) South Asia was ruled by several Rajas before the arrival of the Muslims.
- 218) Hajjaj bin Yousaf was the Wali (governor) of Iraq and eastern areas of Islamic Empire.
- 219) Harbour of Debul (دہلی کی بندرگاہ) was situated in the coast of Arabian Sea in Sindh. This harbour was under the control of Raja Dahir. The ship of the Muslim was looted by the pirates (سمنوری چور) near the harbour of Debul. Thousands of men and women were made prisoners (قبوچ). When Hajjaj governor of Iraq was informed of the incident, he sent a message to Raja Dahir to release the Muslims captives immediately. But the Raja Dahir's reply was in negative.

Muhammad Bin Qasim (712AD-715AD) (محمد بن قاسم)

- 220) Muhammad Bin Qasim was born in Ta'if on 694 AD in Sagqafi tribe.
- 221) Muhammad Bin Qasim was the nephew (بھتیجا) and son-in-law (دور) of Hajjaj-Bin Yousaf.
- 222) His age was only 17 when he was made commander in chief of the army sent from Iraq, to teach a lesson to Raja Dahir.
- 223) The Muslim army consisted of 12000 soldiers and took Sea route toward Sindh.
- 224) Manjaneeq (منجنیق): It is a huge machine through this machine huge piece of stone could be thrown.
- 225) In 712 AD Muslims defeated them and Debul (دہلی) was conquered.
- 226) After Conquered Debul Muhammad Bin Qasim built a large Masjid (مسجد) in Debul.
- 227) After Conquered Debul Muhammad Bin Qasim traveled side by side the Indus towards Nirunkot (نیردن کوٹ) a city near today Haiderabad. He conquered it easily.
- 228) After Nirankot (نیردن کوٹ) Muhammad-bin-Qasim crossed the river and went to Brahman Abad (برہمن آباد).

Al-Brahman Series

- At Brahman Abad the Raja Dahir army was waited and both armies clashed at
Ador
Raja Dahir was defeated in this fight and killed. The whole Sindh came under
Muslim rule after this battle.
Jaisinh (جيسن) son of Raja Dahir came to take revenge but was defeated.
 In 713 AD Multan came under rule of Muslim.
 Muhammad bin Qasim spent three and half year in Sindh.
Sindh was called Bab-ul-Islam (باب اسلام) due to the introduction of Islamic
 civilization.

Sultan Mahmood Ghaznavi (997AD-1030AD) (سلطان محمود غزنوی)

- Sultan Mahmood Ghaznavi father name was Subaktagin (سبکتگین) the king of
Ghazni (Afghanistan).
 Sultan Mahmood Ghaznavi was born in 971 AD at Ghazni and at the age of 22
years he became a king.
 In 997 AD Subaktagin died and his son Ismail sat on the Throne (تخت).
 Mahmood Ghaznavi defeated his brother Ismail and became the king of Ghazni.
 The area of Kharasa and khwarzam came under the rule of Mahmood.
 Sultan Mahmood Ghaznavi invaded India for 17 time during 1001 AD to 1026 AD.

Attack of Mahmood Ghaznavi on India:

Attack on Raja Jaipal (جایپال):

- Mahmood attacked Raja Jaipal of Lahore in 1001 AD.
 Battle was fought at Peshawar and Hund (Swabi).
 In this battle Jaipal was arrested.
 Mahmood showed leniency (رحمت) and released Jaipal.

Attack on Bitanda (بیتاندا):

- In 1004 AD Mahmood attacked Bitanda.
Raja Bajee Rao was defeated.

Attack on Multan (ملتان):

- In 1005 AD Mahmood attacked Multan.
 Ruler Abdul Fathe was defeated.

Attack on Hazro (ہزارو):

- Mahmood fought a battle with Raja Annand Pal at Hazro.
Raja Annand Pal fell from his elephant and defeated.

Attack on Nagarkot (ننگرکوت):

- In 1009 AD Mahmood attacked Nagarkot (present day Kangra).
 After captured after three days.

Attack on Annandpal (اناندپال):

253) In 1010 AD Mahmood attacked Annandpal once again Annandpal accepted a tribute to Mahmood.

Second Attack on Multan (دوئم ڀارتو ڀڙو):

254) In 1000 AD-1010AD Mahmood once again attacked Multan.
 255) This time the fort of Multan was captured and Abdul Fatheh was arrested.

Attack on Thanisar (ڀڙو ڀڙو):

256) During 1011AD-1012AD Mahmood over ran thanisar.
 257) The Raja Fled after his defeat.

Attack on Baheempal (ڀڙو ڀڙو):

258) In 1013AD Mahmood attacked him.
 259) Fighting took place near Jehlam. Baheem was defeated.

Attack on Kashmir (ڀڙو ڀڙو):

260) Mahmood attacked Kashmir in 1015AD but without any real success.

Attack on Ganga's Valley (ڀڙو ڀڙو):

261) In 1018AD-1019AD Mahmood Attacked Ganga's valley and occupied Mathra Qanauj, Attawa and Meerut.

Attack on Raja Rave-Nanda (ڀڙو ڀڙو):

262) In 1019 AD Mahmood attacked Raja Rai Nanda of Kalinjar and his army dispersed.

Occupation of the Punjab (ڀڙو ڀڙو):

263) Mahmood took over the whole of Punjab in 1021AD and made Lahore as its capital.
 264) Avaz was appointed its Governor.

Gawalyar (ڀڙو ڀڙو):

265) In 1022 AD Mahmood surrounded the famous fort of Gawalyar.
 266) The Raja of Gawalyar made a peace agreement with Mahmood.

Attack on Kalinjar (ڀڙو ڀڙو):

267) In 1022 AD Mahmood invaded Kalinjar.
 268) Its Raja presented three hundred elephant and battle was avoided.

Attack on Somnath (ڀڙو ڀڙو):

269) In 1025 AD Mahmood had a successful attack on Somnath.
 270) There was a large Hindu Mandir.
 271) Mahmood arrived in Somnath via Maltan and Ajmeer, from Ghazni.

Attack on Hindu Jaats (ڀڙو ڀڙو):

272) On his way back from Somnnnath, Mehmood was threatened by Hindu Jaats at the bank of the River Indus.
 273) In 1026 AD, Mahmood attacked them and sank their boats into the Indus River.
 274) Mahmood Ghaznavi died on 30th April, 1030 AD at the age of 60 years.
 275) After the death of Mehmood, the Ghaznavi dynasty remained in power up to 10th years.

Shahab-uddin Muhammad Ghauri (1150AD-1206AD) (سلطان شہاب الدین گھوری)

- 77) Ghaur is the name that mountain Range which lies to the south west of Kabul.
- 78) When the successors of Mehmood Ghaznavi became weak then Ghaur dynasty initiated their rule from Ghaur and occupied Ghazni.
- 79) Ghlyas-d-Din appointed his younger brother Shahab-ud-din Ghauri as the ruler of Ghazni.
- 80) First attack of Ghauri on Multan in 1175 AD. And after that attack the whole Sindh and Punjab came under his rule.
- 81) In 1179 AD Ghauri Took over Peshawar.
- 82) Mohammad Ghauri Attacked Tarayan (ترائن) but he could not succeed in his first attempt.
- 83) In 1192 the second attempt he conquered Tarayan.
- 84) Ghauri established Delhi as his capital and appointed his slave Qutab-ud-Din Aibak as his deputy (نائب).
- 85) In 1194 AD, he included Qanauj and Benaras into his kingdom.
- 86) Ghauri died in 1206 AD.
- 87) Mohammad Ghauri is considered a founder of the first Islamic rule in India.

Slave Dynasty (1206-1290) (خاندان غلامان)

Qutab-ud-din Aibak:

- 88) This dynasty began in India with the rule of Qutab-ud-din Aibak.
- 89) Qutab-ud-din Aibak was a slave of Mohammad Ghauri.
- 90) With the rule of Qutab-ud-din Aibak, in 1206 AD a regular series of Muslim rulers began. These rulers are called Salateen-e-Delhi.
- 91) Every king who occupied the throne (تخت) of Delhi used to adopt the title (لقب) of Sultan (سلطان). Their kingdom was known as "Sultanate".
- 92) Mohammad Ghauri had no children but He had slaves who were very dear to him. One of them was Qutab-ud-din Aibak.
- 93) Aibak ruled for four years between 1206AD and 1210AD.
- 94) Aibak fell from his horse during playing Polo and died in November 1210 AD.
- 95) His tomb is situated at Anarkali Bazar, Lahore.

Shamsuddin Iltitish:

- 96) After Qutab-ud-din Aibak, Sultan Shamsuddin Iltitish (سلطان شمس الدین ایتیش) was chosen as sultan in 1211AD.
- 97) Sultan Shamsuddin Iltitish was an Albari Turk.
- 98) Sultan Shamsuddin Iltitish father name was Eelam Khan (ایلیم خان).
- 99) Sultan Shamsuddin Iltitish step brother bought him in Bokhara.
- 100) Qutab-ud-din bought him. And he was also married to Aibak's Daughter.

- 300) Sultan Shamsuddin Iltitish died on April 29th, 1236 AD in Delhi.
 301) Sultan Shamsuddin Iltitish constructed Qutab Minar in Dehli.

Razia Sultana:

- 302) Razia Sultana was the daughter of Iltitish.
 303) Razia Sultana was born in 1205AD.
 304) Razia Sultana ruled Delhi from 1236AD to 1240AD.
 305) Razia Sultana was the first ever female ruler in Islamic and Turk history.
 306) Razia Sultana married Al-Taunia (ruler of Bittanda).
 307) Razia Sultana killed by Hindu robbers in 1240AD.
 308) Rukn-ud-din Feroz was the son of Iltitish.

Sultan Nasir-Ud-Din Mahmood (1246AD-1266AD) (سلطان ناصرالدین محمود)

- 309) Sultan Nasir Ud-Din Mahmood was the son of Iltitish.
 310) Sultan Nasir-Ud-Din Mahmood was the Governor of Bengal.
 311) Sultan Nasir-Ud-Din Mahmood father gave to his son Title "Mallk-ul-Sharq".
 312) After 20 years of rule Sultan Nasir-Ud-Din Mahmood died in 1266 AD.

Sultan Ghaiyas-Ud-Din Balban (1266AD-1286AD) (سلطان غیاث الدین بلبن)

- 313) After the death of Sultan Nasir-Ud-Din Mahmood, Sultan Ghaiyas-Ud-Din Balban took over as a king in 1266 AD.
 314) Balban was born in a Turk Family in 1200AD.
 315) After many times he sold, at last Iltitish bought him on order from Qutab-ud-Din Aibak.
 316) Ghaiyas-Ud-Din Balban died in 1286 AD at the age 86 years.

Exercise

- 317) Mahmood Ghaznavi was the.....of Subektagen.
 a) Brother b) Father c) Son d) Grand Father
- 318) Ghaur is a.....which lies to the South-East of Kabul.
 a) Desert b) Forest c) Mountain Range d) River
- 319) Sultan Mahmood founded an.....Rule in India.
 a) Secular b) Islamic c) Communist d) All of them
- 320) Mahmood Ghaznavi occupied the whole of Punjab, in.....
 a) 1020 AD b) 1021 AD c) 1022 AD d) 1023 AD
- 321) Muhammad Bin Qasim was born around on.....AD in Ta'if.
 a) 694 b) 693 c) 692 d) 691
- 322) Muhammad Bin Qasim invaded Sindh when.....attacked the ship near
 Damascus.
 a) Ranjit Singh b) Jay Pal c) Raja Nadir d) Raja Dahir
- 323) When Muhammad Bin Qasim attacked Sindh this time his army strength was...
 a) 11,000 b) 12,000 c) 13,000 d) 14,000
- 324) Muhammad Bin Qasim established a new city in Sindh. The name of the city was...

- Qasim Nagar
 When Arabs under Muhammad Bin Qasim reached Dubai?
 a) 712 b) Mehr Abad c) Mansoor d) Qasim Abad
 b) 812 c) 912 d) 1012
- 712
 What was the relationship of Muhammad Bin Qasim with Hajjaj Bin Yousaf?
 a) Brother b) Father c) Son in Law d) Grand Father
- Decisive battle was fought between Dahir and Muhammad Bin Qasim on.....712.
 a) 25th October b) 26th October c) 27th October d) 28th October
- Which Province of Pakistan is called Bab-ul-Islam?
 a) KPK b) Balochistan c) Punjab d) Sindh
- First Islamic Mosque was constructed in Sub continent in.....
 a) Bhombore b) Multan c) Karachi d) Mansora
- Due to the party politics Muhammad Bin Qasim died at the age of.....
 a) 17 b) 18 c) 19 d) 20
- The name of Raja Dahir's son who embraced Islam was.....
 a) Vijay Singh b) Kak Singh c) Jay Singh d) Ajay Singh
- When Sultan Mahmood Ghaznavi ascended the throne?
 a) 996 AD b) 997 AD c) 998 AD d) 999AD
- When Mahmood Ghaznavi destroyed the temple of Somnat?
 a) 1022 AD b) 1023 AD c) 1024 AD d) 1025 AD
- During Mahmood's expedition of invasion, who got first defeat in Peshawar?
 a) Rajyapal b) Jaipal c) Surajpal d) Anandpal
- Who was the ruler of Gujarat when Mahmood invaded the Somnath temple?
 a) Bhimdev b) Gand Chandel c) Sukhal d) Aqueen
- When Mahmood captured Multan?
 a) 1002 AD b) 1003 AD c) 1004 AD d) 1005AD
- Who was the ruler of Multan at the time of Mahmood's invasion?
 a) Bhimdev b) Anandpal c) Sukhpal d) Rajaram
- In which year Mahmood won the battle and captured Somnath?
 a) 1022 AD b) 1023 AD c) 1025 AD d) 1026 AD
- Who among the following rulers committed suicide after battle with Mahmood?
 a) Jaipal b) Bhimdev c) Rajyapal d) Sukhpal
- After the death of Mahmood the Ghaznavi dynasty remained in power up to.....
 a) 124 Years b) 125 Years c) 126 Years d) 127 Years
- Mahmood Ghaznavi was a.....
 a) Writer b) Singer c) Poet d) Player
- was the official poet of Mahmood Ghaznavi who wrote 'Shahnama-e-Islam'.
 a) Bahal b) Ishaad c) Riyan d) Firdausi
- Ghayas-d-Din was a.....of Shahab-ud-Din Ghauri.
 a) Brother b) Father c) Brother-in-law d) Grand father
- Qutab-ud-Din Aibak was a slave of.....
 a) M.B. Qasim b) Mahmood Ghaznavi c) Mohamad Ghauri d) All of them
- had no children.
 a) M.B. Qasim b) Mohamad Ghauri c) Mahmood Ghaznavi d) All of them

Bettani Series

- 346) How many years Aibak ruled?
 - a) 6
 - b) 5
 - c) 4
 - d) 3
- 347) Iltitmish was an Albari.....
 - a) Turk
 - b) Indian
 - c) Irani
 - d) Afghani
- 348) Iltitmish married to.....daughter.
 - a) M.B.Qasim's
 - b) Mohamad Ghauri's
 - c) Mahmood Ghaznavi
 - d) Albak's
- 349) Razia Sultana was the.....of Iltitmish.
 - a) Sister
 - b) Daughter
 - c) Mother
 - d) Grand mother
- 350) Nasir-ud-Din was the..... of Iltitmish.
 - a) Son
 - b) Brother
 - c) Father
 - d) None of these
- 351) How many years Nasir-ud-Din rule?
 - a) 10
 - b) 15
 - c) 20
 - d) 30
- 352) Sultan Ghiyas-ud-Din Balban took over as a king, in.....
 - a) 1262 AD
 - b) 1264 AD
 - c) 1265 AD
 - d) 1266 AD

Muslims in South Asia Part-II (مسلمان جنوبی ایشیا - حصہ دوم)

Unit No: 4

Khaliji Dynasty (خاندان خلجی)

Sultan Jalal-ud-din Feroz Shah Khalji (1290-1296) (سلطان جلال الدین فیروز شاہ خلجی)

- 353) Sultan Jalal-ud-din Feroz Shah Khalji was the first Hindostani king of Delhi.
- 354) He was the founder of Khalji Dynasty.
- 355) Sultan Jalal-ud-din Feroz Shah Khalji real name was Feroz Shah.
- 356) Feroz Shah dismissed kekbad and occupied the throne of Dehli in 1290 AD with the title of Jalal-ud-Din.
- 357) Sultan Jalal-ud-din Feroz Shah Khalji ruled India from 1290 to 1296AD.

Sultan Alla-Ud-Din Khalji (1296-1316) (سلطان علاؤ الدین خلجی)

- 358) Alla-ud-din was a nephew of Jalal-ud-din.
- 359) Alla-ud-din killed his uncle and became a king himself in 1296 AD.
- 360) His period of rule is from 1296 to 1316.
- 361) During Alla-ud-din period Mangols invaded (مغل آوار ہوا) Delhi at least six times between 1296 to 1305AD. But each time they were repulsed.
- 362) Ghazi Malik was appointed the Governor of Punjab in 1305.
- 363) Alla-ud-din sent Malik Kafoor to Dakkan in 1306.
- 364) Malik Kafoor defeated Ramchandar (رام چندر), the ruler of Deevgeer (دیو گیر).
- 365) Ramchandar daughter was married to Khizar Khan, son of Alla-ud-din.
- 366) Alla-ud-din banned alcoholic-drink.
- 367) Alla-ud-din died in 1316 AD and with his death Khalji dynasty declined.

Qutab-ud-Din Mubarak Shah Khilji (1316-1320) (قرب الدين مبارک شاه خلجی)

- 368) Mubarak Shah was the son of Alla-ud-din khilji.
 369) Qutab-ud-Din Mubarak Shah Khilji is third and the last king of Khilji dynasty.
 370) Qutab-ud-Din Mubarak Shah Khilji took over in 1316AD.
 371) Khosro khan is the Governor of Delhi.
 372) Khosro khan killed Mubarak Shah in 1320 AD.
 373) With the death of Mubarak Shah khilji dynasty ended in India.

Tughluq Dynasty (غلامان خلجی)**Ghiyas-ud-Din Tughluq (1320-1325)** (غیاث الدین خلجی)

- 374) After the death of Mubarak Shah Khosro took over as a king.
 375) Khosro promoted Hindus to High offices.
 376) The Governor of Deepalpur Malik Ghazi killed Khosro and became the king.
 377) Malik Ghazi from Turk family called Tughluk.
 378) Ghiyas-ud-Din Tughluq rule only five years.
 379) During 1325AD Ghiyas-ud-Din Tughluq return from Bengal. Prince Juna arranged his reception. A big tent fell down over him and he died on the spot, along with his younger son.

Sultan Mohammad-Bin-Tughluk (1325-1351) (سلطان محمد بن خلجی)

- 380) Prince Juna Khan becomes the king under the name of Muhammad-bin-Tughluk after his father Death.
 381) Juna khan was born in 1290 AD.
 382) Died 1351 AD at Thatta (Sindh).

Sultan Feroz Shah Tughluk (1351-1388) (سلطان فیروز شاہ خلجی)

- 383) Feroz Shah was the nephew of Ghiyas-ud-din Tughluk.
 384) Feroz Shah was born in 1309 AD.
 385) Feroz Shah Mother was a Rajpoot Princes who converted Islam.
 386) Feroz Shah took over as a king at the age of 41.
 387) Feroz Shah opened schools, colleges, and hospitals in Dehli.
 388) Feroz Shah died at the age of 80, in 1388 AD. After a rule of 37 years.

Ameer Taimoor's Attak (امیر تیمور کا حملہ)

- 389) Ameer Taimoor was born in 1336 AD in town situated near the city of Subz.
 390) Subz city is fifty miles away from Samarkand.
 391) Ameer Taimoor father was a Turk, while his Mother was Mangol.

Bettani Series

- 392) In 1369 Ameer Taimoor took over as a Chughtae Tribe (چغتای) Chief.
- 393) He occupied Iran, Iraq, and Afghanistan initially.
- 394) In 1398-1399 AD Taimoor Invaded India and Captured Multan and Delhi.
- 395) Ameer Taimoor died in 1405 AD.

Saadat Dynasty (1414-1450) (سادات خاندان)

- 396) After Taimoor left India, he made Khizer Khan as the Governor of Lahore, Dipalpur, and Multan.
- 397) Khizer Khan occupied Delhi and became a king in 1414 AD.
- 398) He was a Sayyed therefore his dynasty is called Saadat Dynasty (سادات خاندان).
- 399) He died in 1421 AD.

Lodhi Dynasty (1451-1526) (لودھی خاندان)**Bahlol Lodhi (1451-1488)** (بہلول لودھی)

- 400) Lodhi was a wealthy Afghan family.
- 401) Islam Khan was the Governor of Sarhind.
- 402) After the death of Islam khan, Bahlol Lodhi (Nephew of Islam khan) was appointed the Governor of Sarhind.
- 403) Bahlol Lodhi ruled for 38 years and died in 1488 AD.
- 404) There are three Sultans in Lodhi Dynasty Bahlol Lodhi, Sikandar Lodhi, and Ibrahim Lodhi ruled India.
- 405) As a whole the Lodhi dynasty remained in power for 75 years (1451-1526AD).
- 406) Lodhi dynasty was ousted by the Moghal King Babar in 1526 AD.

Sikandar Lodhi (1489-1517) (سکندر لودھی)

- 407) After Bahlol Lodhi, his son Nizam Khan Sikandar Shah took over under the name of Sikandar Lodhi in 1489AD.
- 408) Sikandar was a poet with his pen name "Gul-Rukh".
- 409) Sikandar made Persian as official language of India.
- 410) Sikandar founded the city of Aagra in 1504.
- 411) Sikandar Lodhi died in 1517 AD and was buried in Lodhi Gardens, Delhi.

Ibrahim Lodhi (1517-1526) (ابراہیم لودھی)

- 412) Ibrahim Lodhi is the son of Sikandar Lodhi.
- 413) After the death of Sikandar Lodhi, Ibrahim Lodhi took over as a king.
- 414) Daulat Khan Lodhi had some difference with Ibrahim Lodhi; therefore Daulat Khan invited the king of Afghanistan, Babar to invade India in 1526 AD.
- 415) In 1526AD the famous war "the first war of Panipat" was fought between Babar and Ibrahim Lodhi, in which Lodhi was defeated and killed.

- 416) Babar founded the famous Moghal dynasty in India, in 1526.
 417) The Moghal dynasty remained in power until 1857AD which was defeated by the British

Independent Principalities (States) (آزاد ریاستیں)

- 418) Bengal (بنگلہ): Bengal is a far from Delhi. Therefore Delhi had a very little control over it.
 419) After the death of Muhammad-Bin-Tughluk Bengal declared its independent.
 420) Jaunpore (جنپور): Jaunpore was founded by Feroz Shah in 1360AD.
 421) During the period of Mohammad-bin-Tughluk, Khwaja Jehan Malik Sarwar declared his independence from Delhi.
 422) Malwa (ملا): Malwa was annexed to Delhi by Allaudin Khalji, in 1305.
 423) In 1401 Dilawar Khan Ghauri declared his independence.
 424) Gujrat (گجرات): In 1401 AD a Rajput governor Zafar Khan Muzafar Shah declared his independence.
 425) Bahmani (بہمانی): During the rule of Mohammad-bin-Tughluk, Hassan declared his independence.
 426) Bahmani rule remained for 200 years.
 427) Bhandesh (بھاندیش): Feroz shah handed over this state to Malik Raja, in 1370AD.
 428) In 1601 AD Moghal King Akbar re-captured it and annexed it to Delhi.
 429) Kashmir (کشمیر): Kashmir always remained under the Muslim rule. Moghal king Akbar re-captured Kashmir in 1586 AD.
 430) Wija Nagar (ویجا نگر): This state was founded by Hindus in 1336 AD. This state was a centre of arts, culture and music.

Exercise

- 431) Who is the founder of Khilji Dynasty?
 a) Ilaudin Khilji b) Jalaluddin Khilji c) Iltutmish d) Khijir khan
- 432) Daccan was incurred firstly by which Sultan?
 a) Jalaluddin Khilji b) M. Bin Tughlaq c) Balban d) Ilaudin khilji
- 433) Who was the favorite minister of Jala-ud-Din Khilji?
 a) Quli Qutab shah b) Ali Adil Shah c) Ghazi Malik d) Malik Kafor
- 434) When Jalal-ud-Din did ascend the throne of Delhi?
 1203 AD b) 1224 AD c) 1290 AD d) 1305 AD
- 435) Alai Darwaza, fort of Siri was created by which of the following Sultan?
 a) Qutub-ud-din Aibek b) Ghias-ud-din c) Ilaudin d) Jalaluddin
- 436) Which of the following Slave Sultans of Delhi Sultanate did not belong to Ilabari Tribe of Turks?
 a) Qutbuddin Aibak b) Ghiyasuddin Balban c) Nasiruddin d) Iltutmish
- 437) Khilji Dynasty ruled for.....years.

- a) 10 b) 15 c) 30 d) 40
- 438) Thughlaq Dynasty ruled for.....years.
a) 90 b) 94 c) 98 d) 100
- 439) Sadat Dynasty came into rule after.....Dynasty.
a) Tughlaq b) Lodhi c) Slave d) None of these
- 440) The founder of Lodhi Dynasty was.....
a) Ibrahim Lodhi b) Bahlol Lodhi c) Sikandar d) None of these
- 441) Lodhi Dynasty is also called.....Dynasty.
a) Afghan b) Mughal c) Pathan d) None of these
- 442) Lodhi Dynasty was ended in.....
a) 1442 b) 1445 c) 1526 d) None of these
- 443) Slave Dynasty Ruled for.....
a) 120 b) 90 c) 84 d) 62
- 444) Who was the first Muslim Governor of Delhi?
a) Qutbuddin Aibak b) Ghiyas ud Din c) Jalaluddin d) None of these
- 445) The official language of Delhi sultanate was.....
a) Urdu b) Hindi c) Gujrati d) Persian
- 446) Slave Dynasty of Indo-Pak was founded by.....
a) Qutbuddin Aibak b) Sbuktagin c) Akbar d) Baber
- 447) Slave Dynasty lasted from 1206 to.....
a) 1930 b) 1245 c) 1290 d) 1305
- 448) First Muslim Ruler of India was.....
a) Mahmood Ghaznavi b) Muhammad Ghuri c) Aibak d) None of these
- 449) Who was the First Woman Muslim Ruler of Delhi?
a) Razia Sultana b) Noor Jahan c) Chand bibi d) None of these
- 450) Who constructed Masjid 'Quwat-i-Islam' in Delhi?
a) Jalal ud din b) Akbar c) Baber d) Qutbuddin
- 451) Which city Ghaznavi developed as their center of Islamic culture?
a) Lahore b) Delhi c) Dakan d) Peshawar

Socio-Cultural Developments (711 AD- 1526AD) (سماجی و ثقافتی ترقی)

Unit No: 5

- 452) The idea of Mysticism (Sufism) entered Islam during seventh century (AD).
- 453) "Sufi" (سوفی) is the word of Arabic means 'Uoon' (أودون).
- 454) There are several Sufi orders in Islam with small differences. The following four orders are the most popular among Muslims of the world.

Naqshbandia order (نقشبندیہ - سلسلہ):

- 455) The founder of this Sufi order was Baha-ud-Din Naqshbandi (بہاؤ الدین نقشبندی).
- 456) Baqi Billaah (باقی بیلہ) introduces it in India.
- 457) The important personality of this order is Ahmad Sir-Hindi almaroof Mujaddid-ul-Sani, Shah Wali Ullah.

Sufi Series

Chishtiya order (چشتیہ طائفہ):

Its founder **Khwaja Abu Abdaal Chishti** (خواجہ ابداال چشتی).
In Indo-Pak **Khwaja Moeen-ud-Din Chishti**, **Khwaja Nizam-ud-Din Chishti**, and
Sheikh Farid-ud-Din Chishti are the famous Sufis.

Qadriya order (قادریہ طائفہ):

This Sufi order founded by **Sheikh Abdul Qadir Jallani** of **Baghdad**.
In the **Southern India** this Sufi order is **very popular**.
The famous poet **Allama Iqbal** was associated with **this order**.

Soharwardiya order (سحروردیہ طائفہ):

This Sufi order was introduced by **Shahab-ud-Din Soharwardi** of **Baghdad**.
Baha-ud-Din introduced this Sufi order in **Indo-Pak**.

Common Sufis of Indo-Pak

Usman Hajwairi (Data Ganj Bakhsh) (علی بن عثمان حویری):

Hajwairi was born in **1009 AD** in **Ghazni**, in present day Afghanistan.
His father was **Syed Usman** whose **family** is traced back to **Caliph Hazrat Usman**.
His Title is **"Data Ganj Bakhsh"**.
Data Ganj Bakhsh **died** in **1072 or 1077 AD**.
Tomb of Data Ganj Bakhsh in Lahore (Data Darbar).

Khwaja Moeen-ud-Din Chishti (خواجہ مومن الدین چشتی):

Khwaja Moeen-ud-Din Hassan **born** in **1141 AD**.
Khwaja Moeen-ud-Din Hassan was the **son** of **Ghiyas-ud-Din Hassan**.
His **family** is traced back to **Caliph Hazrat Ali**.
He is **known** as **Ghareeb Nawaz** and **Sultan-ul-Hind**.
Khwaja Moeen-ud-Din **died** in **1230 AD**.
Tomb of Khwaja Moeen-ud-Din in **Ajmeer Sharif (India)**.

Fareed Shakar Ganj (فردوس گنج):

Fareed-ud-Din was **born** in **Pakpathan** in **1173 AD**.
His **real name** was **Fareed-ud-din masood** and title **"Shakarganj"**.
His **father** was **Qazi Jalal-ud-Din Suleman**.
He learnt by heart the **Holy Quraan** only at the age of **11 years**.
Fareed **died** in **1265 AD** and he is **buried** at **Pak Patan**.
He was the **first poet** of **Punjab**.

Baha-ud-Din Zakariya (بہا الدین زکریا):

Baha-ud-Din Zakariya was the **son** of **Kamal-ud-Din**.
Baha-ud-Din Zakariya belong to the **sub tribe** of **Quresh**.
His family migrated to **Multan** in **2nd Hijri**.

- 485) He learnt Quraan by heart at the age of 7 year.
 486) Baha-ud-Din died in 1263 AD and was buried in Multan.

Lal Shahbaz qalandar (لال شہباز قلندر):

- 487) Lal Shahbaz was born in Marwand (Afghanistan) in 1177AD.
 488) His real name was Syed Usman.
 489) His father name was Syed Kabir.
 490) His family is traced back to Imam Jaafar Sidiq.
 491) He was strongly in favor of Hindu Muslim Unity.
 492) Shahbaz died in 1274 AD at Sehwan Sharif.

Nizam-ud-Din Aulia (نظام الدین اولیاء):

- 493) Nizam-ud-Din real Name was Syed Muhammad.
 494) Nizam-ud-Din was born in 1234 AD.
 495) His father name was Syed Ahmad.
 496) He belonged to a Syed family of Bukhara.
 497) Nizam-ud-Din Aulia died in 1315 AD and buried in Delhi.
 498) Abu-Rehan Alberuni wrote a famous book "Kitab-ul-Hind" about India.
 499) "Bu Ali Seena" belonged to Mahmood Ghaznavi period.
 500) When Ghazni was a great center of learning, Lahore was called as "Little Ghazni".
 501) Feroz Tahlug banned Paintings.
 502) Amir Khusro and Shams-ud-Din Tabrizi was great names in Indian Music.

Exercise

- 503) Due to.....attacks, scholars took refuge in India.
 a) British b) Jews c) Mongols d)None of this
- 504)was a very famous person in Delhi, in the field of poetry and literature.
 a) M.Tughluk b) Amir Khusro c) Alla-ud-Din Khalji d)None of these
- 505) Ameer Khusro invented.....
 a) A bulb b) A radio c) Sitar d)None of these
- 506) Who interpreted neo-Sufi concept of Islam?
 a) Sayed Ahmad b) Shah Wali Ullah c) Shah wali Ullah d) M. Ilyas
- 507) What is the real name of Baba Bulleh Shah?
 a) Shah wali Ullah b) Sir Sayed Ahmad c) Abdullah Shah d)None of these
- 508) Sheikh Nizamuddin Auliya was disciple of which Sufi Saint?
 a) Moinuddin Chisti b) Shaikh Nasiruddin c) Shaikh Shihabuddin d) Baba Farid
- 509) What was the popular title of Sheikh Nizamudin?
 a) Mahbob-i-illahi b) Taufiq-i-illahi c) Chirag-i-sabir d) Chirag-Delhi
- 510) What is the meaning of "Tasawwuf"?
 a) Priesthood b) Islamism c) Sufism d) Humanism
- 511) The founder of Naqshbandia was.....
 a) Baha-ud-Din b) Farid-ud-Din c) Moeen-ud-Din d)None of these

- 312) Who introduced Naqshbandia in India.....
 a) Farid-ud-Din b) Moeen-ud-Din c) Abdul Qadir Jailani d) **Baqi Billah**
- 313) Farid-ud-Din belongs to which Sufi-Order?
 a) Naqshbandia b) **Chishtiya** c) Soharwardiya d) Qadariya
- 314) Allama Muhammad Iqbal associated with which Sufi order?
 a) Naqshbandia b) Soharwardiya c) **Qadariya** d) None of these
- 315) Who introduced Soharwardiya Sufi order in Indo-Pak?
 a) **Baha-ud-Din** b) Allama Iqbal c) Baqi Billah d) Farid-ud-din
- 316) Who introduced new religion, "Deen-e-Elahi"?
 a) Baber b) **Akbar** c) Razia Sultana d) Qutbudin
- 317) Who raised voice against King Akbar un-Islamic steps?
 a) Farid-ud-Din b) **Sheikh Ahmad Sarhindi** c) Baqi Billah d) None of these
- 318) Hajwairi was born inAD.
 a) 1095 b) 1006 c) 1007 d) **1009**
- 319) Hajwairi father name was.....
 a) Syed Ali b) Syed Rafi c) **Syed Usman** d) Syed Shah
- 320) During the rule of Mahmood Ghaznavi, Hajwairi came to.....
 a) **Lahore** b) Sindh c) Mazar d) Hund
- 321) 'Data Ganj Bakhsh' is the title of.....
 a) Moeen-ud-Din b) **Halwairi** c) Farid-ud-din d) None of these
- 322) Khwaja Moeen-ud-Din Chisti Family traced back to Caliph Hazrat.....
 a) **Ali** b) Umer c) Usman d) Abubakar
- 323) Khwaja Moeen-ud-Din Chisti died in.....
 a) 1210 AD b) 1220 AD c) **1230 AD** d) 1240 AD
- 324) Baha-ud-Din Zakriya buried in.....
 a) Ajmeer Sharif b) Pak Pathan c) Delhi d) **Multan**
- 325) Who is the first poet of Punjabi?
 a) **Fareed-ud-Din** b) Moeen-ud-Din c) Baha-ud-Din d) Nizam din
- 326) Shahbaz Qalandar real name was.....
 a) Syed Kabir b) **Syed Usman** c) Syed Noman d) Syed Kaleem

HISTORY

Class 7th

(ہسٹری)

The Foundation of the Mughal Empire (مغل سلطنت کا قیام)

Unit No: 1

Zahir-ud-Din Muhammad Babur (ظہیر الدین محمد بابر):

- 1) There was two famous tribes (مشہور قبیلے), the Mongols (منگول) and the Turks (ترک), living in Central Asia (د وسطی ایشیا).
- 2) Babur's father was from Taimur's family, a Turk who was from Tatar dynasty.
- 3) Babur's mother was from Changiz khan's family who was a Mongol.
- 4) Babur was very proud of being a Turk. He has mentioned it in his biography 'Tuzk-i-Babri'.
- 5) Babur was born on 14th February, 1483 at Farghana (فرغانہ).
- 6) Farghana is a valley in Uzbekistan.
- 7) Babur father name was Umer Shiekh Mirza.
- 8) Umer Shiekh Mirza was the ruler of small state of Farghana.
- 9) Babur was only 12 when his father died.
- 10) In 1504 AD Babur attacked Kabul and conquered it.
- 11) Babur fought battle against Rana Singha in khanwaha in 1527.
- 12) On the invitation of ruler of Punjab, Daulat khan Lodhi Babur invaded India.
- 13) After a decisive battle defeated Ibrahim Lodhi at Panipat on 21st April, 1526.
- 14) Ibrahim Lodhi was killed at Panipat on 21st April, 1526 battle.
- 15) Babur conquered Chindiri (چندی) in 1528.
- 16) Babur conquered Ghagara in 1529, and those battles were fought between Babur and Afghans.
- 17) The ruler of Mewar state was Rana Sangha (Sangram Singh) who also invited Babur to Attack India.
- 18) Babur full command over Persian and Turkish Language.
- 19) Babur ruled India for 4 year
- 20) Babur Died at the age of 47 on 26th December 1530.
- 21) Mughal is the modified form of the word Mangol, which is why Babur and his descendants were called Mughal.



Nasir-ud-Din Muhammad Humayun (نسیر الدین محمد ہمایون):

- 22) Nasir-ud-Din Muhammad Humayun was born on 6th March, 1508 in Kabul.
- 23) His father name was Zahir-ud-Din Muhammad Babur.
- 24) Nasir-ud-Din Muhammad Humayun was the elder son of Babur.
- 25) Humayun ascended the throne (تخت نشین ہوا) in Agra (آگرہ) in December 1530.
- 26) Humayun was defeated by Sher Shah Suri in the battles of Chaunsa (چاونسا) in 1539 and Qanauj (قنوج) in 1540.
- 27) During that time Humayun to take refuge (پناہ لینا) in Iran.
- 28) Humayun re-occupied the throne in Delhi for the 2nd time after 15 year exiled life (چارہاٹھ ماہ کی زندگی).
- 29) He slipped from the stairs of his library and died in 1556.



Sher Shah Suri's rise to power and Consolidation of his rule

(شیر شاہ سوری کا حصول اقتدار اور حکومت)

- 30) Sher Shah Suri grandfather name was Ibrahim Suri, basically from Afghanistan.
- 31) The real name of Sher Shah Suri was Farid Khan.
- 32) Sher Shah Suri was born in Behar (Sehram - سہرام) in 1486.
- 33) Sher Shah Suri father name was Hassan Khan and he was the Landlord (جواگیردار) of Sehram.
- 34) During the hunting (شکار) with the rulers of Behar he killed a lion and got the title of Sher Khan.
- 35) When he defeated Humayun and became the ruler of India he assumed the title of Sher Shah Suri.
- 36) Sher Shah Suri ruled India for only 5 year.
- 37) During the five year he conquered Mulwa, Sindh, Marwar and Mewar.
- 38) Raja Karat Singh of Kalinjer (کالیجر) refused to accept the authority of Sher Shah. So Sher Shah attacked Kalinjer in 1545 and conquered.
- 39) Sher Shah Suri died on 22nd May, 1545.
- 40) After Suri death his son Jalal Khan known as Islam Shah became the ruler.
- 41) Islam Shah carried his father work in his 8 years rule (1545-1553).
- 42) After Islam Shah Death the chieftain (چیف) from Suri family Adil Shah ascended to the throne but he was very lazy man. He hands over the power to minister Himur Bagal.
- 43) In 1555 Humayun again captured Indian and the Suri Dynasty ended. And the Mughal Dynasty starts again.



Exercise

- 44) Babur died in.....
 a) 1526 b) 1530 c) 1555 d) 1560
- 45) The Real name of Sher Shah Suri was.....
 a) Farid Khan b) Jameel Khan c) Aslam Khan d) Qasim Khan
- 46) The battle of Kunwaha was fought in.....
 a) 1527 b) 1555 c) 1556 d) 1560
- 47) Humayun died in.....
 a) 1554 b) 1555 c) 1556 d) 1558
- 48) Rana Sanga was the ruler of.....state.
 a) Kalinjer b) Mewar c) Deccan d) Kabul
- 49) During the Mughal period which one of the following traders first came to India?
 a) Portuguese b) Dutch c) Danish d) British
- 50) The tomb of Babur is located at.....
 a) Lahore b) Baghdad c) Istanbul d) Kabul
- 51) Babur Laid the foundation of Mughal empire in 1526 by defeating.....
 a) Rana Sanga b) Daulat Khan lodi c) Ibrahim Lodi d) Alauddin
- 52) When Akbar was young, his guardian was.....
 a) Abul Fazal b) Hemu c) Faizal d) Bairam
- 53) The Court language of Mughals was.....
 a) Persian b) Arabic c) Urdu d) Hindi
- 54) Who constructed Grand Trunk Road (GT Road) from Peshawar to Bengal?
 a) Akbar b) Sher Shah Suri c) Babur d) Ismail Khan
- 55) Sher Shah Suri built both sides of the roads inns every.....Koss.
 a) 8 b) 6 c) 4 d) 2
- 56) Where did Babur Die?
 a) Lahore b) Delhi c) Agra d) Kabul
- 57) The coin rupiya was first issued by.....
 a) Sher Shah Suri b) Akbar c) Alluddin d) None of these
- 58) Buland Darwaza is situated in.....
 a) Lucknow b) Daccan c) Fatehpur Sikri d) Delhi
- 59) Purana Qila was constructed during the reign of.....
 a) Akbar b) Sher Shah Suri c) Humayun d) Jahngir
- 60) Jalal Khan was the son of.....
 a) Akbar b) Jahngir c) Sher Shah Suri d) Babur
- 61) Who invited Babur for attack on India?
 a) Daulat khan Lodi b) Ibrahim Lodi c) Behlol Lodi d) None of these
- 62) Who wounded by an explosion of gunpowder?
 a) Daulat khan Lodi b) Behlol Lodi c) Jahngir d) Sher Shah

Noor-ud-Din Mohammad Akbar (نور الدین محمد اکبر):

Akbar was born on 15th October, 1542 in Amarkot (Sindh).

In 1555 Humayun captured Agra and Dehli.

Bairam Khan was appointed as Ataleeq (tutor) of Akbar.

When Akbar was 13 years old, Humayun died.

Akbar ascended the throne in 1556.

Akbar is considered the true founder of the Mughal Empire.

For the administration purpose Akbar divided the country into 15 provinces.

The advisor of Akbar was called "Naurathan" (نورتن).

Akbar divided his Empire into the following departments.

Akbar two sons Murad and Danial Died in their youth.

Akbar ruled India for fifty (50) years.

After ruling India for 50 years with dignity, he died in 1605 in Agra.

He is buried in Sikandaria near Agra.

**Noor-ud-Din Mohammad Jehangir (نور الدین محمد جہانگیر):**

Noor-ud-Din Mohammad Jehangir was the elder son of the Empire Akbar.

He was born in 1569.

His mother was Rajput.

His real name was Mohammad Sultan Saleem.

After the death of his father (Akbar) Saleem ascended the throne under the title of Noor-ud-Din Mohammad

Jehangir Badshah Ghazi in 1605.

Jehangir died in 1627, on the way back from Kashmir.

Jehangir buried in shahdara near Lahore.

Jehangir ruled for 22 years.

**Noor Jehan (نور جهان):**

The real name of Noor Jehan was Mehr-u-Nisa.

She was the daughter of Mirza Ghiyas Beg.

Mirza Ghiyas Beg came from Iran to India in Akbar period.

During the journey Noor Jehan was born in 1577 near Qandahar.

At the age of 17 Noor Jehan got married to Ali Kuli Istajol.

Ali Kuli Istajol known as Sher Afghan in the history.

After the death of Sher Afghan, Mehr-u-Nisa got married to Jehangir.

She remained an active ruler from 1611 to 1627.

Her brother name was Asif.

She is the inventor of Ittar-e-Gulab (Rose essence).



- 94) In the beginning she was titled Noor Mahal but later on her name was changed as Noor Jehan.
- 95) Noor Jahan built the tomb of her beloved husband Jehangir in Shahdara Lahore.
- 96) Noor Jahan also built a tomb in Agra in the memory of her father.

Shahab-ud-Din Shah Jehan Reign's (شہاب الدین شاہجہان کا دور حکومت)

- 97) Shah Jehan was the son of King Jehangir.
- 98) His real name was Khurram.
- 99) Shah Jehan was born in 1592 at Lahore.
- 100) Shah Jehan married Arjumand Bano, the Daughter of Asif Khan.
- 101) Arjumand Bano known as Queen Mumtaz Mahal in the history.
- 102) After the death of Jehangir on 4th February 1628, Shah Jehan ascended the throne with the name of Shah Jehan Badshah Ghazi.
- 103) The reigns of Shah Jehan is said to be the Golden Era of the Mughal Empire.
- 104) Shah Jehan was the king of 22 provinces.
- 105) The annual income of the provinces was 45 crore.
- 106) The total number of army was 440,000.
- 107) Shah Jehan had fixed Wednesday for justice.
- 108) Shah Jehan is called the king of architects.
- 109) Taj Mahal is the most beautiful building of the Agra.
- 110) Taj Mahal building is one of the seven Wonder of the world.
- 111) Taj Mahal was constructed in the memory of Mumtaz Mahal, on the river of Junna.
- 112) Taj Mahal was completed in 17 years.
- 113) Shah Jehan had four sons. His elder son Dara Shiko was the governor of Punjab, second Shuja of Bengal, Third Aurangzeb of Deccan and Fourth Murad was the governor of Gujrat.
- 114) Shah Jehan became seriously ill in 1657. So he chooses Dara for ruling and Dara starts ruling as the name of Shehinshah.
- 115) After some time a very brutal war was fought between brothers for ruling of country.
- 116) Aurangzeb defeated Dara and captured Agra and imprisoned Shah Jehan. Where he died in 1666.
- 117) Moti Masjid situated in Agra, Shalimar Bagh situated in Lahore, Lal Qila situated in Delhi, Nisht Bagh situated in Kashmir.



Aurangzeb Alamgir- the last Great Mughal King (اورنگ زیب عالمگیر - آخری عظیم مغل حکمران)

- 118) Aurangzeb Alamgir was born on 24th October 1618 near the border area of Daccan.
- 119) He was appointed the governor of Daccan in 1636.
- 120) In 1647 he was also appointed the governor of Gujrat.
- 121) After being victorious in the war of succession Aurangzeb ascended the throne in Delhi by the name of Muhay-ud-Din Mohammad Aurangzeb Badshah Ghazi in 1658.
- 122) Aurangzeb Alamgir ruled India for about 50 years and died on 21st February 1707 after Juma prayers.
- 123) According to his will, he was buried in Khuladabad near Daulatabad in the graveyard of Shlekh Burhan-ud-Din.
- 124) The famous book of Fiqah "Fatawa Alamgiri" was written in his supervision.



Exercise

- 125) At which place was Akbar ascended to the throne?
 a) Agra b) Kalanur c) Amarkot d) None of these
- 126) Who was defeated by Akbar in the 2nd Battle of Panipat?
 a) Maan Singh b) Himu c) Bairam Khan d) None of these
- 127) performed the coronation ceremony of Akbar in in Kalanur.
 a) Balram khan b) Abdul Fazal c) Faizi d) None of these
- 128) Who is considered the true founder of the mughal Empire?
 a) Babur b) Jehangir c) Shahab-ud-Din d) Akbar
- 129) For administration purpose Akbar divided the country into.....province.
 a) 5 b) 10 c) 15 d) 20
- 130) Akbar divided the land into.....kinds according to its fertility.
 a) 4 b) 5 c) 6 d) 7
- 131) Who abolished the system of enslaving the prisoners?
 a) Babur b) Akbar c) Shahab-ud-Din d) None of these
- 132) When Akbar introduce new religion "Din-i-Ilahi"?
 a) 1530 b) 1565 c) 1570 d) 1582
- 133) Akbar invited Khandesh, Ahmadnagar, Bejapur and Golkundah to accept his democracy. But whose one accepted the invitation?
 a) Khandesh b) Ahmadnagar c) Golkundah d) Bejapur
- 134) Which was the second capital of Akbar?
 a) Delhi b) Agra c) Fatehpur sikri d) Patna
- 135) Which of the following buildings at Fathpur Sikri is known as Ibadatkhana where Akbar used to hold religious discussions?
 a) Diwan-i-Aam b) Diwan-i-Khas c) Panch Mahal d) Jami Masjid

- 136) Akbar saw the Sea for the first time in his life at.....
 a) Calcutta b) Surat c) Madras d) Cambay
- 137) Baz Bahadur was a.....in the court of Akbar.
 a) Musician b) Painter c) Architect d) Soldier
- 138) In Akbar's regime.....was the military head.
 a) Sultan Ahmad b) Suri Moja c) Mir Khaas d) Mir Bakhshi
- 139) Who among the following rulers abolished Jiziya?
 a) Aurangzeb b) Balban c) Akbar d) Jahangir
- 140) The Mughal Emperor who discouraged "Sati" was.....
 a) Babur b) Humayun c) Jehangir d) Akbar
- 141) Who wrote Akbarnama?
 a) Akbar b) Bhagavan Das c) Abul Fazal d) Birbal
- 142) The city of Dhillika (Delhi) was founded by the.....
 a) Chauhans b) Tomars c) Pawars d) Pariharas
- 143) Under the Mughal rule the Chief Minister was known as.....
 a) Diwan b) Vakil c) Kazi d) Mansabdar
- 144) Under the Mughals the jizya was collected from.....
 a) Persians b) Muhammadans c) Hindus d) None of these
- 145) In the Mughal admistration, military recruitment had been looked after by the....
 a) Kotwal b) Wazir c) Diwan d) Bakhshi
- 146) Under the Mughal rule the main occupation of the people was.....
 a) Sea farming b) Agriculture c) working in mines d) None of these
- 147) Who was the last Mughal emperor?
 a) a) Babur b) Noor Jehan c) Bahadur Shah d) Akbar
- 148) What was the original name of Noor Jahan?
 a) Zeb-un-Nisa b) Fatima Begum c) Mehr-un-Nissa d) Jahanara
- 149) Noor Jahan was born in.....near Qandhar.
 a) 1577 b) 1580 c) 1585 d) 1590
- 150) Who was Noor Jahan's son-in-law?
 a) Kurram b) Nazim c) Abdul d) Shahrvan
- 151) At the age of 17 Noor Jahan got married to.....
 a) Aurangzeb b) Ali Kuli c) Jahangir d) None of these
- 152) The Mughal queen, whose name was inscribed on the coins and on all royal farmans as well as attached to the imperial signature was.....
 a) Jodha Bai b) Noor Jahan c) Mumtaz Mahal d) Ladli Begum
- 53) Which of the following Mughal buildings is said to possess the unique feature of being exactly equal in length and breadth?
 a) Agra Fort b) Buland Darwaza c) TajMahal d) Red Fort

- 154) Jahangir was born in the year.....
 a) 1559 b) 1659 c) 1769 d) 1869
- 155) Jahangir was the son of.....
 a) Babur b) Humayun c) Akbar d) Shah Jahan
- 156) The real name of Jahangir was.....
 a) Sultan Saleem b) Kaleem c) Noor Saleem d) None of these
- 157) Noor Jahan was wife of which Mughal Emperor?
 a) Akbar b) Aurangzeb c) Jahangir d) Shah Jahan
- 158) Who abolished capital punishment and banned narcotics?
 a) Jahangir b) Babur c) Humayun d) Akbar
- 159) Jahangir ruled for.....years.
 a) 10 b) 22 c) 32 d) 42
- 160) Which king hung the "Chain of Justice" outside his place?
 a) Akbar b) Jahangir c) Shah Jahan d) None of these
- 161) Shah Jahan real name was.....
 a) Kaleem b) Shahab-ud-Din c) Saleem d) Khurram
- 162) Shah Jahan was born in.....
 a) Lahore b) Delhi c) Mumbai d) Gujrat
- 163) Shah Jahan married Arjumand Bano, the daughter of.....
 a) Akbar b) Kuli khan c) Asif Khan d) Saleem Khan
- 164) Shah Jahan was the king of.....provinces.
 a) 12 b) 22 c) 26 d) 30
- 165) Shah Jahan had fixed.....for Justice.
 a) Wednesday b) Sunday c) Friday d) Monday
- 166) Shah Jahan total army was.....
 a) 330,000 b) 220,000 c) 400,000 d) 440,000
- 167) Shah Jahan had.....sons.
 a) 2 b) 3 c) 4 d) 5
- 168) Which king's reign is called the Golden Era of the Mughal Empire?
 a) Jahangir b) Shah Jahan c) Aurangzeb d) Akbar
- 169) Historian Abdul Hamid Lahori was in the court of.....
 a) Aurangzeb b) Akbar c) Shah Jahan d) Jahangir
- 170) Dara Shiko was the governor of.....
 a) Punjab b) Bengal c) Deccan d) Gujrat
- 171) Shuja was the governor of.....
 a) Punjab b) Bengal c) Deccan d) Gujrat
- 172) Aurangzeb captured Agra and imprisoned.....
 a) Babur b) Humayun c) Akbar d) Shah Jahan

- 173) Who had completed the annexation of Ahmadnagar?
 a) Jahangir b) Shahjahan c) Akbar d) Aurangzeb
- 174) Which Mughal ruler's reign has been described as the golden age of medieval art and architecture?
 a) Jahangir b) Babur c) Humayun d) Shah Jahan
- 175) The peacock throne was constructed by the Mughal Emperor.....
 a) Akbar b) Shah Jahan c) Jahangir d) Aurangzeb
- 176) Who built Red Fort?
 a) Humayun b) Akbar c) Shah Jahan d) Aurangzeb
- 177) In which of the following towns is "Moti Masjid" situated?
 a) Agra b) Jaipur c) Lahore d) Ahmadabad
- 178) Aurangzeb was born in the year.....
 a) 1612 b) 1618 c) 1624 d) 1628
- 179) Who among the following was also known as "Zinda Pir"?
 a) Akbar b) Jahangir c) Shahjahan- d) Aurangzeb
- 180) Aurangzeb was the son of.....
 a) Babur b) Humayun c) Akbar d) Shah Jahan
- 181) Aurangzeb died in the year.....
 a) 1760 b) 1707 c) 1764 d) 1700
- 182) Aurangzeb ruled India for about.....years.
 a) 50 b) 40 c) 30 d) 20
- 183) In.....Aurangzeb appointed the governor of Gujrat.
 a) 1645 b) 1647 c) 1649 d) 1651
- 184) Aurangzeb appointed his uncle Shayista khan as Governor of.....
 a) Kashmir b) Bengal c) Daccan d) Punjab
- 185) Which of these is not one of the titles adopted by Aurangzeb?
 a) Alamgir b) Padshah c) Sultan Sulaiman d) Ghazi
- 186) Aurangzeb put his father under house arrest in Agra Fort.
 a) Shah Jahan b) Humayun c) Bahadur Shah d) Akbar
- 187) Koh-i-noor diamond was presented to Aurangzeb by.....
 a) Mirkasim b) Mir Jumla c) Shivaji d) Shah Jahan
- 188) Where did Aurangzeb die?
 a) Pune b) Aurangabad c) Ahmadnagar d) Mumbai
- 189) Jats Started killing and plundering under the leadership of.....
 a) Gokal b) Shaikho c) Khosro d) Maidu
- 90) Aurangzeb abolished.....different taxes which were paid by the Muslims and Hindus.
 a) 50 b) 60 c) 70 d) 80
- 91) Who ordered Salaries for Muazins?
 a) Akbar b) Babur c) Humayun d) Aurangzeb

- 192) Akbar was the first Muslim ruler who tried to reconcile (مآجك) the differences between Muslim and Hindu.
- 193) When Shah Jehan took over charge of the Government, he tried to cleanse the empire from all unislamic belief and creeds. Muslim calls him the defender monarch of Islam (شهنشاه اسلام).
- 194) The founder of Sikh religion was Baba Guru Nanak.
- 195) Baba Guru Nanak was born in at Talwandi (Nankana) near Lahore in 1469 AD.
- 196) Baba Guru Nanak had two sons.
- 197) Baba Guru Nanak passed his last in Kartarpur and died there in 1539 AD.
- 198) In 1582 Akbar introduced a new religion by the name of Din-i-ilahi.
- 199) Din-i-ilahi was the combination of Islam, Christianity, and Hinduism.
- 200) Hazrat Mujadad Alif Sani Started Jihad against the new religion Din-i-ilahi.
- 201) Hazrat Mujadad Alif Sani died in 1624 and was buried in his native land Serhind.
- 202) Khwaja Abdul Samad was a great painter of the in the Akbar period.
- 203) Except Aurangzeb the entire Mughal king loved music.
- 204) Jugun Nath was a great musician in the reign of Shah Jehan.
- 205) The daughter of Babur, Gul Badan Beguum wrote "Humayun Nama".
- 206) The famous buildings of Babar are Jamiah Musjid and Kabul Bagh (Panipath).
- 207) Jehangir took interest in gardens and painting. Shalimar Bagh Lahore and Nishat Bagh Kashmir are the monuments of his region.
- 208) In history the name of Shah Jehan is called "the king of architecture".
- 209) Mughals ruled India from 1526 to 1857.
- 210) Babur wrote a magnificent history book by the name of "Tuzk-i-Baburi".
- 211) In the reign of Akbar, Abul Fazal wrote "Ain-i-Akbari" and "Akbar Nama".
- 212) In the reign of Akbar the number of provinces was 15. While in the reign of Aurangzeb the number reached to 21.
- 213) The Daughter of Aurangzeb, Zeb-u-Nisa was a great poet.
- 214) Mirza Abdul Qadar Baidal was also the great poet in the reign of Alamgir.

Exercise

- 215)Married the daughter of Malik Shah Mansoor Yosafzai due to his social prudence.
- a) Babur b) Akbar c) Jehangir d) Shah Jahan
- 216) Which Mughal king was called "Defender monarch of Islam"?
- a) Akbar b) Jehangir c) Shah Jahan d) Babur

- 217) According to Hindu people there was not much difference between Hinduism and Islam. that Hindu movement was called.....movement.
 a) Rakhti b) Jugat c) Lakhti d) **Bhakti**
- 218) The founder of Sikh religion was Baba Guru Nanak was born in.....
 a) **Nankana** b) Delhi c) Deccan d) Sindh
- 219) Baba Guru Nanak had.....sons.
 a) 8 b) 6 c) 4 d) **2**
- 220) In which year Akbar introduce new religion by the name of "Din-i-ilahi".
 a) 1580 b) **1582** c) 1584 d) 1586
- 221) Hazrat Mujadid Alif Sani died in.....
 a) 1620 b) 1622 c) **1624** d) 1626
- 222) Raja Maan singh, Birbal, Raja Baghwan Das are the famous poets of.....
 a) Baber's b) Humayun's c) **Akbar's** d) Jehngir
- 223) Who was an internationally acclaimed musician of Akbar's region?
 a) **Mian Taan San** b) Khanan-e-Khan c) Raja Maan d) Birbal
- 224) Who wrote "Humayun Nama"?
 a) Mumtaz Mahal b) **Gul Badan Begum** c) Noor Jahan d) Jehan Aara
- 225) Kabul Bagh was the famous building of which Mughal king?
 a) Akabar b) Humayun c) Jehangir d) **Bubar**
- 226) Who built the fort of Din Panah in Delhi?
 a) **Humayun** b) Babar c) Akbar d) Jehngir
- 227) Which among the following kings are called "the king of architecture"?
 a) Babar b) Humayun c) **Shah Jahan** d) Akbar
- 228) The famous buildings are Moti Masjid and Taj Mahal situated in.....
 a) Delhi b) **Agra** c) Lahore d) Deccan
- 229) In the reign of.....Badshahi Masjid in Lahore, Jamia Masjid in Delhi and Qila Lal Bagh were built.
 a) Babar b) Shah Jahan c) Humayun d) **Aurangzeb**
- 230) Mughal ruled India from.....
 a) **1526 to 1857** b) 1563 to 1757 c) 1626 to 1947 d) 1526 to 1957
- 231) Who wrote "Muntakhib-al-Tawarikh"?
 a) M.Kazim b) **Badiuani** c) Inayat Khan d) Abdul Hameed
- 232) Who wrote "Tuzk-i-Jehangiri" and "Akbar Nama"?
 a) Noor Jahan b) Akbar c) **Jehangir** d) Inayat Khan
- 233) Who wrote "Alamgir Nama"?
 a) Alamgir b) Inayat Khan c) Abdul Hameed d) **M.Kazim**
- 234)was minister for defence?
 a) **Bukhshi** b) Diwan c) Sadar-us-Sadoor d) Mir Saman
- 235) In the reign of Akbar the number of provinces was.....
 a) 22 b) **15** c) 13 d) 11

Bahadur Shah - I (بہادر شاہ اول):

- 236) Bahadur Shah was born in Burhanpur in 1643.
- 237) After the death of Aurangzeb, Bahadur Shah became the king in 1707.
- 238) The real name of Bahadur Shah was Outbuddin Muhammad Muazzam.
- 239) Known by the name of Shah Alum but he ruled the name of Bahdur.
- 240) Bahadur Shah was 64 years of age when he became the king.
- 241) Bahadur Shah fought against the Sikhs and after defeating they reached Lahore, where he died in 1712 at the age of 69.

Jahandar Shah (جہاندار):

- 242) Jahandar Shah was born in 1661.
- 243) After the death of his father Bahadur Shah, Jahandar Shah became the king in 1712.
- 244) He was a weak king and all the authority gave to the minister Zulfiqar Khan.

Farrukh Sayar (فرخ سیر):

- 245) When Farrukh Sayar ascended to the throne in 1713, he was 30 years of age.
- 246) Farrukh Sayar was the grand-son of Bahdur Shah.
- 247) Farrukh Sayar was a weak king and fond of luxuries.
- 248) He got help of Sayyed Brothers, i.e. Syed Hussain Ali and Syed Abdullah for ascending throne.
- 249) Syed brothers were all time conspiring against Farrukh Sayar.
- 250) In 1719 they imprisoned Farrukh Sayar and put him to death.

Rafi-u-Darajat (رفی الدراجات):

- 251) After killing Farrukh Sayar, the Syed Brothers made Rafi-u-Darajat as king in 1719.
- 252) In 1719 Syed Brothers dethroned (تخت سے اتار دیا) him.

Rafi-u-Daulah (Shah Jehan-2) (رفی الدولہ عرف شاہجہان دوم):

- 253) Rafi-u-Daulah was the elder brother of Rafi-u-Darajat.
- 254) He was also suffering from tuberculosis (تپ دلی).
- 255) Rafi-u-Daulah ruled from June to September 1719 and died in the same year.

Mohammad Shah (محمد شاہ):

- 256) After the death of Rafi-u-Daulah, Sayyed brothers made prince Nasir-ud-Din as a king of the title of Mohammad Shah.
- 257) Mohammad Shah 'wanted to get rid (ہٹانے) from Syed brothers and at last in 1722 he got rid of them.

Ahmad Shah (احمد شاه):

- 258) He ascended to the throne after the death of his father Mohammad Shah in 1748.
- 259) Ahmad Shah was born in 1625 in Lal Olla.
- 260) When Ahmad Shah Abdali attacked India for the 2nd time in 1751, Ahmad Shah came out to fight him.
- 261) Ahmad Shah got victory in that and conquered Punjab.
- 262) Ahmad Shah was dethroned (سزول) in 1754.

Alamgir-II (الامير الثاني):

- 263) When Ahmad Shah was removed from throne, the second son of Jehandar Shah Aziz-ud-Din was made the king.
- 264) Alamgir-II was a weak ruler. His relation was not good with minister Imad-ul-Maalk. He was put to death by Imad-ul-Malk in 1759.
- 265) Aurangzeb had three sons Muazzam, Azam and Kaam Bakhsh.
- 266) After the death of Aurangzeb his all sons were interested in becoming king and fought with each other.
- 267) Azam killed by Muazzam. And then Kaam Bakhsh was also injured and arrested after some time died.
- 268) Now Prince Muazzam Bahdur Shah-I, ascended the throne by the title of Shah Alum.
- 269) Hussain Ali and Abdullah were very famous for the used the Mughal King as a puppets.
- 270) During Mohammad shah period his mother to suggested to his son for ignoring the suggestion of Sayyed brothers. And appointed General Nizam-ul-Mulk to decrease the influence of sayyed bros.
- 271) At this time Nadir shah attacked on India.
- 272) Nadir shah was the ruler of Iran. Near Delhi the Mughal army fought against him but face defeated.
- 273) Nadir Shah is also known by the name of Nadir Ouli Balg.
- 274) Due to his intelligence some historians called to Nadir Shah "Napoleon of Iran" and some called him "Alexander II".
- 275) Nadir Shah became the king of Iran in 1736.
- 276) Kalhorra is a Sindhi tribe. They were basically from Arab.
- 277) Amir Fateh Ullah Abbasi is considered the real founder of Kalhorra family.
- 278) Amir Fateh Ullah founded kalhorra dynasty in Sindh, and ruled over Sindh from 1701 to 1782.

- 279) Amir Fateh Ullah Abbasi government was abolished by Amir Fateh Ali Khan Talpur in 1782.
- 280) Talpur is a tribe living in Punjab and Sindh.
- 281) The Talpur dynasty was abolished by General Charles James Napier of East India Company in the battle of Miani in 1843.
- 282) After the death of Aurangzeb, Bengal emerged as a new Independent state under the leadership of Ali Wardi Khan.
- 283) After the death of Ali Wardi Khan, Siraj-ud-Daulah became the ruler of Bengal in 1756. He was against the British.
- 284) So British made the nephew of Siraj-ud-Daulah, Mir-Jafar Khan as a tool and fought against Siraj-ud-Daulah in Plassey 1757.
- 285) Siraj-ud-Daulah was defeated in the battle and Mir-Jafar Khan appointed the Governor of Bengal.
- 286) After the death of Mir-Jafar Khan the British became the ruler of Bengal.
- 287) Oudh was a fertile province of the Mughal Empire. At that time of Mohammad Shah was the ruler of Oudh, Nawab Sadaat Ali announced independence.
- 288) The capital of Oudh was Lucknow, which was important for East India Company for military purposes.
- 289) Nawab Wajid Ali become the ruler but didn't control Oudh, British used the opportunity, occupied Lucknow.
- 290) In sixteenth century the European nations set out towards India.
- 291) In 1498, Vasco Da Gama discovered the Indian sea route.
- 292) The inhabitants of Holland are called Dutch.
- 293) Siraj-ud-Daulah was killed by Mir Jafar son Mirran.
- 294) In 1741 Dupleix became the governor of French occupied territories.

Exercise

- 295) After Aurangzeb.....became the ruler in 1707.
 a) Akbar II b) Bahadur Shah c) M. Shah d) None of these
- 296) Jahandar Shah Started very aggressive policy against.....
 a) Marhathas b) Jats c) Sikh d) British
- 297) Syyed Brothers made prince.....as a king by the name of M. Shah
 a) Saleem b) Nasir-ud-Din c) Rafi-ud-Din d) Jahandar
- 298) The important event of the reign of Muhammad Shah was the attack of..... on India.
 a) Ahmad Shah b) Nadir Shah c) Alamgir d) Akbar II
- 299) In.....a Portuguese Vasco De Gama discovered the India Sea route.
 a) 1496 b) 1498 c) 1599 d) 1605

- 300) Bahadur Shah-I was born in.....in 1643.
 a) Burhanpur b) Madras c) Gujrat d) Bengal
- 301) Qutbuddin was the real name of.....
 a) M.Shah b) Nasir-ud-Din c) Bahadur Shah d) Nadir Shah
- 302) Jahandar Shah became the king in.....
 a) 1710 b) 1712 c) 1714 d) 1716
- 303) Jahandar Shah Father name was.....
 a) Nawab Shah b) Muhammad Shah c) Bahadur Shah d) Shah Jahan
- 304) Farrukh Sayar was the.....of Bahdur Shah.
 a) Grand-son b) Father c) Brother d) Uncle
- 305) When Farrukh Sayar ascended to the throne in 1713, he was.....of age.
 a) 15 Years b) 20 Years c) 25 Years d) 30 Years
- 306) Who's among the following was very fond of luxuries life?
 a) Bahdur Shah b) Jahandar Shah c) Farrukh Sayar d) M.Shah
- 307) Which of the following died in Prison?
 a) Jahandar Shah b) Farrukh Sayar c) Ahmad Shah d) Alamgir
- 308) Rafi-u-Darajat became a king in.....
 a) 1719 b) 1721 c) 1723 d) 1725
- 309) Who is also known as Shah Jehan-II?
 a) Ahmad Shah b) Rafi-u-Daulah c) Rafi-u-Darajat d) Alamgir-II
- 310) Muhammad Shah is the Title of.....
 a) Jahandar Shah b) Nadir Shah c) Nasir-ud-Din d) Wardi Khan
- 311) Ahmad Shah was the son of.....
 a) M. Shah b) Nadir Shah c) Jahandar Shah d) Bahadur Shah
- 312) Ahmad Shah was born in.....
 a) 1615 b) 1620 c) 1623 d) 1625
- 313) Ahmad Shah dethroned in.....
 a) 1748 b) 1751 c) 1754 d) 1757
- 314) Aurangzeb had.....sons.
 a) 5 b) 3 c) 4 d) 6
- 315) Who killed Azam son of Aurangzeb?
 a) Muazzam b) Kaam Bukhsh c) Aurangzeb d) None of these
- 316) Nadir Shah was the ruler of.....
 a) India b) Afghanistan c) Uzbekistan d) Iran
- 317) Who is "Napoleon of Iran" of Iran?
 a) Ahmad Shah b) Muhammad Shah c) Nadar Shah d) Adil Shah
- 318) Talpur is a tribe living in Punjab and.....
 a) Sindh b) KPK c) Baluchistan d) Deccan
- 319) The Talpur defeated Kalhorra in the battle of Halani in.....
 a) 1780 b) 1782 c) 1784 d) 1786
- 320)was the fertile province of Mughal Empire.
 a) Deccan b) Bengal c) Delhi d) Oudh
- 321) In.....century the European nations set out towards India.
 a) 14th b) 15th c) 16th d) 17th

Shah Wali Ullah

- 322) The real name of Shah Wali Ullah was Shah Outbuddin Ahmad.
- 323) Shah Wali Ullah was born in the house of religious scholar Shah Abdul Raheem at Delhi in 1703.
- 324) Shah Wali Ullah memorized Quran by heart at the age of seven years.
- 325) In this time Mughal King Mohammad Shah Rangila was busy in luxuries.
- 326) So Shah Wali Ullah invited Ahmad shah through Hyderabad Deccan Nawab Nafech-ud-Daulah for attacked on India.

Ahmad Shah Abdali

- 327) Ahmad Shah Abdali was the confident Commander-in-Chief of Nadir Shah the king of Iran.
- 328) Iranian nobilities killed Nadir Shah due to his cruelty in 1747.
- 329) During the killing of Nadir Shah, Ahmad Shah established his own government in Qandahar.
- 330) Ahmad Shah Abdali remained king of Afghanistan from 1747 to 1773.
- 331) Ahmad Shah Abdali started attacked on India from 1748.
- 332) During the fifth Attacks on India, Ahmad Shah Abdali defeated the Marhathas at Panipat in 1761 and conquered Delhi.

Battle of Buxar

- 333) In 1764, the Battle of Buxar was fought between East India Company and the allied forces of Nawabs of Bengal, Oudh and Shah Alum-II, in Buxar, a region of Behar near Ganges. The British got victory in that war.
- 334) After the death Shah Alum-II his son Akbar-II became the ruler.
- 335) Bahadur Shah Zafar became the king after the death of his father Akbar-II in 1837. During his reign, The British established their rule all over India.
- 336) In September 1857, he surrounded to Hudson.
- 337) Bahadur Shah Zaffar was exiled on charges of treason and sent to Rangoon.
- 338) The Mughal Empire founded by Babur in 1526, came to an end in 1857.
- 339) After the defeat of Muslims and Bahadur Shah Zaffar in the war of independence, the British started ruling directly.
- 340) In Punjab Sikh kingdom was founded by Ranjit Sing.
- 341) Ranjit Singh ruled Punjab from 1801 to 1849.
- 342) Ranjit Singh was crowned in 1801.
- 343) Ranjit Singh was born in Gularanwala.
- 344) Gularanwala was the first capital of Punjab.
- 345) The British put an end to Sikh kingdom in 1849.

- 346) The pukhtoon state of Rohilkhand was founded by Daud Khan.
- 347) Daud Khan reached India with other pukhtoon tribes in 1705.
- 348) Najeeb-ud-Daulah was a resident of Swabi.
- 349) Najeeb-ud-Daulah called upon Ahmad Shah Abdali on the request of Shah Waliullah to attack India.
- 350) Najeeb-ud-Daulah participated with 40,000 Puktoon solders in the 3rd battle of Panipat.
- 351) In the 17th century the Marhathas got a strong leader in the shape of Shivaji who established an independent Marhata state in 1658.
- 352) Shivaji Died in 1689.
- 353) Haider Ali was the ruler of Deccan.
- 354) After some time he appointed in the army of Mysore. And then Raja give the whole authority to Haider Ali.
- 355) The first Battle of Mysore in 1768 between the Haider Ali and British.
- 356) The second Battle of Mysore in 1771 British came with 80,000 army but defeated by Haider Ali.
- 357) In 1782, Sultan Hider Ali Died and his son Fateh Ali (Tippo Sultan) became the ruler of the state.
- 358) The third Battle of Mysore fought in 1790, the British announced war against Tipu Sultan.
- 359) The forth Battle of Mysore started in 1799.
- 360) On 4th May, 1799 Tipu Sultan was martyred in the fort of Sarangapatam (سرنگاپٹم).

Muslims Revivalist Muslim (مسلمانوں کی آسامی تحریکیں)

Syed Ahmad Shaheed:

- 361) Syed Ahmad was born in Baraill in 1786.
- 362) Syed Ahmad got his early education from Shah Abdul Aziz.
- 363) At that time Sikh were the ruler of Punjab and treated with Muslims very cruelly and not given religious freedom.
- 364) Syed Ahmad went to Jihad on 1826. And fought 1st battle against Sikhs in Akora Khattak. In the battle Mujahidin got victory.
- 365) The 2nd battle Syed Ahmad fought against Ranjit Singh in Hazro. And established government in Peshawar.
- 366) Syed Ahmad fought against Sikhs and martyred in Balakot 1831.

Haji Shariat Ullah:

- 367) Haji Shariat Ullah was born in District Faridpur in 1768.
- 368) Haji Shariat Ullah started a movement, which is known as "Farazi Tehrik".

- 369) Haji Shariat Ullah went to Macca at the age of 18 to perform Hajj.
- 370) Haji Shariat Ullah spent 20 years in Arab.
- 371) He started a movement, which is known as "Farizi Tehrik".
- 372) Hyderabad was the 1st Indian state which got patronage of the British in 1798 by entering into the subsidiary alliance.
- 373) In 1843 the British occupied Sindh.
- 374) In 1761 Ahmad Shah Abdali conquered Punjab.
- 375) Ahmad Shah grand-son Shah Zaman was very pleased with Ranjeet Singh and appointed him the ruler of Lahore.
- 376) Ranjeet Singh captured Punjab and Kashmir and founded a strong Sikh government in 1801.
- 377) Ranjeet Singh died in 1839.
- 378) In 1845 the little son of Ranjeet Singh, Deleep Singh was crowned.
- 379) The wife name of Ranjeet Singh was Rani Chanda.
- 380) In 1848 British defeated Sikh and captured Punjab.
- 381) Sir Jhon Lawrence was appointed the first Chief Commissioner of Punjab.
- 382) The British used Bolan Pass to travel to Afghanistan.
- 383) Mehrab Khan was the ruler of Baluchistan.
- 384) The war of independence started from Bengal in 1857 and spread towards the north.

Exercise

- 385) Syed Ahmad Shaheed went to fight Jihad in.....
- a) 1826 b) 1786 c) 1919 d) 1935
- 386) At the time of Syed Ahmad Shaheed the ruler of Punjab was.....
- a) Guru Nanak b) Ranjeet Singh c) Raam Singh d) Bajy Singh
- 387) Haji Shariat Ullah was the founder of.....
- a) Ali-Garh b) Tehrik-i-Jihad c) Farazi Tehrik d) None of these
- 388) After the decline of Mughal..... was ruled by Kulhohra family.
- a) Sindh b) Punjab c) Deccan d) Gujrat
- 389) Oudh state was a..... of Mughal Empire.
- a) District b) Tehsil c) Province d) Tribe
- 390) In 1847 Nawab Wajid Ali Shah became the Nawab of.....
- a) Bengal b) Behar c) Gujrat d) Oudh
- 391) Ahmad Shah Abdali conquered Punjab in.....
- a) 1761 b) 1775 c) 1795 d) 1802
- 392) British occupied Sindh in.....
- a) 1835 b) 1843 c) 1847 d) 1851
- 393) The war of Independence started from..... in 1857.
- a) Delhi b) Gujrat c) Bengal d) Lahore
- 394) Mehrab khan was the ruler of.....
- a) Punjab b) Kabul c) Baluchistan d) KPK
- 395) Syed Ahmad khan martyred while fighting in..... in 1831.
- a) Kabul b) Gujrat c) Oudh d) Balakat

HISTORY

Class 8th

(ہسٹری)

Consolidation of the British Rule (برطانوی اقتدار کا استحکام)

Unit No: 1

- 1) In the sixteenth century the European nation adopted the policy of colonization.
- 2) The European nations including Holland (ہالینڈ), France (فرانس), England (برطانیہ), came to India as a traders.
- 3) The British established an organization "The East India Company" for trade purposes. And worked about 200 years for the settlement.
- 4) The Queen Elizabeth-I (ملکہ برطانیہ الزبتھ اول) approved the East India Company on 31 December 1600.
- 5) This company first setup in the Indian Cities of Madras (مدراش), and Bombay (بمبئی), in 1610 and 1611 respectively.
- 6) After the defeat of Nawab Halder Ali and Tipu Sultan, they rapidly made their position strong in Indo-Pak.
- 7) British occupied Sindh in 1843.
- 8) British occupation Punjab in 1849.
- 9) The State of Awadh (ریاست اودھ) was captured by them in 1856.
- 10) In 1857 the war fought between the British and Indian, the British won the War and occupied the whole of the India.
- 11) The first Act after East India Company is known as the Government of India Act (1858).
- 12) An Act of 1858 was passed and Lord Canning was appointed first Viceroy.
- 13) Allahabad Darbar was held on 1st November, 1858, wherein the Governor General Canning read out the proclamation (اعلان) of Queen Victoria's.
- 14) All the points of proclamation (اعلان) of Queen Victoria's show the positive way for the Indian Peoples.
- 15) This proclamation (اعلان) of British Crown (ملکہ برطانیہ) was a land mark in the political history of Indian administration thru 1917.
- 6) The British Government ruled India for 90 years.

Bettani Series

Lord William Bentinck (1828 - 1835):

- 17) Carried out the social reforms like Prohibition of Sati (1829),
 18) Made English the Medium of higher education in the country (After the recommendations of Macaulay).
 19) Suppressed female infanticide and child sacrifice.
 20) Charter Act of 1833 was passed; made him the first Governor General of India.

Charles Metcalfe (1835 - 1836):

- 21) Abolished all restrictions on vernacular press (called Liberator of the Press).

Lord Auckland (1836 - 1842):

- 22) The most important event of his reign was the First Afghan War, which proved to be a disaster for the English.

Lord Ellenborough (1842 - 1844):

Lord Hardinge (1844 - 1848):

Lord Dalhousie (1848 - 1856):

- 23) Opened the first Indian Railway in 1853 (from Bombay to Thane).
 24) Laid out the telegraph lines in 1853 (First was from Calcutta to Agra).
 25) Established the postal system on the modern lines.
 26) Started Engineering College at Roorkee.
 27) In 1854, "Wood's Dispatch" was passed, which provided for the properly articulated system of education from the primary school to the university.
 28) Remarriage of widows was legalized by Widow Remarriage Act, 1856.
 29) Lord Dalhousie (لارڈ دلہاؤسی) founded public work department in 1854.
 30) In Lord Dalhousie period Grand Truck Road (GT Road) from Calcutta to Peshawar was completed.

Lord Canning (1858-1862) (لارڈ کیننگ)

- 31) The last Governor General and the first Viceroy.
 32) Canning wrote to England "My present policy is based on mercy without any weakness. It will not affect the government supremacy".
 33) Lord Canning took notice and passed an Act for poor peasants to support in 1859.
 34) The Universities of Calcutta, Bombay and Madras were established in 1857.

Lord Elgin (1862-1863) (لارڈ ایلیگن)

- 35) Lord Elgin continued policies of Canning during his short government period.
 36) Elgin adopted the policy of peace and cooperation.
 37) He held several Darbars at Agra, Banaras, Kanpur, and Ambala with the aim to remove misperception between the government and the Indian states.

Lord Lawrence (1864-1869) (لارڈ لارنس)

- 38) Lord Lawrence was chief Commissioner of Punjab before Viceroy of India.
 39) Lord Lawrence paid special attention to the farmers.
 40) During his period Canals and railway line was constructed.
 41) High Courts were established at Calcutta, Bombay and Madras in 1865.
 42) Expanded canal works and railways.
 43) Created the Indian Forest department.

Lord Mayo (1869-1872) (سردار)

- 44) Lord Mayo was the Viceroy of India from 1869 to 1872.
 45) He established friendly relations with the princely states.
 46) He founded a college in Almer for the children of princely rulers.
 47) Lord Mayo increased income tax and imposed duty on salt.
 48) Lord Mayo established agriculture department.
 49) He established a Network of Canals, roads, and railway lines for economic development.
 50) For the first time in Indian history, a census was held in 1871.

Lord Northbrook (1872-1876) (سردار)

- 51) Gladstone appointed him viceroy of India 1872-1876.
 52) Lord Northbrook acted upon the policy of previous rulers.
 53) In his time, there was a famine (قحط) like situation in Bihar and Bengal.
 54) He reduced taxes.

Lord Lytton (1876-1880) (سردار)

- 55) Lord Lytton ruled from 1876 to 1880.
 56) A Famine Commission was set up to control famine situation.
 57) He developed trade.
 58) Civil service system was introduced and decided that the Indians might be given government services.
 59) Free trade policy was adopted during Lord Lytton's period.

Lord Ripon (1880 - 1884):

- 60) Liberal person, who sympathized with Indians.
 61) Passed the local self- government Act (1882)
 62) Took steps to improve primary & secondary education (on William Hunter Commission's recommendations).
 63) In 1881 Lord Ripon approved factory Act, according to which the working time was limited to 9 hours for the children.
 64) Lord Ripon was made Viceroy in 1880.
 65) He stopped taxes and reduced taxes on salt.

Lord Dufferin (1884 - 1888):

- 66) Indian National Congress was formed during his tenure.

Lord Lansdowne (1888 - 1894):

- 67) Categorization of Civil Services into Imperial, Provincial and Subordinate.
 68) Indian Council Act of 1892 was passed.
 69) Appointment of Durand Commission to define the line between British India and Afghanistan.

Lord Elgin II (1894 - 1899):

- 70) Great famine of 1896 - 1897. Lyall Commission was appointed.

Lord Curzon (1899 - 1905):

- 71) Passed the Indian Universities Act (1904) in which official control over the Universities was increased.

Gollani Series

- 72) Partitioned Bengal (October 16, 1905) 1. Bengal 2. East Bengal & Assam.
 73) Passed the Indian Coinage and Paper Currency Act (1899) and put India on a gold standard.

Lord Minto (1905 - 1910):

- 74) The Indian Council Act of 1909 or the Morley - Minto Reforms was passed.
 75) Extremists like Lala Laipat Rai and Ajit Singh (in May, 1907) and Bal Gangadhar Tilak (in July, 1908) were sent to Mandalay jail in Burma.

Lord Hardinge (1910 - 1916):

- 76) Partition of Bengal was cancelled (1911).
 77) Capital shifted from Calcutta to Delhi (1911).

Lord Chelmsford (1916 - 1921):

- 78) The government of India Act in 1919 (Montague - Chelmsford reforms) was passed.

Non-Cooperation Movement.

- 79) An Indian Sir S.P. Sinha was appointed the Governor of Bengal.
 80) A Women's university was founded at Poona in 1916.
 81) Saddler Commission was appointed in 1917 to envisage new educational policy.

Lord Reading (1921 - 1926):

- 82) Formation of Swaraj Party.
 83) Vishwa Bharati University started functioning in 1922.
 84) Kakory Train Robbery on Aug 9, 1925.

Lord Irwin (1926 - 1931):

- 85) Simon Commission visited India in 1928.
 86) Congress passed the Indian Resolution in 1929.
 87) Civil Disobedience Movement in 1930.
 88) First Round Table Conference held in England in 1930.

Lord Willington (1931 - 1936):

- 89) Second Round Table conference in London in 1931.
 90) Third Round Table conference in 1932.
 91) Government of India Act (1935) was passed.

Lord Linlithgow (1936 - 1944):

- 92) Outbreak of World War II in 1939.
 93) Cripps Mission in 1942.
 94) Quit India Movement (August 8, 1942).

Lord Wavell (1944 - 1947):

- 95) Arranged the Shimla Conference on June 25, 1945 with Indian National Congress and Muslim League failed.
 96) First meeting of the constituent assembly was held on Dec. 9, 1946.

Lord Mountbatten (Mar. 1947 - Aug. 1947):

- 97) Partition of India decided by the June 3 Plan.
 98) Indian Independence Act passed by the British parliament on July 4, 1947, by which Pakistan and India became independent on August 14 and 15, 1947.

British Education Policy (انگریزوں کی تعلیمی حکمت عملی)

- 100) The British education policy in India was adopted in the light of Macaulay's Minutes (1836-1837) and Wood Dispatch (1854).
- 101) In 1811, Lord Mayo presented proposals to establish new educational institutions and improve the existing institutions.
- 102) A clause was added in the act of 1813 and decided 1 lac rupees are allocated for the promotion of education.
- 103) In 1818, a Christian bishop established an educational institution at Calcutta.
- 104) Elphinstone (ایلفینسٹون) established a collage at Bombay in 1824.
- 105) Elphinstone established a school at Puna in 1833 to educate the upper class of Indians in English.
- 106) Hunter Commission: Lord Ripon established a commission to review Wood's recommendation.
- 107) University act 1904: Lord Curzon appointed a commission to make universities more efficient.
- 108) In the 1919 and 1935 Acts, education departments were handed over to ministers.

Indian Council Act 1861: (انڈیا کونسل ایکٹ ۱۸۶۱):

- 109) Indian Council Act was passed in 1861.
- 110) The Viceroy was empowered in this Act and the number of members of the Legislative council was increased and the Indians were given representation in it.
- 111) The councils were established in Madras and Bombay too.

India Council Act 1892: (انڈیا کونسل ایکٹ ۱۸۹۲):

- 112) According to this Act, the number of the local people was increased in the legislative council (قانون ساز کونسلوں).
- 113) Efforts were made to present electoral system in a better way.

The government of India Act 1909: (قانون حکومت انڈیا ۱۹۰۹):

- 114) It was named as Minto Morley (منٹو مارلی) Reforms because it was constructed by the viceroy of India, Lord Minto.
- 115) Muslims were given the right of separate electorate in this act.
- 116) S.P Sinha was the first Indian to join Executive Council.

The Government of India Act 1919: (قانون حکومت انڈیا ۱۹۱۹):

- 117) It is also called Montagu-Chelmsford reforms (مانٹاگو-چیمس فورڈ).
- 118) In the center two legislative bodies came in to existence.
- 119) Sikhs were also given the right of separate electorate.
- 120) 70% members of provisional councils were to be elected by the people.

Bedant Series

Exercise

- 121) Who was the first Governor General of India?
 a) Hastings b) William Bentinck c) Lord Dalhousie d) Lord Canning
- 122) Who was the first Viceroy of India was.....
 a) Lord Canning b) Lord Harding's c) Lard Dalhousie d) Lord Elgin
- 123) The British Governor General and Viceroy who served for the longest period in India was.....
 a) Lord Irwin b) Lard Dalhousie c) Lord Curzon d) Linlithgow
- 124) When the East India Company was formed, the Mughal emperor in India was...
 a) Jahangir b) Humayun c) Aurangzeb d) Akbar
- 125) The British India Society was formed in.....
 a) 1832 b) 1833 c) 1839 d) 1845
- 126) The Vernacular Act was repealed by.....
 a) Lord Ripon b) Lord Lytton c) Lord William d) Gladstone
- 127) By which Charter Act, the East India Company's monopoly of Trade with China come to an end?
 a) Charter Act 1793 b) Charter Act 1813 c) Charter Act 1833 d) None of these
- 128) The Treaty between Ranjit Singh and the British was signed at.....
 a) Allahabad b) Amritsar c) Kashmir d) Agra
- 129) When the East India company came into existence, England was ruled by the...
 a) Normans b) Hanoverians c) Tudors d) Stuarts
- 130)the viceroy of India decided to partition Bengal for administration purposes, creating a new province of East Bengal and Assam, with a population of 31 million people and with its capital at Dhaka.
 a) Lord Curzon b) Lord Ripon c) Lord Hastings d) Wellesley
- 131) Indian Mutiny began in.....
 a) 1557 b) 1657 c) 1857 d) 1957
- 132) The capital of British India was transferred from Calcutta to Delhi in the year...
 a) 1911 b) 1912 c) 1925 d) 1935
- 133) The Transfer of Government from the 'Company' to the 'Crown' was pronounced by Lord Canning (November 1, 1858) at.....
 a) Calcutta b) Delhi c) Patna d) Allahabad
- 134) During colonial period, British capital was mainly invested in.....
 a) Infrastructure b) Industry c) Agriculture d) Services
- 135) During the period of which Governor General Viceroy was the Indian Civil Service introduce?
 a) Dalhousie b) Curzon c) Bentinck d) Cornwallis
- 136) Pakistan became independent during the vice royalty of.....

- 137) The process of the introduction of education in English had been initiated in India by Lord.....
 a) Mountbatten b) Wellesley c) Wavell d) Bentinck
- 138) When the East India Company was established India was ruled by.....
 a) Curzon b) Bentinck c) Hastings d) Macaulay
- 139) Who was the Viceroy at the time of Quit India Movement?
 a) Gupta b) Mughal c) Mauryan d) Sunga
- 140) Warren Hastings was appointed as the Governor of.....in 1772?
 a) Lord Irwin b) Linlithgow c) Lord Wavell d) Mountbatten
- 141) In which year was the title of Governor general changed to that of the Viceroy?
 a) 1858 b) Madras c) Bombay d) Delhi
- 142) Lord Cornwallis had introduced the.....land tenure system.
 a) Ryotwari b) Mahalwari c) 1878 d) 1885
- 143) When were Morley-Minto reforms taken place?
 a) 1905 b) 1861 c) Inamdari d) Zamindari
- 144) Which of the following British Prime Minister headed the first Round Table Conference in London?
 a) Churchill b) 1909 c) 1919 d) 1857
- 145) The Hindu Widows remarriage Act.....
 a) 1856 b) Ramsay McDonald c) Chamberlain d) Disraeli
- 146) The first Indian Governor of British Province (Bihar) in India was.....
 a) 1856 b) 1858 c) 1865 d) 1946
- 147) Charles Wood's Dispatch.....
 a) VJ Patel b) Shoukat Hayat c) SP Sinha d) Hari Singh
- 148) Robert Clive, the Governor General of the.....
 a) 1545 b) 1665 c) 1713 d) 1854
- 149) Who established the Sadr-Di-wani adalat during the British East India Company rule?
 a) Dutch b) French c) British d) Portuguese
- 150) Who introduce the English education in India?
 a) Hastings b) Wellesley c) Dalhousie d) Cornwallis
- 151) Telegraphs were introduced in India in.....
 a) Lord Ripon b) Lord Minto c) Hastings d) Bentinck
- 152) What was the period of Lord Dalhousie as Governor General?
 a) 1822 b) 1853 c) 1876 d) 1902
- 153) Who introduced Postal system in India?
 a) 1856-1876 b) 1845-1866 c) 1848-1856 d) 1859-1866
- a) Bentinck b) Cornwallis c) Hastings d) Dalhousie

- 150) Who was the Governor General fought in Forth Mysore War with Tipu Sultan?
 a) Lord Minto b) Lord Ripon c) Lord Wellesley d) Lord Hastings
- 151) Who started Fort William College at Calcutta?
 a) Cornwallis b) Lord Wellesley c) William Bentinck d) Hastings
- 152) What was the period of William Bentinck as Governor General of India?
 a) 1800-1810 b) 1805-1832 c) 1809-1822 d) 1828-1835
- 153) The Governor General who introduced regional languages in courts?
 a) Lord Hastings b) Lord Canning c) William Bentinck d) Hardinge
- 154) Railways were introduced in India in.....
 a) 1821 b) 1853 c) 1823 d) 1850
- 155) What was the period of Warren Hastings as Governor General of Bengal?
 a) 1773-1786 b) 1756-1782 c) 1759-1767 d) 1766-1778
- 156) Warren Hasting was made Governor General of Bengal in
 a) 1723 b) 1734 c) 1773 d) 1792
- 157) The judicial system introduced by Cornwallis was called
 a) Judicial code b) Cornwallis code c) Equity code d) Wavell code
- 158) The Governor General who fought with Tipu Sultan in Third Mysore War
 a) Cornwallis b) Lord Hastings c) Warren Hastings d) Lord Curzon
- 159) During the whose Viceroyalty the first census of Indian took place
 a) Lord Ripon b) Mayo c) Lord Curzon d) Lord Minto
- 160) Universities were established in Calcutta, Madras and Bombay as per
 a) Hunter Report b) Macaulay Report c) Woods Despatch d) None of these
- 161) The first constitutional act of India is called, the Act of.....
 a) 1858 b) 1861 c) 1892 d) 1909
- 162)safe guarded the interest of peasants in Punjab.
 a) Lord Mayo b) Macaulay c) Lord Lawrence d) Lord Lytton
- 163) The British Government encouraged.....
 a) Religious b) Government c) Private d) Missionary
- 164) Muslims were given the right of Separate electorate in the Act.....
 a) 1909 b) 1882 c) 1861 d) 1919
- 165) Sikhs were given the right of Separate electorate in the Act.....
 a) 1909 b) 1882 c) 1861 d) 1919
- 166) To change the Indian mind set, Western type of.....was introduced.
 a) Life b) Education c) Career d) Industry
- 167) University Act passed in.....
 a) 1900 b) 1902 c) 1904 d) 1906
- 168) Lord Dalhousie established.....department in 1854.
 a) Health b) Foreign c) Public work d) Interior

Sir Syed Ahmad Khan and the Aligarh Movement (سید احمد خان اور تحریک علی گڑھ)

- 173) The British and Indians, especially the Muslims, fought a decisive war on different grounds which are called the War of Independence of 1857.
- 174) About 24 Muslim princes were hanged in November 1857 at Delhi.

Sir Syed Ahmad Khan (سید احمد خان):

- 175) Sir Syed Ahmad Khan was born on 17th October 1817 in Delhi.
- 176) Sir Syed Ahmad Khan Father name was Mir Muttaki (میر متقی).
- 177) Sir Syed Ahmad Khan Grand Father name was Khwaja Farid-ud-Din had remained an employee of East India Company.
- 178) Sir Syed Ahmad Khan was appointed as a Sub-Judge in 1841.
- 179) Sir Syed Ahmad Khan described the life of Muhammad (PBUH) in his book "Jilaul-Quloob Be Zikril-Mehboob" (جلا القلوب بذكر المحبوب).
- 180) In Delhi Sir Syed Ahmad Khan wrote his famous book "Asarul-Sanadeed".
- 181) Sir Syed Ahmad Khan wrote a magazine by the name of "Asbabe-Baghawat-e-Hind" and tried to remove the hatred from the hearts of the British.
- 182) Sir Syed Ahmad Khan established the first school at Muradabad in 1859.
- 183) He established a scientific society to translate books in to Urdu.
- 184) In 1864 Sir Syed Ahmad Khan was transfer to Aligarh.
- 185) The society published a newspaper (Aligarh institute Gazette) in March, 1866.
- 186) Committee Khwastgaran setup by Sir Syed Ahmad Khan in Banaras.
- 187) Sir Syed Ahmad Khan was the secretary of this committee.
- 188) The aim of the Khwastgaran committee to find the reason why Muslims are minimums in colleges and the committee conclusion is that Muslims should have their own colleges. So for this purpose Sir Syed Ahmad Khan set up another committee for collecting funds.
- 189) Muhammadan Anglo-Oriental School (M.A.O) was inaugurated in May, 1875.
- 190) The Governor Lord Northbrook donated 10,000 rupees to M.A.O school.
- 191) In M.A.O school there are 17 Teachers were appointed.
- 192) Molvi Samiullah took keen interest in the establishment of this M.O.A school.
- 193) After two years, the school was upgraded to college level.
- 194) The Governor General Lord Lytton laid the foundation stone on 8th January, 1877.
- 195) Syed Ahmad Khan set up Muhammadan Educational Conference in 1886 for the educational development of the Muslims of India.
- 196) Maulana Shibli and Mulana Hali through their poems encouraged the Muslims and create sense of honors among them.
- 197) Mohsinul Mulk and Mulavi Nazeer Ahmad through their speeches encouraged the Muslims and create sense of honors among them.
- 198) Syed Ahmad Khan opened an institution for orphans in Murad Abad.
- 199) Molvi Chiragh Ali, Mualana Aziz Ahmad, Shibli Naumani, Syed Ameer Ali, and many others writers were the offsprings of Sir Syed's Movement.
- 200) The Lahore resolution (الہ آباد قرارداد) of 23 March 1940 tried to represent Sir Syed and his thought as a goal.

- 201) The Two Nation Theory started by Sir Syed, Allama Iqbal's addressed Allahabad and Lahore resolution shaped the formation of Pakistan on 14th August, 1947.
- 202) After the Aligarh Syed Ahmad Khan established a Madrasa namely "Anjuman-i-Himayat-i-Islam" (انجمن حمایت اسلام) in September 1886.
- 203) For "Anjuman-i-Himayat-i-Islam" Munshi Chiragh-ud-Din started efforts, and Khalifa Hameed-ud-Din, Maulana Ghulamullah Qassori and Pir Shams-ud-Din were among the prominent founders.
- 204) Anjuman-i-Himayat-i-Islam established several Colleges in Lahore. (Two male, and one Female, a low college).
- 205) The king of Afghan Amir Habibullah Khan laid the foundation stone of Islamia College Lahore in 1907.
- 206) The personality who inspired by Sir Syed and started a movement for the elimination of through education backwardness of Sindh Muslims was Hassan Ali Effendi.
- 207) Hassan Ali Effendi had the foundation of "Sindh Madrassa-ul-Islam" in 1885 in Karachi.
- 208) Qaid-e-Azam Muhammad, Ali Jinnah also got his early Education from Sindh Madrassa-ul-Islam.
- 209) For the up gradation inauguration Sindh Madrassa-ul-Islam to college classes Qaid-e-Azam came in 1943.
- 210) In 1939 Qaid-e-Azam willed that his property might be given to Muslim University Aligarh, Sindh Madrassa-tul-Islam and Islamia College Peshawar.
- 211) The renowned (مشہور) political leader of N.W.F.P Sahibzada Abdul Qayyum Khan who was called "Sir Syed of Frontier" founded Dar-ul-uloom-i-Islamia 5 miles away from Peshawar.
- 212) The foundation stone was laid by famous khyber Pakhtunkhwa Mujahid Hiji Sahib of Torangzai in 1913.
- 213) The Quaid-e-Azam came to Peshawar thrice (3) and visited Islamia College every time.
- 214) The foundation of Devoband Madrassa was laid in a village of Deoband, district Saharanpur, Up (ضلع سہارن پور، گاؤں دیوبند)، in May 1866.
- 215) Mulana Zulfaqar Ali, Maulana Fazal-ur-Rehman, Maulana Rashid Ahmad Gangohi and Maulana Muhammad Qasim Nanotwi were the founders of Devoband Movement.
- 216) After Jamia Azhhar of Egypt (جامعہ الازہر)، Deoband was the second largest Islamic Educational Institute.
- 217) "Nadvat-ul-Ulema" (نصرت العلماء) founded in Lucknow in 1894. For the purpose of modern and religious both education.
- 218) Nadvat-ul-Ulema starting working in 1898.
- 219) Maulana Shibli Naumani and Syed Sulaiman Naqvi were associated with Nadvat-ul-Ulema.

Exercise

- 220) War of independence of fought in.....
 a) 1657 b) 1757 c) 1857 d) 1957
- 221) Sir Syed Ahmad Khan was born on.....
 a) 17th Oct 1817 b) 17th Oct 1717 c) 17th Oct 1617 d) 17th Oct 1917
- 222) Sir Syed Ahmad Khan Father name was.....
 a) Syed Jamal b) Mir Muttaki c) Mir Jafer d) Farid-ud-Din
- 223) Sir Syed Ahmad Khan was appointed as a Sub-Judge in.....
 a) 1838 b) 1839 c) 1840 d) 1841
- 224) Sir Syed was elevated to the position of Chief Judge in?
 a) 1846 b) 1849 c) 1851 d) 1853
- 225) Who wrote the book "Jilaul-Quloob Be Zikril-Mehboob" on the life of Muhammad (PBUH)?
 a) Allama Iqbal b) Sir Syed Ahmad c) Shibli Nomani d) Torangzai
- 226) In Delhi Sir Syed Ahmad Khan wrote his famous book.....
 a) Tarikh Hind b) BaghawateHind c) Asarul-Sanadeed d) Muslim world
- 227) Sir Syed Ahmad Khan wrote a.....by the name of "Asbabe-Baghawat-e-Hind".
 a) Magazine b) Newspaper c) Book d) None of these
- 228) Sir Syed Ahmad Khan wrote a....."Ahkam-i-Ta'am Ahle-Kitab" in which he tried to bring the Muslims and Christians closer together.
 a) Book b) Article c) Newspaper d) Magazine
- 229) Sir Syed Ahmad Khan wrote an interpretation of.....to brings those Muslims and the Britishers close together.
 a) Quran b) Bible c) Injeel d) Zaboor
- 230) Who wrote Loyal Muhammadans India?
 a) Salman b) Allama Iqbal c) Sir Syed Ahmad d) Wali Ullah
- 231) Sir Syed Ahmad Khan established the first school at.....
 a) Delhi b) Deccan c) Muradabad d) Mumbai
- 232) Sir Syed Ahmad Khan established the first school at Muradabad in.....
 a) 1859 b) 1872 c) 1890 d) 1902
- 233) In 1863 Sir Syed established a school in which city?
 a) Delhi b) Ghazipur c) Denapur d) Muradabad
- 234) In which year Sir Syed set up a Scientific Society at Ghazipur?
 a) 1820 b) 1832 c) 1852 d) 1864
- 235) The scientific society published a newspaper (Aligarh Institute Gazette) in March.
 a) 1851 b) 1857 c) 1861 d) 1866
- 236) Scientific society translated modern work from?
 a) Eng. to Persian b) English to Arabic c) English to Urdu d) Urdu to Eng.
- 237) Sir Syed stayed in England for how many years?
 a) 8 years b) 6 years c) 4 years d) 2 years
- 238) During his stay in England, Sir Syed Ahmad Khan closely watched which system of England?
 a) Religious b) Educational c) Political d) Social
- 239) Sir Syed Ahmad Khan set up a committee at.....

- 240) M.A.O school was inaugurated in May.....
 a) Banaras b) Delhi c) Mumbai d) Bengal
 a) 1865 b) 1872 c) 1875 d) 1882
- 241) In which city MAO high school was established?
 a) Ali Gharh b) Banaras c) Dhaka d) Delhi
- 242) Which Governor General donated 10,000 rupees?
 a) Lord Ripon b) Lawrence c) Lord Lytton d) Northbrook
- 243) In which year MAO school was upgraded to status of a college?
 a) 1872 b) 1877 c) 1882 d) 1890
- 244) MAO College was to provide education too?
 a) Muslims b) Non-Muslims c) Hindus d) Both a & b
- 245) In which year MAO College becomes University?
 a) 1902 b) 1912 c) 1920 d) 1923
- 246) Sir Syed Ahmad Khan performed his duty as a secretary of Muhammadan Educational conference for.....years.
 a) 10 b) 11 c) 12 d) 13
- 247) Muhammadan Educational conference helped in the development of.....language.
 a) Persian b) English c) Urdu d) Hindi
- 248) In Subcontinent two-nation theory was introduced by.....
 a) Quid Azam b) Allama Iqbal c) Sir Syed Ahmad d) Haji Shariat
- 249) The Lahore resolution of...tried to represent Sir Syed and Iqbal's thought as a goal.
 a) 23 Jan 1940 b) 23 March 1940 c) 27 March 1940 d) 23 Jun 1941
- 250) Sir Syed Ahmad Khan established a Madrasa namely "Anjuman-i-Himayat-i-Islam" in September.....
 a) 1886 b) 1888 c) 1890 d) 1894
- 251) Amir Habibullah Khan the Afghan king laid the foundation stone of Islamia College Lahore in.....
 a) 1901 b) 1903 c) 1905 d) 1907
- 252) The foundation Deoband Madrassa was laid in a village of Deoband district Saharanpur Uttar Pradesh in May.....
 a) 1862 b) 1866 c) 1870 d) 1875

Political Awakening in British India (برطانوی ہند میں سیاسی بیداری)

- 253) The first political party that was formed in the history of the Indo-Pak was India National Congress.
- 254) All India National Congress was founded by A.O. Hume, a retired English member of the Indian civil service in 1885.
- 255) The first meeting of Congress was held in Bombay in December, 1885.
- 256) India got independence through the efforts of Congress on 15 August, 1947.
- 257) Bengal was the largest province of India. The present day Bangladesh, Bihar and Orissa constituted Bengal.
- 258) Total area of past Bengal was 189000 square miles and its population consisted of 80 million.
- 259) The minister for Indian affairs approved the partition of Bengal on June, 1905.
- 260) East Bengal which consisted of Assam (آسام), Chittagong (چٹاگانگ), Mymensing (ممبسنج) and Dacca (دھاکہ) Division came in to being new province.
- 261) New Bengal total area was 106,540 square miles and its population was 31 million in which 18 million were Muslims.
- 262) The Congress starts Swadeshi movement (سودیشی تحریک) on 7 August 1905.
- 263) According to this movement British goods were boycotted. Hindu forces the British to withdraw from the partition of Bengal.
- 264) After the strong protest of Hindus the British king George V (جارج پنجم) came in to India in 1911 and announced the annulment (تسخیر) of the partition of Bengal.

Shimla Deputation (شملہ وفد):

- 265) A 35 members delegation headed by Sir Agha Khan left for Shimla to meet Viceroy Lord Minto on 1st October, 1906 for the purpose of solution of Muslims problems.

All India Muslim Leagues (آل انڈیا مسلم لیگ):

- 266) In 1906 the session of Muhammadan educational conference was convinced by Sir Saleem Ullah Khan in December 1906 in Dacca.
- 267) Quaid-e-Azam joined Muslim League in 1913.
- 268) When Quaid-e-Azam become member of Muslim League, then his efforts led to an agreement between Muslim League and the Congress in 1916 which is known as Luknow Pack (لیٹکنو پیکٹ).

Reshmi Rimal Movement:

- 69) Reshmi Rimal Movement was start on 1915.
- 70) Head shaikh-ul-Hind Mulana Mehmood-ul-Hussan.
- 71) Its head office opened in Kabul.
- 72) Maulana Mahmood-ul-Hassan planned to attack India with the help of Turkey and Germany from Afghanistan.
- 73) Maulana Obaidullah Sindhi made an agreement with Turkey and Afghanistan.

- 274) Reshmi Romal Movement agreement was written on a one-square yard silk Yellow cloth.
- 275) The date of Attack (19th February, 1917) on India was written on Reshmi Romal.
- 276) Due to Amir Habib Ullah Khan of Afghanistan the message on the silk sheet was apprehended.
- 277) Due to this movement Mulana Mehmood-ul-Hussan exiled to Malta.
- 278) In the mid- nineteenth century, a famous political thinker of Afghanistan Syed Jamaluddin Afghani started a movement of unity among the Muslims which was called "Islamic Unity".
- 279) The First World War started in 28 July 1914 and ended 11 November 1918.
- 280) Turkey, Germany, Austria, and Hungary were fighting against the Allied forces. And British led by the Allied forces, while the Muslims of India favored Turkey. And it was sure the Allied forces would win the war. The Muslims of India worried about the safety of the Islamic centers (Makkah, and Madina). The British also needed the help of the Indians. For this purpose the British made several promises about reforms in India after War. The Muslim leadership announced to support the British in the war conditionally.

Ottoman Caliphate (خلافتِ عثمانیہ):

- 281) It was the spiritual center for the Muslim of the world. The Muslims helped the British on the condition if the Turkey was defeated then the ottoman Caliphate would be kept intact. And protect all the holy places of the Muslims.
- 282) The British Prime Minister Lloyd George, consider this victory as the revenge of the defeat by Sultan Salahudin Ayubi.
- 283) In the war 8 million soldiers and 4 million civilians of India supported the British. After the war they began to neglect the conditions already accepted.

Khilafat Movement (تحریکِ خلافت):

- 284) M. Ali Jauhar started the Khilafat movement country wide in October 1919.
- 285) Congress Leader Mahatma Gandhi announced to support the movement.
- 286) A delegation meets the viceroy in January 1920 but failed.
- 287) Second delegation meets in March 1920 but again failed.
- 288) According to H.G Wells "Muhammad Ali Jauhar had a Napoleon's heart in his chest, a thunder tongue in his mouth, and the Macaulay's Pen in his hand".
- 289) Due to some reason the Khilafat Movement was failed.

Hijrat Movement (August 1920) (تحریکِ ہجرت)

- 290) Some Ulema declared India as Dar-ul-Harab (living in country against the religion). Thousands of family sold out their properties and left for Afghanistan in August 1920. The government of Afghanistan closed its border. The migrants return to their homes which resulted in death of thousands of people. The movement reached to end.

Civil Disobedience and Non-Cooperation Movement 1920-1922 (سازشائرم قواون كى حرىك)

- 291) Civil Disobedience and Non-Cooperation Movement were carried out jointly under the supervision of Mahatma Gandhi, and Muhammad Ali Jauhar in 1920.
- 292) The main Objective of the Shimla Deputation was to demand the separate electorate for Muslims.
- 293) Jamal-ud-Din Afghan had started Pan-Islamic movement from Afghanistan.
- 294) Quaid-e-Azam (R.A) was not in favor of Civil Disobedience movement of Gandhi.

Exercise

- 295) Mahatma Gandhi spearheaded.....in the early twentieth century.
a) Muslim League b) Khilafat Movement c) Hijrat Movement d) Congress
- 296) A proposal for the establishment of the All India Muslim League was presented by
a) Sir Syed b) Quaid-e-Azam c) Saleem Ullah Khan d) Allama Iqbal
- 297) The Ottoman Khilafat was the.....center of the Muslim world.
a) Spiritual b) Cultural c) Social d) Trade
- 298) Mahatma Gandhi was the fore bearer of.....
a) War b) Violence c) Non-Violence d) Peace
- 299) The Indian National Congress was formed in.....
a) 1980 b) 1981 c) 1984 d) 1985
- 300) The first president of India National Congress was.....
a) Womesh Chandra b) Gandhijee c) Bhopindra Nath d) Satyapal
- 301) The First World War started in.....and ended in 1918 AD.
a) 1913 b) 1914 c) 1915 d) 1916
- 302) The First World War ended in.....
a) 1916 b) 1917 c) 1918 d) 1919
- 303) Who started Non-Cooperation Movement during British India?
a) Gandhi b) Sir Syed c) Quaid-e-Azam d) None of these
- 304) Who was the viceroy of British India during Non-Cooperation Movement?
a) Lord Reading b) Lord Chelmsford c) Both a and b d) Only a
- 305) The credit of establishing All India Muslim League goes to.....
a) Allama Iqbal b) Saleem Ullah c) Mohsin-ul-Mulk d) None of these
- 306) The partition of Bengal was occurred on.....
a) Jan 12, 1905 b) October 16, 1905 c) March 5, 1907 d) July 4, 1906
- 307) Government of India Act came into effect in.....
a) 1911 b) 1913 c) 1916 d) 1919
- 308) The All India Muslim League was founded in.....
a) December 1906 b) Jan 1906 c) March 1909 d) July 1913
- 309) Who proposed the name of All India Muslim League?

- 100) Who was the first President of All India Muslim League?
 a) Zafar Ullah b) Abdul Rab Nishtar c) Muhammad Shafi d) Saleem Ullah
- 101) The partition of Bengal was annulled on.....
 a) Sir Agha Khan b) Waqar ul Mulk c) Saleem Ullah d) None of these
- 102) In December 1913, the annual session of Congress was held in.....
 a) 1909 b) 1907 c) 1910 d) 1911
- 103) Quaid-e-Azam joined All India Muslim League in.....
 a) Lahore b) Lacknow c) Dhaka d) Karachi
- 104) Shimla Deputation was headed by.....
 a) Saleem Ullah b) Aga Khan c) Liqat Ali Khan d) None of these
- 105) Lacknow Pact was signed between Congress and Muslim League in.....
 a) 1916 b) 1918 c) December 1913 d) March 1913
- 106) Reshmi Rumal Movement was started in.....
 a) 1911 b) 1913 c) 1914 d) 1915
- 107) What was the color of Reshmi Romal cloth in which agreements was written?
 a) Red b) Green c) Black d) Yellow
- 108) Who planned to attack on India.....
 a) Saleem Ullah b) Mohsin-ul-Mulk c) Mahmood-ul-Hassan d) Lord Reading
- 109) Who is known as the founder of Tehrik-e-Reshmi Romal (The silk letter Movement)?
 a) Qasim Nanotvi b) Mahmood-ul-Hassan c) Hussain Ahmad d) Shabir Ahmad
- 110) Which of the following country help to attack India?
 a) Germany b) Saudi Arabia c) China d) Labia
- 111) Which of the following also known as "Prisoner of Malta"?
 a) Shibli Nomani b) Shabir Ahmad c) Mahmood-ul-Hassan d) None of these
- 112) In which year Ulama issued fatwa on a religious verdict that India was Da-ul-Herb?
 a) 1919 b) 1923 c) 1927 d) 1929
- 113) In Hijrat Movement Muslims of India migrated to.....
 a) Iran b) Afghanistan c) China d) Turkey
- 114) Who started the "Islamic unity" movement?
 a) M.Ali Joher b) Obaid Ullah Sindhi c) Jamaluddin Afghani d) None of these
- 115) The British Prime Minister.....considered the First World War victory as the revenge of the defeat by Sultan Salahuddin Ayubi.
 a) Lord Ripon b) Lord Lytton c) Lord hasting d) Lord George
- 116) Ottoman Empire ended by.....Ataturk.
 a) Mustafa Kemal b) Jehan Zaib c) Lossi Amar d) None of these

Delhi Muslim Proposals 1927: (دہلی مسلم قرارداد)

- 327) During central Budget debate in the legislative assembly (مرکزی اسمبلی بجٹ پر بحث) in 1927 the Congress leadership especially Pundit Lawahar Lal Nehru met Quaid-e-Azam and proposed that Congress would accept all other demands if the Muslim withdraw their demand of separate electorate.
- 328) The All India Muslim League meeting was held in Delhi on 20th March, 1927 under the leadership of Quaid-e-Azam. He presents proposals called Delhi proposals.

Simon Commission 1927: (سائمن کمیشن)

- 329) Simon Commission was introduced in 1919, and decided that to send a commission to India after every ten year.
- 330) The British set of seven (7) members Commission under Sir John Simon.
- 331) There was no representation from India side in this commission. The Indian leaders named the commission "All White" because of all British members.
- 332) The congress and Muslim league boycotted the commission.
- 333) One group of the Muslim league headed Sir Muhammad Shafi supported the commission. Allama Iqbal is also among this group.
- 334) The Commission reached on February 1928 and visit whole India.
- 335) The commission presents a report of two section, and 800 pages.
- 336) The British government made this reports a base and introduced the Indian Act of 1935, which lasted till the independence of 1947.
- 337) The congress started the disobedient movement against the government and the government banned the congress.
- 338) Mahatma Gandhi and Nehru were arrested. The Muslim League remained natural.

Nehru Report 1928: (نہرو رپورٹ)

- 339) A British Minister Lord Birkenhead (لارڈ برکن ہیڈ) passed insulting remarks that the Indian parties were not able to present any proposal.
- 340) In the connection of insulting remarks the Indian political parties set up a committee of 9 members in 1928, called "Nehru Report".
- 1) Pundit Moti Lal Nehru represent congress
- 2) In Nehru Report shoib Qureshi and Ali Imam represent Muslim league.
- 3) The recommendations of Nehru report were presented in all parties' conference in August 1928 at Lucknow.

Jinnah's fourteen points 1929: (قائم مقام کے چودھویں نکات)

- 344) The report which was presented by Nehru for the further constitution of India was rejected by Muslim league.
- 345) The Quaid-e-Azam convened the Muslim league meeting in Delhi on 15th, March 1929.
- 346) The Annual session of the Muslim League was held at Allahabad in 1930, which was presided over by Allama Iqbal.
- 347) Allama Iqbal delivered his historical speech, in which Sir Syed's two nation Theory was explained and the Idea of Pakistan was presented.

Round Table Conference 1930-1932: (رول ٹیبل کانفرنس)

- 348) General Elections were held in Britain in June 1929.
- 349) In 1929 Election Ramsay Macdonald (ریچرڈ مکنڈولڈ) was elected a Prime minister.
- 350) Ramsay Macdonald to decide to invite all parties of India for Round Table Conference in London to reform in India.
- 351) The first Round Table conference was held on 12th November 1930 till 19th January 1931.
- 352) All the parties were represented except Congress.
- 353) The Second round Table conference was held in September to December, 1931.
- 354) Allama Iqbal and Mahatma Gandhi also participated in the second round table.
- 355) In this conference Gandhi claimed that the Congress should be recognized as the sole representative party of the Indian, people and India should be given complete independence.
- 356) The British did not agree to this demand so the conference failed.
- 357) The British Prime Minister announced the "Communal Award" on 4 August 1932 to solve communal problem in India.
- 358) The Third Round Table conference started on 17th November 1932 till 24th November 1932.
- 359) Third Round table Failed due to not participation of both parties.
- 360) NWFP were got the status of province in 1901. Prior it was the part of Punjab.
- 361) In 1939 Qazi Muhammad Esa established a branch of Muslim League of Baluchistan.
- 362) During the British period Sindh was a part of Bombay.
- 363) In the Indian Act of 1935, Sindh was declared as an Independent province.

The Government of India Act-1935: (قانون حکومت ہند)

364) The British government framed the government of India Act 1935 implemented it throughout India after being passed by British parliament.

365) In the Centre two houses of legislature were proposed.

366) The upper house was 'The Council of State' The total council was 260.

367) This consists of 156 members for British India and 104 for Princely States.

368) In 'Central legislative Council' (پارلیمنٹ) the total member 375.

369) This consists 250 were taken from the province and 125 from Indian states.

370) In the provinces, there was two Legislatures were established.

371) The lower House was known as 'Legislative Assembly' (قانون ساز اسمبلی).

372) The upper house was known as 'Legislative Council' (قانون ساز کونسل).

Reorganization of Muslim League 1936-1939: (مسلم لیگ کی تنظیم نو)

373) The period 1923-1934 can be called an era of hardships and decline for the Muslim League.

374) In this period the Muslim League was divided in two factions. One faction was led by the Quaid-e-Azam, the other one by Muhammad Shafi.

375) In 1934 Quaid-e-Azam united both the factions of the league and the united League elected Quaid-e-Azam as its president and Hafiz Hidayat Hussain its secretary.

376) Quaid-e-Azam visited India in 1936 and organized the party and established a parliamentary board of 54 members.

377) In October 1937 a meeting of the Muslim League was held at Lucknow and it was a historical meeting in the history of the Muslim League.

378) Maulana Mazhar-ud-Din gave Jinnah the title of 'Quaid-e-Azam' in 1937.

General Election 1937: (عام انتخابات ۱۹۳۷ء)

379) The provincial part of India Act 1935 was accepted by both parties.

380) Election of Provincial assemblies was held in February-March 1937 Under the Indian Act of 1935.

381) Congress formed governments in seven provinces of Madras, Bombay, and United province (UP), Central Province (CP), Bihar, Orissa and NWFP out of eleven provinces.

382) In Punjab Sir Sikandar Hayat, in Sindh Sir Ghulam Hussain Hidayat Ullah, in Bengal Maulavi Fazal Haq and in Assam Sir Muhammad Saad Ullah formed coalition (اتحاد) government.

383) There were 1585 seats of provisional assemblies in the election of 1937.

384) Congress won 715 seats.

385) Congress put its Muslims candidates in 58 constituencies but only 26 were successful.

386) The Muslim League won only 108 seats.

387) Bande Matram was taken from a biased Bengal novel.

Pirpur Report: (پیرپور رپورٹ)

- 888) The Muslim League set up an eight member committee to investigate the anti-Muslim policy of the congress government on 28th March 1938.
- 889) It was headed by Raja Syed Muhammad Mahdi of Pirpur.
- 890) After eight months the reports of eight provinces committee presented.

Sharif Report: (شریف رپورٹ)

- 891) In the province of Bihar Muslim League formed a committee for to investigate the unjust of congress with Muslims.
- 892) Mr. Sharif is the head of Committee and present report in March 1939.

Nawab Bahadur Kamal Yar Jang Report: (نواب کمال یار جنگ بہادر رپورٹ)

- 893) A committee was set up in All India Muslim Educational conference in Calcutta in 1938. The aim of committee was to check the education policies of Congress.
- 894) Nawab Bahadur Yar Jang was the head of the committee.
- 895) The committee in its report criticized Wardha Scheme.

End of congress Rules: (کانگریسی وزارتوں کا خاتمہ)

- 896) The Second World War started from 1939 and ended 1945.
- 897) The British declared War against Germany.
- 898) The British Government wants help from Indian political parties. But the congress is agreed if the British government fulfill the demand of congress. But government not agreed with the demand of congress.
- 899) As a result congress ministers resign from the post in November 1939.
- 900) With the resignation of the congress Ministers the Muslims expressed great pleasure and observed the day of Deliverance (يوم نجات) on 22nd December 1939.
- 901) Quaid-e-Azam demanded for the establishment of Royal Commission 1939.

Exercise

- 902) Simon Commission was welcomed with.....
- a) Stones b) Clothes c) Flags d) Sticks
- 903) Delhi Proposals were the best solution to eliminate.....differences.
- a) Sikh-Muslims b) Hindu-Muslims c) Christian-Hindu d) None of these
- 904) The Quaid-e-Azam presented his famous fourteen points in Response to.....
- a) Crips Mission b) Nehru Report c) Pirpur Report d) Sharif Report
- 905) Bande Matram was taken from the biased Bengali.....
- a) Newspaper b) Journal c) Novel d) Magazine
- 906) The Quaid-e-Azam announced to observe.....
- a) Dooms Day b) Deliverance Day c) Takbeer Day d) Thanks Day

Struggle for Pakistan (تھمیل پاکستان کے لیے جدوجہد)

Pakistan Resolution: (قرارداد پاکستان):

- 407) The name of Pakistan was proposed by Chaudhary Rehmat Ali in 1933.
- 408) Lahore resolution was presented by Maulvi Fazal-e-Haq (Lion of Bengal), the chief minister of Bengal.
- 409) Lahore resolution was the starting point for the establishment of Pakistan.
- 410) The annual session of All India Muslim League was held from 22nd March to 24th March, 1940 under the president of Quaid-e-Azam (R.A) at Minto Park, Lahore.

Cripps Mission: (کرپس مشن)

- 411) British government sent a mission to India on 22nd March 1942.
- 412) Head of the mission was Sir Stafford Cripps.
- 413) He meets the political parties. But both parties reject and Cripps mission failed.

Quit India Movement: (ہندوستان چھوڑو تحریک)

- 414) After the failure of the Cripps Mission, the Congress launched "Quit India" movement against the British in 1942.
- 415) Similarly Muslim league launched "Divide and quit" (ہندوستان کو تقسیم کرو۔ اور جاو) movement against the British.
- 416) Gandhi-Jinnah Talks began in Bombay on 19th September 1944 and continued till 24th September. But result of Gandhi-Jinnah negotiations failed.

Simla Conference (شملہ کانفرنس):

- 417) When the congress and Muslim League did not reach an agreement over constitutional reforms.
- 418) The Viceroy of India Lord Wavell convened a conference of political parties in Simla in June 1945.
- 419) The Chief Minister of Punjab Khizar Hayat Khan was loyal person of the British.

General Election 1945-1946: (عام انتخابات)

- 420) In Britain, the Labor Party, formed government as a result of its victory in the elections.
- 421) The Prime Minister, Lord Attlee (لارڈ اٹلی), declared that General elections would be held and a Legislative (دستور ساز مجلس) and Executive council (انتظامی کونسل) would be formed in the country.

Federal Election: (مرکزی انتخابات)

- 422) In December 1945 election for the Central legislative Assembly were held.
- 423) The Muslim grabbed all thirty seats in the Central Legislative which were allocated to them.
- 424) India national congress won 59 seats. European=8 independence=3 Total=102

Provincial Election: (صوبائی انتخابات)

- 425) Elections for the provincial assemblies were held in February 1946.
- 426) There were 495 seats for the Muslims in provinces and the Muslim League got 439 seats (Got 89% Seats).

Province	↑/Reserve seat for Muslims	Obtained	Province	↑/Reserve seat for Muslims	Obtained
Bengal	119	113	Punjab	86	79
Sindh	35	35	Orissa	4	4
NWFP	38	17	Bihar	40	34
Assam	34	31	Madras	29	29
Bombay	30	30	UP	66	54
CP	14	13	—	----	-----

Cabinet Mission Plan: (کابینہ مشن پلان)

- 427) The British government sent three cabinet ministers to India.
- 428) This mission Consisted of Sir Stafford Cripps, Lord Pathick Lawrence, AV Alexander.
- 429) This mission arrived at India on March 24, 1946 and discussed the issue with Viceroy. Delegation met with the responsible persons of the country. No one agreed to the division of subcontinent except Muslim league leaders. Therefore the mission invited four members from each party for negotiation.
- 430) Quai-e-Azam, Muhammad Ismail Khan, Ardar Abdur Rab Nishter and Liaquat Ali Khan participated on behalf of Muslim League.
- 431) Abdul Kalam Azad, Pandit Nehru, Sardar Patel and Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan participated on behalf of the congress.
- 432) The conference continued from 5th to 12th May, but the talks failed.

3rd June Plan 1947: (تین جون کا منصوبہ)

- 433) The British Prime Minister **Mr Attlee** (مسٹر اٹلی) declared that the British government wished to transfer the power to the Indians not later than **June, 1948**.
- 434) **Lord Mountbatten** was **appointed as Viceroy** of India. He reached on **22nd March 1947**.
- 435) **Mr V.P Menon** (وی۔ پی۔ مینن) the advisor to the Viceroy prepared the partition scheme in the light of these meetings which was approved by the British Cabinet.
- 436) The Plan was declared on the **3rd Jun** and is known as **3rd Jun Plan**.
- 437) The British parliament passed the "**Indian Independence Act**" on **18th July 1947**.
- 438) Under this Act **Pakistan** came into being on **14th August 1947**, and **India** on **15th August 1947**.

Role of Quaid-e-Azam in the Creation of Pakistan: (آزاد کی تھیلی میں آجما عظیم کا کردار)

- 439) Quai-e-Azam took part in the politics of the sub-continent on regular base since **1906**.
- 440) Quai-e-Azam was elected member of the legislative council for the Muslim constituency in **1910** at **Bombay**.
- 441) Quai-e-Azam joined **Muslim League** in **1913**.
- 442) In **1916** the "**Lucknow Pact**" was sign by the efforts of Quai-e-Azam.
- 443) Quai-e-Azam was the **first Governor General** of Pakistan.
- 444) When Pakistan came in to being the one personality of the Pakistan movement was **Jogindar Nath Mandal** (جوگندر ناتھ منڈل) who belong to **Bengal**.
- 445) **Mandal** represent **Hindus** in **Pakistan**.
- 446) After independence **Mandal** was appointed as **Low and Justice Minister**.
- 447) The season of Pakistan first Constituent assembly was held on **10th August 1947** and was **presided** over by **Jogindar Nath**.
- 448) **Cornelius** was highly educated and experienced.
- 449) After Independence **Cornelius** took the responsibility of **economic and monetary policy** of the country.

Grammar:

This term is derived from three different words:

Old French word: Grammarie/Grammaire

Latin word: Grammatical

Greek word: Grammaticus

Grammaire' Dramaire / grammatical/ grmmatikos and grammit: They all mean written letters or characters.

It is derived from a new Latin word grammit, which means written letters or a set of rules.

Definition:

"The system of rules that indicate how our thoughts can be expressed is called grammar".

"The particular analysis (study deeply) of the rules of a language is called grammar".

"The system or act of putting the right word in its' right place in a sentence is called grammar".

Grammar is one of the branches of linguistic that deals with **five components** of a language:

1) **Syntax:** (structure) It is the study of the rules that indicate how words and phrases are combined into meaningful sentences.

Ex: eat/ /grandmother/i/my

Ex: I eat, my grandmother.

Ex: My grandmother, I eat.

2) **Semantic:** is the study of rules that govern the meaning of our speech.

Ex: I eat my grandmother. Wrong

Ex: I eat, my grandmother. Right

Ex: She fails to have passed. Wrong. Meaningless

Ex: She seems to have cried. Right according to the meaning.

3) **Phonology:** is the study of the smallest sound unit called phonemes in a particular language or the study of vowels and consonants and their combination is called phonology.

Ex: She is close to my heart. /Kloos/

Ex: He closed the door. /klouzd/

Ex: Please, close the door. /klooz/

4) **Etymology:** is the study of the origin of a word.

Ex: Grammar is derived from Latin grammit.

Ex: The word noun is derived from The Latin word "noumen".

5) **Morphology:** is the scientific study of the structure and forms of words and phrases is called morphology. For Example: He goes. They go. You went. She has gone. I am going. Some basic terms of grammar:

Alphabet: It is made of two words. 1: alpha 2: bet.

"Alpha means sounded" and "bet means letters". So alphabet means sounded letters.

Alphabet = sounded letters

"A group of 26 letters arranged in a fixed order for writing a language is called Alphabet".

"A set of letters, symbols or characters that are arranged in a fixed order and it is used for writing language and representing the basic sounds of a language is called Alphabet".

Ex: a, b, c, d, e, f, g, h, i, j, k, l, m, n, o, p, q, r, s, t, u, v, w, x, y, z

An alphabets is wrong.

Alphabet letters = 26 letters in fixed orders.

Alphabet = 26 letters in a fixed and arranged order.

A, c, b, f, e, g, are letters but not alphabet letters because alphabet letters mean 26 letters in an arranged order.

Letter: a character that represents one or more of the sounds in a speech is called a letter. It is any of the members of the English alphabet that represents the basic sound in speech.
Ex: a, c, b, d, g, f, m, h, p, q, r, w, etc.

Word: It is the single unit of a language that has a meaning and can be written or spoken. It is a group of limited letters that can be written and spoken.
A meaningful sound or combination of a letter that is the unit of a language and it is made up of letter.

Ex: book, pen, in, at, etc.

Phrase: It is a group of words that may not have a subject or verb with no particular meaning sometimes. Sometimes, the phrase has a subject or sometimes a verb only. Both subject and verb don't come together. Some phrases have only subject and some phrases have the only verb, which is called verbal phrases. Structure:

- | | |
|------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 1) No subject, no verb | For Example: In the class, |
| 2) Subject but no verb | For Example: Her eyes on the table. |
| 3) No subject but verb | For Example: Goes to school. |

Clause: It is a group of words having a subject and a verb that forms a part of a sentence.
e.g: Because Ali is sick, he can't come today. (because Ali is sick,) is a clause and (he can't come today) is another clause. Ali is sick. (It is a sentence because it is an organized sentence with capitalization and punctuation) (Ali is sick) is clause because it doesn't have capitalization and punctuation)

Note: There is no need for capitalization and punctuation in the clause, but in a sentence capitalization and punctuation are important.

e.g.: He can't come today (clause)

Ex: He can't come today. (Sentence)

Ali is sick (clause)

Ex: Ali is sick. (Sentence)

Sentence: a group of words having a subject and a predicate and having a complete sense or meaning is called a sentence.

e.g.: Ali is from Afghanistan. (Ali is subject and is from Afghanistan is predicate)

Note: Predicate is a term that includes the verb and everything which comes after the verb is called a predicate.

Real definition: a part of a sentence that talks about the subject is called a predicate.
e.g.: He can't come today. (Sentence) Ali is sick. (Sentence)

Language is the systematic meaningful arrangement of symbols that represent an important cognitive (thinking) ability and one that is indispensable for communicating with others.

Complement

Everything that completes the meaning of a sentence is called a complement.

It only completes the meaning of a sentence.

It doesn't receive any action.

It can't be called an object.

Ex: Ali is a teacher. Complement

Ex: I have a car. Complement

Ex: She goes to school. Complement

Object a person or thing which suffers the result of an action is called an 'object'.

It completes the meaning of the sentence.

It receives the action performed by the subject.

It can be called a complement.

Ex: Ali eats an apple. Object or complement

Ex: I teach grammar. Object or complement

Parts of speech:

Parts of speech are made of two words:

Parts = means segments or sections.

Speech = means talking or conversation.

So Parts of Speech means sections of conversation.

Definition: It is one of the traditional classifications of words that form our speech.

Or: Words which are divided into 8 classes or groups according to their grammatical functions in a sentence is called Parts of Speech.

Ex: Ali drives fast. Adverb

Ex: Ali is observing fast. Noun

Ex: Ali is a fast driver. Adjective

Ex: Ali should fast once a year. Verb

Parts of speech:

A part of Speech is a traditional term that refers to the words that form the speech.

Or: Words that are divided into different groups or classes according to their grammatical functions in a sentence are called parts of speech.

Parts of Speech according to the sequence:

There are 8 parts of speech in English but divided into 2 kinds.

1: Noun

2: Pronoun

3: Adjective

4: Adverb

5: Verb

6: Conjunction

7: Preposition

8: Interjection

Parts of Speech according to kinds:

1.....: Open class elements

- 1: noun
- 2: verbs (very important)
- 3: adjective
- 4: adverb

- ex: beauty
- ex: beautify
- ex: beautiful
- ex: beautifully

They allow grammatical change.

2.....: Closed class elements:

- 5: Pronoun
- 6: Conjunction
- 7: Preposition
- 8: Interjection

- ex: he, she
- ex: but, and
- ex: in, above
- ex: wow, hurrah

They allow no grammatical change.

Noun:

It is derived from the Latin word "Nomen" which means "a name" or a "Naming words"

Noun is a word, phrase, or clause which is used to name the following:

- 1: person ex: Ali, Kamran
- 2: place ex: Lahore, Peshawar
- 3: thing ex: chair, pencil, bike
- 4: animal ex: cat, donkey, lion, dog
- 5: action ex: going, to go, to study
- 6: idea ex: knowledge, pain, honest
- 7: quality of mind ex: love, hate, like, dislike
- 8: title or occupation ex: teacher, doctor, nurse

Roots of Noun: There are four roots of the noun.

- 1) Case of a noun
- 2) Kinds of noun
- 3) Gender of noun
- 4) Number of the noun (singular and plural forms of noun)

There are two parts of a noun

- a) Animated nouns: they are those nouns that refer to living creators. Ex: Boy, dog, tree, cat, girl, etc.
- b) Non-animated Nouns: they are those nouns that refer to nonliving creators. Ex: Pen, chair, book, car, plastic, shoes etc.

Case of Noun

The Case of a noun shows the functions of a noun in a sentence and the Case of a noun shows where a noun is placed in a Sentence and what grammatical function it bears.

There are 10 cases of a noun:

- 1) Subjective case, nominative case
- 2) Objective case, accusative case
- 3) Subjective complement, as a verb of incomplete predicate
- 4) Oblique case, an object of a preposition
- 5) Vocative case, nominative of address
- 6) Genitive case, possessive case
- 7) The dative case, the indirect object of a verb
- 8) Objective complement
- 9) Appositive case, in opposition to a noun or pronoun
- 10) Accompaniment case or as a part of verbal

1) **Subjective case:** It is also called the nominative case. In this case, the noun is used as the subject of the verb or sentence.

Ex: The Table is old. Subjective case

Ex: Ali is a doctor. Subjective case

Ex: There goes the hero. Subjective case

Ex: Is the boy here? Subjective case

"Subject" the person or thing about whom we speak in a sentence is called the subject.

Or: A word or a person or thing about which a predicate talks in a sentence is the called subject.

Note: A noun doesn't need to come before a verb in the subjective case. It can also come after a verb, but noun should be the subject of a sentence in this case.

Ex: Is Ali smart?

2) **Objective Case, Accusative Case:** it is also called direct object of a verb.

In this case, a noun is used as the object of an action verb. Action is must here.

Ex: Ali plays cricket. Objective case

Ex: She eats a mango. Objective case

Ex: They write a letter. Objective case

Ex: We paint the class. Objective case

3) **The Complement of be:** It is also called subjective complement. It is used as a complement of "be". In this case, a noun is used after any form of "Be" to complete the meaning of the subject or sentence.

Ex: Ali is a doctor. Ali is "a doctor".

Ex: They had been robbers. They had been "robbers".

Note: In this case, a noun completes the meaning of the subject because of this it is called subjective complement.

4) **The object of a preposition:** It is also called the Oblique case.

In this case, the noun is placed after a preposition that is why it is also called object of preposition.

Ex: Ali is from Pakistan.

Ex: Chair is made of wood.

Ex: We go to school.

Ex: They are in the class.

"Definition of object" the receiver of an action or it may not receive the action is called object.

Kinds of object:

- a) **Affected object:** the object which receives the action is called affected object.
- b) **Non affected object:** the object which doesn't receive the action is called non affected object.

5) **Vocative Case:** it is also called **nominative** of address.
In this case, a noun is used before or after a sentence to point someone.

Kinds of Vocative Case:

- a) **Direct Vocative Case:** in this case, a noun is placed before a sentence.
Ex: Ali, bring me a glass of water. Ex: Najeeb, come here.
Ex: Usman, I need your car. Ex: My grandmother, I eat.
- b) **Indirect vocative case:** in this case, a noun is placed after a sentence.
Ex: Bring me a glass of water, Ali. Ex: Come here, Najeeb.
Ex: Be quick, boys. Ex: Polish my shoes, Aiysha.
Ex: I eat, my grandmother.

6) **Possessive case:** it is also called the genitive case.

In this case, a noun is used with ('s) and (s') with a noun to show ownership, possession and relationship.

's = singular noun, singular and plural irregular noun, names having no plural form to form plural form.

(s') = plural noun, with names of families.

Structure:

Noun + 'S + noun = singular noun

Noun + S' + noun = plural noun

Usage of ('S)

With singular noun and proper nouns:

Ex: This is Ali's car.

Ex: What is your father's name?

Ex: What was yesterday's lesson?

With singular and plural irregular nouns:

Ex: It is a child's toy.

Ex: They are children's toys.

Ex: She has worn a men's shirt.

Ex: She has worn a man's shirt.

'S', 'S apostrophe:

There are two places where we can use them.

I: With plural nouns.

Ex: It is a boys' hostel. **Right**

Ex: It is a boys's hostel. **Wrong**

Ex: That is the teachers' room. **Right one**

Ex: That is the teachers's room. **Wrong one**

Ex: He has bought girls' purse. **Right one**

Ex: He has bought girls's purse. **Wrong one**

With the names of families

Ex: We went to Afridis' wedding party last night. **Right one**

Ex: We went to Afridis's wedding party last night. **Wrong one**

Note: In this case, the noun with apostrophe s ('s) or S apostrophe (S'), functions as an adjective and modifies the noun after it comes.

Kinds of genitive or possessive case: it has two kinds.

1) a) **Separate genitive case:** in this case, each noun has (' S) or (S '). Ex: We went to Ali's and Ahmad's wedding party.

Ex: The prime minister visited the girls' and boys' schools.

2) b) **Combined Genitive Case:** in this case, only the second noun has (' S) or (S '). Ex:

We went to Ali and Ahmad's wedding party.
Ex: The prime minister visited the girls' and boys' schools.

2) **Dative Case:** It is also called the indirect object of a verb and it receives the direct object.

Note: This case has two structures:

1: sub + verb + noun + for, to + noun

Ex: She bought a car for Ali.

Ex: The teacher taught tenses to students. The teacher taught tenses to "students".

2: sub + verb + noun + noun

Ex: She bought Ali a car. She bought "Ali" a car.

Ex: The teacher taught students tenses. The teacher taught "students" tenses.

Note: If we want to search dative cases in a sentence so the objective case will be present in a sentence because, in this structure, there are two objects.

One direct object and second indirect object. The direct object will be in the objective case and the indirect object will be in the dative case.

Note: We have two verbs that are used only and only informal structure.

They are "ask and cost".

Ex: Kamran asked Ali a question. **Right**

Ex: Kamran asked a question form, Ali. **Wrong**

Ex: This trip will cost us 10000. **Right**

Ex: This trip will cost 10000 from us. **Wrong**

Ex: This trip will cost 10000 to us. **Wrong**

Ex: This trip will cost 10000 for us. **Wrong**

3) **Objective complement:** in this case, a noun is used as the complement for an object after a direct object to complete the meaning of an object.

Structure:

sub + verb + object + noun = this noun completes the meaning of an object.

Ex: We elected Ali our leader.

Ex: She called her father stepfather.

Ex: I consider you the hero.

Ex: Pakistan appointed Waqar Younus the chairman.

Ex: We want to select Imran Khan our PM.

Ex: I consider Mahmood my best friend.

4) **Appositive Case:** means a modifier of another noun. In this case, a noun is used before another noun to modify it.

Note: The appositive case is formed by changing adjective clauses to the adjective phrase.

Structure:

1) noun + , appositive , + verb + complement

Ex: Musharaf, the president, is speaking to nation

2: Appositive, + noun + verb + complement

Ex: The president, Musharaf is speaking to the nation.

Ex: Misbah, the captain, will retire soon.

Ex: The captain, Misbah will retire soon.

Ex: Misbah, the captain will retire soon.

Ex: The captain, Misbah, will retire soon.

Note: Original sentence as an adjective clause.

Ex: Musharaf, who is the president, is speaking to nation.

10) **Accompaniment case:** in this case, a noun is used after an adjective.

Ex: Ali is a smart boy.

Ex: Laila is a pretty girl.

Note: The difference between compound noun and accompaniment is that in accompaniment the adjective can be changed but the adjective in compound noun is fixed and very well known. Ex: Ali is our superman. (Compound noun)

Ex: Ali is a smart, kind, handsome, brave, and hardworking boy. (Accompaniment)

Kinds of a noun:

Nouns are divided into nine kinds.

1) **Proper noun:** is the name of a particular person, place, or thing.

Ex: I speak to Ali.

Ex: China is a large country.

Ex: It is the Holy Quran.

2) **Common noun:** a noun that is not the name of any particular person, place or thing is called a common noun. Or: It is the name of a common person, place, or thing.

Ex: It is a girls' college.

Ex: Ali, the principal is taking the class.

Ex: That is our school.

Ex: The chair is made of wood.

3) **Material noun:** is the name of a substance out of which other things can be made.

Ex: plastic, wood, paper, silk, cotton, iron, steel etc.

Ex: We use an iron to make different things. Ex: Magazines come only on Sundays.

4) **Concrete noun:** it is the name of something that can be seen or touched because it has an existing body. Ex: book, keys, pen, chair, fan, marker, copy, etc.

5) **Abstract noun:** is the name of something that can't be seen or touched, but it can be felt.

Ex: pain, love, hate, blowing air, gas, friendship, sadness, anger, honesty, modesty, dignity, happiness etc.

6) **Countable noun:** it is also called unit noun. It is the name of something which can be counted and divided into singular and plural.

Ex: There is a boy on the road.

Ex: There are many boys on the road.

Ex: class, classes, ten onions, seven rooms, etc.

7) **Non countable noun:** it is also called mass noun. It is the name of something which can't be counted and divided into singular and plural.

Ex: water, sugar, salt, air, honesty, money, advice, news, soil, honey, etc.

8) **Compound noun:** a noun + noun in which the first noun functions as an adjective and modifies the second noun is called a compound noun.

Or: It is the noun that is made of two or three parts. The first part functions as an adjective and modifies the second noun.

Ex: They are college students. (Right)

Ex: They are colleges student. (Wrong)

Note: In the plural form of the compound noun, we use s, es, ies with the second noun because the first noun functions as an adjective, and adjectives don't have plural forms.

Kinds of compound the noun: It has three kinds.

a) **Open compound noun:** in this kind, two nouns have spaces between them.

Ex: college bus, eye glass, bus stop, etc. They are two words nouns.

b) **Closed compound noun:** in this kind, two nouns have no spaces between them.

Ex: housewife, keyboard, homework, snowman, Facebook, etc. They are one-word nouns.

c) **Hyphenated compound noun:** in this kind, nouns have hyphens between them.

Ex: father-in-law, editor-in-chief, sister-in-law, commander in chief, maid of honor, the man of the match etc.

They have three parts separated by hyphens.

They are three-word nouns.

In this kind, the first noun should be changed to plural because we have to change the most important nouns to plural.

Ex: father in law, fathers in law, sisters in law, editors in chief, etc.

Formations of the compound noun:

Noun + noun: eye glasses, bus stop, keyboard, homework, housewife, grammar class, tea pot etc.

Adjective + noun: Longman, black magic, black water, loud speaker, gentle man, yellow fever, red bull, blackberry, etc.

Gerund + noun: Parking lot, driving school, frying pan, typing tutor, wedding hall, shopping mall, washing machine, etc.

Noun + gerund: Loud shading, match faxing, window shopping, hand writing, body building, zebra crossing, etc.

Noun + verb: Haircut, the sun set, temple run, candy crush, cat walk, milk shake, etc.

Verb + noun: Dance floor, love letter, type writer, work shop, watch man, fight club

Noun + preposition + noun: father in law, editor in chief, sister in law, maid of honor, a man of the match, etc.

ii) Collective noun: A noun that refers to a group or collection of persons, places, things, and animals is called a collective noun. **Or:** It is the name of the collection of people, animals, and things.

Collection of people: **Ex:** A team of players, an army of soldiers, a gang of thieves, a band of musicians, a panel of experts, a staff of employees, etc.

Collection of animals: a flock of birds, a hive of bees, a herd of sheep, an army of ants, a team of horses, a troop of lions, a kennel of dogs etc.

Collection of things: a library of books, a galaxy of stars, a basket of fruits, a forest of trees, a stack of wood, an album of pictures, etc.

Genders of a noun:

Gender: The word gender is derived from the Latin word "genus" which means "kind" or "sort".

Gender indicates whether a person or animal is male or female.

Kinds of gender:

a) **Masculine gender:** indicates that a person or animal is male. Ex: boy, father, man, lion, donkey, tiger, king, prince, brother, etc.

b) **Feminine gender:** indicates that a person or animal is female. Ex: girl, mother, woman, lioness, ass, tigress, queen, princess, sister, etc.

c) **Common gender:** indicates that a person or animal is both male and female. Ex: student, teacher, nurse, dancer, singer, pilot, parent, player, lawyer, dentist, flight attendant, soldier, writer, etc.

d) **Neuter gender:** indicates that a thing is neither male nor female.

Ex: chair, pen, table, blackboard, bus, copy, tree, picture, car, mobile, fan etc.

Note: Some grammarian says that the name of all those things which are weak or can be dominated by other things will be considered as female and the pronoun "she" will be used for them.

Ex: Titanic was a big ship. She sank in the ocean.

Ex: My father bought a new car. She is beautiful. This means the car is beautiful.

Note: For those things which are very strong will be considered as male and the pronoun "he" will be used for them.

Ex: Flood is a dangerous thing. He destroys many areas and crops.

Ex: It was earth quick yesterday. He demolished many houses.

Note: Allah is always considered as masculine and the pronoun "he" replaces the name of Allah but that "he" should be in the capital.

Ex: Allah (SWT) is the only one. He (SWT) is the creator of everything.

Number of nouns:

Indicates or shows that a person, place, or thing is singular or plural.

There are two kinds of numbers.

a) **Singular noun:** it indicates a singular person, place, or thing.

Boy, datum, fish, cello, ref, mouse, cactus, chef, foot, thesis, criterion, wife, basis, vita, baby etc.

b) **Plural noun:** indicates or shows plural persons, places, or things.

Ex: boys, data, criteria, cellos, vitae, chefs, babies, feet, fish, wives, refs, bases, cacti etc.

Singular Nouns and Plural Nouns

Noun (end in)	Plural	Example
Ends in Ch, sh, s, x, or z	Es	Box—boxes, bus—buses, prize—prizes
Ends in a vowel and y	S	Boy—boys, day—days, key—keys
Ends in a consonants and y	ies	Baby—babies, country—countries, spy—spies,
Ends in f	Ves	Loaf—loaves, thief—thieves,
Ends in o	S	Kangaroo—kangaroos, zero—zeros,
most nouns	S	Book—books, cup—cups,

Pronoun:

A pronoun is the combination of two words "pro" which means "for" and "noun" which means "name", so pronoun means for a noun.

The word pronoun is derived from a Latin word "pronomen" which means "for a noun".

Definition: A Pronoun is a word that is used instead of a noun to avoid its unnecessary repetition in a sentence is called pronoun.

Ex: Pronoun is word which is used to replace a noun or refer to a noun in our speech.

Ex: Ali is a good boy. He studies in my class and he is the only son of his father.

Note: Pronoun can also be used as antecedents.

Ex: He is my friend. (Replacing a noun)

Ex: He is our teacher. (Replacing a noun)

Ex: They are Ali and Ahmad. (Referring as the antecedent)

Ex: She is a nurse.

Ex: She is Laila.

Ex: He is Ali.

Ex: She is Laila.

Ex: They are Ahmad and Dawood.

Cases of pronouns:

Case: Shows where a pronoun is placed in a sentence and what grammatical function it performs.

A pronoun is commonly used in five cases:

Subjective case or nominative case: in this case, a pronoun is used before a verb. In this case, pronoun functions as a subject of a sentence.

Ex: He is studying. They go to school.

Objective or accusative case: in this case, a pronoun is used after the main verb and it receives the result of an action.

Ex: She slapped him. We love it. We beat them.

Oblique case or object of a preposition: in this case, a pronoun is placed after a preposition. Ex: This gift is for her.

Ex: He is talking with us.

Ex: She stayed with him.

Subjective complement: in this case, a pronoun is placed after any form of "be" to complete the meaning of a subject.

Ex: Open the door. It is me.

Indirect case or indirect object of a verb: in this case, a pronoun is used as the indirect object of a verb and it receives the direct object.

Ex: She bought a car for him.

Kinds of pronoun: There are twelve kinds of pronouns.

1) **Subject pronoun:** is a pronoun that is used to three persons.

First-person:

First-person singular (I),

Second-person:

Second person singular and plural (You)

Third-person:

Third-person singular (he), (she), (it)

Third-person plural (they)

2) **Objective pronoun:** is a pronoun that is used in the object case, and most often receives the action but not all the time.

Subject pronoun

I
We
You
They
He
She
It

object pronoun

me
us
you
them
him
her
it

Ex: She deceived me.

Ex: We beat them.

Ex: Mr. Fardin taught us.

Ex: Don't trust him.

Ex: She loves you.

Ex: I don't like her.

3) **Demonstrative pronoun:** is a pronoun that points out a near or far person or persons, thing or things, and place or places.

This for near singular

These for near plural

That for far singular

Those for far plural

Such used for all the above four

Note: Noun should not be used after them or they will become a demonstrative adjective.

Ex: This notebook.

Ex: Those are stores.

Ex: These are markers.

Ex: Such is a table.

Ex: That is a wall fan.

Ex: Such are tables

4) **Interrogative pronoun:** is a pronoun that is used to ask a question that needs complete answers. Who

Whom

What + verb

Whose

Which

Ex: Who is your grammar teacher?

Ex: What does your father do?

Ex: Which is more expensive?

Ex: Whom do you love?

Ex: Whose is this?

9) Possessive pronoun: is a pronoun that is used to show ownership and possession.

I	Mine	
We	Ours	
You	Yours	
They	Theirs	+ no noun should be used
She	Hers	
He	His	
It	Its	

Ex: This book is mine.

Ex: This class is ours. Ex: Is that car yours?

Ex: Those cars are theirs.
cars but it is better.

Ex: This purse is hers. Ex: We like the models of these

Ex: Many students gave presentations but I like them.

10) Distributive pronoun: is a pronoun that talks about each person or thing separately. One

Each one

Every one

Neither

Either

None

Ex: One of my friends is coming tonight.

Ex: Each one of the boys has a notebook.

Ex: Every one of the teachers is teaching in his class.
says well.

Ex: Neither of Pakistani players

Ex: Either of my students is hard working.
Islamabad.

Ex: None of my brothers is in

11) Relative pronoun: is a pronoun that is used to combine two clauses and make an adjective clause from the second clause.

Who

Whom

Which

That

Ex: Ali is my friend. He has topped his college.

Ex: who has topped his college, is my friend.

12) Reflexive pronoun: is a pronoun in which the action reflects to the. **Or:** In this kind of pronoun, the subject and the object is the same person.

Myself, Ourselves, Yourself/ yourselves, Himself, Herself, Itself, Themselves (formal)

Our selves (informal)

Ex: I cut myself.

Ex: We built this house ourselves.

Ex: You have to do this yourself.

Ex: You have to write this assignment yourselves.

Ex: He broke it himself.

Ex: She combs her hair herself.

Ex: This machine starts itself.

Ex: Shia beat themselves in Mahram.

Bettani Series

9) Positions of the reflexive pronoun:

- 1: After verb 2: After the object or at the end
- Ex: He introduced himself.
- 2: After object or at the end
- Ex: We took admission ourselves.
- Ex: We have written all the notes ourselves.
- Ex: They broke all the chairs themselves.

Ex: She told me the entire story herself.

Ex: I cooked myself the pizza.

Ex: They broke all the chairs themselves.

10) Emphatic or Intensive pronoun: is a reflexive pronoun that is used after the subject for the sake of emphasis.

- Ex: I by myself cut my finger.
- Ex: We ourselves managed the class.
- Ex: They by themselves sacrifice the animals in Eid.

Ex: This machine itself starts.

Ex: She herself crosses the road.

Ex: I, they and you introduced ourselves.

Ex: She, he, and you killed the snake yourselves. Ex: He, she and they invited themselves.

Note: the pronoun should be changed to reflexive pronoun on based on first, second and third persons.

11) Reciprocal pronoun: is a pronoun that is used to show a mutual relationship.

- Each other. One another
- Ex: We respect each other.

Ex: They slapped one another.

12) Indefinite pronoun: is a pronoun that doesn't show a particular person, thing, or sometimes place. They begin with some, any, no and every in rare cases.

Pronoun	Positive	Negative	Interrogative
Some	✓		
Any		✓	✓
No	✓	Negative meaning	
Every	✓	✓	✓

Person	Thing	Place
Somebody	Something	Somewhere
Someone		
Anyone	Nothing	Nowhere
Anybody		
Anyone		
Anybody	Anything	Nowhere

Note: as subject; indefinite pronoun requires a singular verb.

Ex: No one helps me in math.

Ex: Something seems wrong with her.

Ex: There isn't anyone in the room.

Ex: Everyone respects me.

Note: Adjectives are always placed after an indefinite pronoun.

Ex: We met someone interesting in at the party.

Ex: We met somewhere quiet.

Ex: landlord: get out of my house. Tenant: I have nowhere. Or I don't have anywhere.

Ex: Nowhere is safe in Pakistan.

Ex: Everywhere looks so peaceful in Europe.

Adjective:

The word adjective is derived from the Latin word "Adjectives" which means added.

Definition: It is a word that modifies, explains, or gives extra information about a noun or a pronoun in a sentence.

Modern definition: The adjective is a word that adds the following to the meaning of a noun or a pronoun.

- | | |
|----------------|---------------------------------|
| 1: Opinion | ex: My friend is silly. |
| 2: Shape | ex: The world is round. |
| 3: Color | ex: Rose is red. |
| 4: Material | ex: We use wooden Chairs. |
| 5: Size | ex: She is chubby. |
| 6: Age | ex: She is young. |
| 7: Origin | ex: I am Pakistani. |
| 8: Distance | ex: Let's go on a long drive. |
| 9: Temperature | ex: The weather is hot. |
| 10: Purpose | ex: We need sleeping bags. |
| 11: Quantity | ex: She has much knowledge. |
| 12: Number | ex: She bought two goats. |
| 13: Time | ex: We have had an early start. |

Roots of an Adjective:

- 1) Cases of adjective
- 2) Kinds of adjective
- 3) Degrees of adjective

Cases of an adjective: there are four cases of an adjective.

1: Attributive case	=	Adjective + noun
2: Predicative case	=	linking verb + adjective
3: Post positive case	=	indefinite pronoun + adjective
4: Abridging case	=	linking verb + adjective + noun

Some common linking verbs: be, feel, sound, seem, look, taste, smell, get, become, +

adjective = predicate case.

Ex: She looks beautiful.

Ex: The rose smells good.

Ex: He wears black clothes.

Ex: He seems tired.

Ex: She gets angry.

Ex: The soup tastes awful.

Ex: Ali becomes smart when he

Kinds of Adjective: There are 12 kinds of an adjective.

1) Interrogative adjective: is an adjective that is used to ask a question that needs a complete answer.

What

Whose + noun

Which

Ex: What time is it?

Ex: Whose car are you driving? Ex: Which class do you read in?

2) Possessive adjective: is an adjective that is used to show possession or ownership.

Possessive pronoun

possessive adjective

I

my

We

our

You

your

They

their + noun

He

his

She

her

It

its

Ex: She is my mother.

Ex: They are our best players.

Ex: It is his marker.

Ex: I didn't steal her purse.

Ex: I saw their parents.

Ex: I have a mobile. I

don't like its battery.

Ex: I love their daughter.

3) Demonstrative adjective: is an adjective that points out a near or far person or persons, thing or things, and place or places.

This = near singular

These = near plural

That + noun = far singular

Those = far plural

Such + noun for all above four.

Note: if an adjective is used in both a predicative and attributive case, it will be the real adjective and if an adjective is used only in attributive case and it isn't followed by linking verb, it won't be a real adjective. It will be a determiner.

Ex: This pen is not working.

Ex: These chairs are wooden.

Ex: That car is mine.

Ex: Those girls are very rude.

Ex: Such a student is very hardworking.

Ex: Such students are very hardworking.

4) Exclamatory adjective: is an adjective that is used to show surprise or sudden emotions.

Structure: What + (a, an) + adjective + noun Ex: What a shot

Ex: What a shot!

Ex: What an awful coffee!

Ex: What people!

5) Emphatic or pseudo adjective: is an adjective that is used to emphasize a noun.

Own/Very + noun

Ex: I want to start my own business.

Ex: I also give the very idea.

6) Descriptive adjective: is also called adjective of quantity.

It is an adjective that is used to show the quality of a person, place, or thing.

It is also a kind of real adjective.

Ex: Ali is a kind doctor.

Ex: Ali is kind.

7) **Relative adjective:** is an adjective that is used to combine two clauses and make an adjective clause from the sentence or clause.

Structure: Whose + noun + (sub) + verb + comp
 Ex: The boy is sad. His father has been killed.
 The boy whose father has been killed is sad.

Ex: We have a car. Its sound system costs one lack.
 We have a car whose sound system costs one lack.

8) **Distributive adjective:** as adjective that talks about each person or thing separately.

Each/Every/ Either/ Neither + singular noun + singular verb.

Ex: Every man, woman, child, girl and boy is coming. Ex: I will hair either boy.

Ex: Neither teacher helps me in math. Ex: Each day has a responsibility to fulfill.

9) **Proper adjective:** is an adjective that is derived from a proper noun and shows origin and nationality.

Ex: Usman is formed in Pakistan. He is Pakistani. Ex: Atif Aslam is a Pakistani singer.

10) **Numerical adjective:** that is used before countable noun to show number. It has two kinds.

1) **Adjective of definite number:** it shows a specific number. It has two kinds.

a) **Cardinal number:** shows how many persons or things we mean.

Ex: I have 20 students in my class. Ex: She bought two cars.

b) **Ordinal number:** shows a specific sequence.

Ex: She got the first position. Ex: It is your second mistake.

2) **Adjective of indefinite number:** it doesn't show any specific number.

Some/ Any/ A lot of/ Lots of/ Few/ A few/ Many/ More/ Several + Plural noun

Ex: Some boys are very rude to their teachers.

Ex: I don't have any questions.

Ex: There were a lot of students at DOMINO.

Ex: Lots of the students left the Kabul English language center.

Ex: A few teachers gave resignation at DOMINO.

Ex: Few teachers made passports at DOMINO.

Ex: Many people used to like Benazir.

1) **Quantitative adjective:** is also called adjective of quantity. It is an adjective that shows the quantity of noncount.

Some/ A little/ Little/ Some/ Any/ A lot of/ Lots of/ Much/ More + noncount noun

Ex: A little water went into the engine of my bike.

Ex: I need a little time for making an example.

Ex: Pour some sugar in my tea. Ex: Do you have any doubt?

Ex: I spent a lot of money to build a new house.

Ex: Lots of people were killed in Afghanistan by Americans.

Ex: Ali has a lot of experience in this job.

Ex: If you want to have this post, you must have more experience.

2) **Participial adjective:** is an adjective that is made of the present participle (verb-ing) or past participle (verb 3) form of the verb.

1) **The news is surprising.**

Ex: He told me surprising news.

2) **We were surprised.**

Ex: They were surprised people

Degrees of Adjectives: There are three degrees of adjectives.

1) **Positive degree:** in this degree, we don't compare persons, places, or things. It just shows the quality of someone's place or something.
Ex: Ali is a nice teacher.

2) **Comparative degree:** in this degree, we compare one person, place, or thing with another person, place or thing.
Ex: Peshawar is hotter than Khyber. Ex: Ali is taller than Mahmood.

3) **Superlative degree:** in this degree, we compare one person, place or thing with a group of persons, places or things.
Ex: Snow man marker is more expensive than the dollar. Ex: Peshawar is the most beautiful city in Pakistan.
Ex: I phone mobiles are the nicest mobiles in the market.

Rules of changing the positive to a comparative or superlative degree:

1) One syllable adjective ending in "E" will take "R" in comparative and "ST" in the superlative degree.

Positive	Comparative	superlative
Nice	Nicer	nicest
Cute	Cuter	cutest
White	Whiter	whitest
Wide	Wider	widest
Fine	Finer	finest
Large	Larger	largest
Simple	Simpler	simplest

2) One syllable adjective: not ending in "E" will take "ER" in comparative and "EST" in the superlative degree.

Positive	Comparative	superlative
Tall	Taller	tallest
Small	Smaller	smallest
Big	Bigger	biggest
Hot	Hotter	hottest
Fat	Fatter	fattest
Cool	Cooler	coolest

3) Two syllable adjectives ending in "y". Change "y" into "I" and add "ER" along with "I" in comparative and "IEST" in superlative.

Positive	Comparative	superlative
Funny	Funnier	funniest
Lazy	Lazier	laziest
Crazy	Crazier	craziest
Heavy	Heavier	heaviest
Happy	Happier	happiest
Pretty	Prettier	prettiest
Busy	Busier	busiest

4) One syllable irregular adjective: will not take R, ER, IER and ST, EST, and IEST. Their whole spelling will be changed.

Positive	Comparative	superlative
Good	Better	best
Bad	Worse	worst
Old	older, elder	oldest, eldest
Far	farther, further	farthest, furthest
Little	Less	least
Many, much	More	most
More	More	most

Note: Never use "the" name of Allah because "the" is used for comparison and Allah can't be compared with anyone in this world.

Ex: Allah is the most merciful and compassionate. (Best)

Ex: Allah is the most merciful and compassionate. (Wrong)

Ex: Starting in the name of Allah, who is most beneficent. (Best)

Ex: Starting in the name of Allah, who is the most beneficent. (Wrong)

Kinds of the adjective: We have two kinds of adjectives.

1) **Gradable adjectives:** they have degrees and can be used in comparative and superlative degrees.

Positive	Comparative	superlative
Tall	Taller	tallest
Fat	Fatter	fattest
Thin	Thinner	thinnest

2) **Non-gradable adjectives:** they don't have degrees. They can't be used in comparative and superlative degrees.

Ex: Unique, Superb, Excellent, Perfect, Alive, Incomplete, Possible, and Dead

Degrees of Adjectives: There are three degrees of adjectives.

- 1) **Positive degree:** in this degree, we don't compare persons, places, or things. It just shows the quality of someone's place or something.
 Ex: Ali is a nice teacher.
- 2) **Comparative degree:** in this degree, we compare one person, place, or thing with another person, place or thing. Ex: Peshawar hotter than Khyber. Ex: Snow man marker is more expensive than the dollar.
- 3) **Superlative degree:** in this degree, we compare one person, place or thing with a group of persons, places or things. Ex: Ali is the most intelligent student of our college.
 Ex: Peshawar is the most beautiful city in Pakistan.
 Ex: I phone mobiles are the nicest mobiles in the market.

Rules of changing the positive to a comparative or superlative degree:

1) One syllable adjective ending in "E" will take "R" in comparative and "ST" in the superlative degree.

Positive	Comparative	superlative
Nice	Nicer	nicest
Cute	Cuter	cutest
White	Whiter	whitest
Wide	Wider	widest
Fine	Finer	finest
Large	Larger	largest
Simple	Simpler	simplest

2) One syllable adjective: not ending in "E" will take "ER" in comparative and "EST" in the superlative degree.

Positive	Comparative	superlative
Tall	Taller	tallest
Small	Smaller	smallest
Big	Bigger	biggest
Hot	Hotter	hottest
Fat	Fatter	fattest
Cool	Cooler	coolest

3) Two syllable adjectives ending in "y". Change "y" into "I" and add "ER" along with "I" in comparative and "IEST" in superlative.

Positive	Comparative	superlative
Funny	Funnier	funniest
Lazy	Lazier	laziest
Crazy	Crazier	craziest
Heavy	Heavier	heaviest
Happy	Happier	happiest
Pretty	Prettier	prettiest
Busy	Busier	busiest

4) One syllable irregular adjective: will not take R, ER, IER and ST, EST, and IEST. Their whole spelling will be changed.

Positive	Comparative	superlative
Good	Better	best
Bad	Worse	worst
Old	older, elder	oldest, eldest
Far	farther, further	farthest, furthest
Little	Less	least
Many, much	More	most
More	More	most

Note: Never use "the" name of Allah because "the" is used for comparison and Allah can't be compared with anyone in this world.

Ex: Allah is the most merciful and compassionate. (Best)

Ex: Allah is the most merciful and compassionate. (Wrong)

Ex: Starting in the name of Allah, who is most beneficent. (Best)

Ex: Starting in the name of Allah, who is the most beneficent. (Wrong)

Kinds of the adjective: We have two kinds of adjectives.

1) **Gradable adjectives:** they have degrees and can be used in comparative and superlative degrees.

Positive	Comparative	superlative
Tall	Taller	tallest
Fat	Fatter	fattest
Thin	Thinner	thinnest

2) **Non-gradable adjectives:** they don't have degrees. They can't be used in comparative and in superlative degrees.

Ex: Unique, Superb, Excellent, Perfect, Alive, Incomplete, Possible, and Dead

Adverb:

Adverb: is derived from the Latin word "Adverbium" which means to add something to the verb.

Definition: adverb is a word, phrase, or a clause that modifies five things.

- 1) Verb
- 2) Adverb
- 3) Adjective
- 4) Clause
- 5) Sentence

► Adverb modifying a verb

Ex: She teaches well.

► Adverb modifying an adjective

Ex: She is very beautiful.

► Adverb modifying adverb

Ex: Ali sings quite beautiful.

► Adverb modifying a clause

Ex: Luckily, she saved her life, but we will here next time.

► Adverb modifying a sentence

Ex: Perhaps, she will come again.

Ex: She will come again, perhaps.

Ex: Luckily, Pakistan won the match.

► Adverb as a word

Ex: She comes late.

Ex: Ali dances beautifully.

Ex: We go there.

► Adverb as a phrase

Ex: Our class starts at 2:00 pm.

Ex: She speaks in a friendly way.

► Adverb as clause

Ex: I could pass if I studied hard.

Ex: Because I am tired, I can't go out with you.

Note: adverb is a word or a phrase which answers the following questions.

When? Where? How? Why, how come?

To what degree? To what extent?

Under what condition

How + adjective

Types of adverb: There are 10 kinds of the adverb.

1) **Interrogative adverb:** is an adverb that is used to ask a question that needs a complete answer.

Why/ Where/ When/ How + auxiliary verb

Note: how: can be followed by an adjective as an adverb.

Ex: How old are you?

Ex: How often do you perform the prayer?

2) **Relative adverb:** is an adverb that combines two clauses and makes an adjective clause from the second sentence.

Where/ When

Ex: The building is old. My grandparents live there.

Ex: The building where my grandparents live is old.

Ex: I remember the day. We started our class then.

Ex: I remember the day when we started our class.

2) Adverb of manner: is an adverb which shows who someone does something.
It ends in "LY". It is formed by adding LY, ILY, and Ally to an adjective.

Structure:

Using ly: most adjectives take to become adverb.

Adjective

Smart

Quick

Clever

Bad

Slow

Careful

Strict

Sharp

adverb

smartly

quickly

cleverly

badly

slowly

carefully

strictly

sharply

Using ILY: adjectives ending in "Y" will take LY. Change "I" and ILY will be added to an adjective.

Adjective

Happy

Easy

Lazy

Crazy

Heavy

Busy

Noisy

adverb

happily

easily

lazily

crazily

heavily

busily

noisily

Using Ally: adjectives ending in "IC" take Ally in adverb form.

Adjectives

Basic

Romantic

Rustic

Systematic

Energetic

Economic

Automatic

Drastic

Adverbs

Basically

Romantically

Rustically

systematically

energetically

economically

automatically

drastically

Note: the following four words which are adverbs of manner never take "ly".

Adjectives

Late

Hard

Fast

Well

adverbs

late

hard

fast

well

Ex: Ali is always late for his class. (Adjective)

Ex: Ali always comes late to his class. (Adverb)

Ex: Teaching is a hard job.

Ex: Usman is a fast runner.

Ex: Laila seems very well.

Note: Sometimes, the adverb of manner can be formed by adding "LY" to some nouns.

Noun + ly

Father

Brother

Sister

Mother

Ex: Ali and Kamran spend time brotherly.

Ex: He was talking to me fatherly.

Ex: Ali works very hard.

Ex: Usman runs very fast.

Ex: She is going to sing well.

adverb

fatherly

brotherly

sisterly

motherly

Ex: She is taking care of me sisterly.

Ex: She is living with us motherly.

Note: how to change "ly adjective" to adverb of manner?

Structure: In + a/an + ly adjective + way/ manner

Some ly adjective

Lonely/ Lovely/ Silly/ Ugly/ Deadly/ Lively/ Friendly

Ex: He will spend the rest of his life in a lonely way.

Ex: Lion is a deadly animal. He hunts in a deadly manner.

Ex: She teaches English in a friendly manner.

4) **Adverb of place:** is an adverb that is used to show the place of an action or state.

Ex: Laila lives on the main road.

Ex: Uzma is standing over there.

5) **Adverb of time:** is an adverb that shows the time of an action or state in the present, past or in the future. It has two kinds.

a) **Adverb of definite time:** shows exact time in the present, past or future.

Ex: We finished our homework yesterday.

Ex: She was in the hospital last night.

Ex: They will come the day after tomorrow.

b) **Adverb of indefinite time:** doesn't show exact time in the past and future.

Note: most often past is used. Some indefinite adverb of time

Lately, recently, anymore, ever, yet, already, so far, just, sometimes, before, after, etc

Ex: He has come to class lately.

Ex: I don't see you anymore.

Ex: Have you ever seen such a stupid person?

6) **Adverb of frequency:** is an adverb that shows the repetition of an action or state. It has two kinds.

a) **Adverb of indefinite frequency:** shows the exact repetition of an action.

Some adverbs: Daily, every day, once, twice, thrice, three times, four times, a couple of times, weekly, monthly, yearly, etc.

Ex: I go to Tirah yearly.

Ex: Saleem goes to the village weekly.

Ex: They smoke more

6) **Adverb of indefinite frequency:** doesn't show exact repetition.

Always, usually, often, sometimes, hardly ever, seldom, rarely, never, etc.

Ex: I sometimes can't make examples.

Ex: I usually see her going to school.

Ex: She always speaks a lie.

7) **Adverb of degree:** is an adverb that makes the meaning of adjective or adverb stronger.

Very/ Too So Quite/ Pretty/ Fairly/ Rather/ Really/ Right + adjective or adverb

Enough = adjective or adverb + enough

Ex: Najila is very beautiful.

Ex: This water is so cold. I can't drink it.

Ex: Shila dances fairly well.

Ex: Noor bas is very beautiful.

Ex: The weather is too hot.

Ex: Farah Naz sings pretty beautiful.

Ex: I love Karishma rather much.

Ex: He came right now.

Note: Emphasizing adverbs are right, even, really etc.

8) **Sentence adverb:** is an adverb that modifies a sentence or a clause. It is used at the beginning or end of a sentence.

Some common sentences are the followings:

Fortunately, luckily, maybe, perhaps, hopefully, basically, frankly, mercifully, seriously, and ideally, etc.

Ex: Honestly, I didn't want to cheat you.

Ex: We won the match, luckily.

Ex: Basically, I am from Khyber.

9) **Focusing adverb:** is an adverb that focuses on a particular word in a sentence.

Just, only, mainly, specially, especially, barely, merely, scarcely, hardly etc.

Ex: I just finished one chapter.

Ex: I only asked her name and she got angry.

Ex: This course is mainly designed for children.

Ex: Ali can hardly spell his name.

10) **Conjunctive adverb:** also called transition or connective adverb.

It is used in formal speech or writing to combine our ideas in sentences, paragraphs, and essays. It is used in three positions

1) First sentence /; + transition + , + sub + verb + comp

Ex: I am very sick. Therefore, I can't come to class.

Ex: I am very sick; therefore, I can't come to class.

2) First sentence /; sub + , + transition + , + verb + comp

Ex: Usman came to class. He, however, was very sick.

Ex: Usman come to class; he, however, was very sick.

3) First sentence /; + sub + verb + comp + , + transition

Ex: My grandfather was very sick. He died, eventually.

Ex: My grandfather was very sick; he died, eventually.

Verb:

Verb: It is derived from the Latin word "verbum" which means a word.

Definition: The verb is a word which shows an action or state.

Ex: I teach English. (Action)

Ex: I have a good teacher. (State)

Or: The verb is a word that shows the following.

1) It shows what a person or thing does. Ex: Afridi plays quality cricket.

Ex: my laptop works fast.

2) It shows what is done to a person or thing. Ex: Ali was beaten badly.

Ex: the chair was broken.

3) Verb shows what a person or thing is.

Ex: Mishal is the captain of Pakistan.

Ex: my laptop is new.

4) Verb shows what a person or thing has. Ex: Ali owns a lot of bank balance.

Ex: your laptop has a lot of viruses

Possession/ ownership,
Emotions, Senses,

Existence,
Experience,

State of being,

Conditions of human, things, weather etc.

Mental activities,

Classification of the verb:

- ▶ Verbs according to kind,
- ▶ Verbs according to tense,

- ▶ Verbs according to mood
- ▶ Verbs according to form

Classification according to kind:

There are two kinds of verb

1) Main verb

2) Auxiliary verb

Transitive verb it is also called a lexical verb. It is a verb that shows an action or state.

Ex: we study English.

Ex: I love Pakistan.

Kind of the main verb: It has seven kinds.

- 1) Transitive verb
- 2) Intransitive verb
- 3) Linking verb
- 4) Causative verb
- 5) Ergative verb
- 6) Stative verb
- 7) Personal verb

Transitive verb: is a verb that is followed by an object.

Ex: he eats an apple.

Ex: she writes a letter.

Kinds of transitive verb

Mono transitive verb: is a verb which is followed by only one object. It should be a

direct object

Ex: I respect the elders.

Ex: he writes the notes.

Ex: she cooks a chicken.

Di transitive verb: is a verb which is followed by the direct and indirect object.

Ex: I bought a ring for Nagila.

Ex: I bought Nagila a ring.

Ex: I sent money to my brother.

Ex: I sent my brother money.

Complex transitive verb: is a transitive verb but it can be used intransitively.

Ex: she drives recklessly.

Ex: Kamran eats slowly.

Pseudo transitive verb: is a verb that may have an object but can't be changed into

passive. Have, possess, suit, fit, own

Ex: the red dress suits Laila.

Ex: this coat fits a thin person.

Intransitive verb: is a verb that is never followed by an object. It is followed by a complement which is called PATAP.

PATAP:

Place

: she goes to school.

Adverb

: she dances beautifully.

Time

: she came at 4:00 pm.

Adjective

: I became angry.

Preposition

: we agree with Ahmad.

Some intransitive verbs: Go, dance, come, become, agree, live, walk, swim, run, fall

sleep, think, die, look, sleep, happen, occur etc.

Linking verb: is a verb which is always followed by an adjective. It is also called copular or copulative verb.

Some linking verbs: Seem, Be, Look, Taste, Smell, Get, Become, Sound, and Feel etc.

Causative verb: is a verb in that the subject doesn't do any action but it causes the object to do the action. Get (to motivate)

Help/ Let/ Make (to force)/ Have (to hire/choose)

Object + object + to verb I

Help + object + (to) + verb I

Let/ Make/ Have + object + verb I

Impersonal verb: is a verb that can be used transitively and intransitively. If it is used intransitively, it has a passive meaning.

Ex: the bank closes at 4:00 pm.

Ex: the bell rings at 3:00 pm.

Ex: it rains. Ex: the sun shines.

Ex: the class starts at 2:00 pm.

Ex: the bus is arriving.

Ex: our class finishes at 6:00 pm.

Bettani Series

6) **Stative verb:** is a verb that shows state, not an action.
Ex: it isn't used in ing tenses.
Ex: it shows five things.

1) **State of being:** I am a student. Existence: she is an actress.

2) **Possession or ownership:** Have, has, own, possess, and belong
Ex: I have a car.
Ex: this car belongs to me.

3) **Senses:** Feel, taste, smell, hear, watch, listen, notice, look, observe

4) **Mental activities:** Know, remember, guess, forget, think, want, need, mean etc.

5) **Emotions:** Love, hate, like, dislike, prefer, etc.
Note: in three cases, we can use stative verbs in progressive tenses.

- 1. short duration: you are being clever today.
- 2. physical change: I am feeling better than yesterday.
- 3. with adverb always: she is always forgetting her pen.

7) **Phrasal verb:** It is also called two or three-word verbs. It is a verb that is made of a main verb + particle.
Particle means the following two things. 1. Adverb 2. Preposition

- Verb + preposition Ex: she fights with Ali. Ex: I agree with you.
- Verb + adverb Ex: you should all sit down. Ex: Ali climbs up.
- Verb + adverb + preposition
- Ex: She ran away with her boyfriend. Ex: I can't put up with these people.

Auxiliary verb: It is also called a helping verb.
It is a verb that helps other verbs to form negations, questions, and different tenses.

Kinds of the auxiliary verb:
It has three kinds.

1) **Primary or principal auxiliary verb:** are those auxiliary verbs that give grammatical information whether the sentence is right or wrong. It has **three kinds**.

- 1. **To be auxiliary verbs** Is, am, are, was, were, be, been, being
- 2. **To have auxiliary verbs** Have, has and had
- 3. **To do auxiliary verbs** Do, Does, and did
- Ex: he should be on time. Ex: does Ali have a test? Ex: did they have a test?
- Ex: she has broken a jar. Ex: by the time you came, they had left.

2) **Semi auxiliary verb:** semi auxiliary verb: is an auxiliary verb which is sometimes used as auxiliary verbs and sometimes as the main verb. Need/ Dare/ Used to,

- As an main verb
- Ex: I need a car. Ex: I don't need a car.
- Ex: she doesn't dare to speak in front of me. Ex: I didn't use to go to university.
- As auxiliary verb
- Ex: you needn't bring a lot of books tomorrow. Ex: we dare not to go there at night.
- Ex: we used not to live in a village.

3) **Modal auxiliary verb:** is a kind of auxiliary verb which shows different feelings of a speaker. Can, Could, May, Might, Will, Would, Shall, Should, Ought to, Must.

Can:

For the present, future ability

Informal possibility

Informal request (in question form)

Informal permission (in question form)

Ex: I can play cricket.

Ex: It can rain today.

Ex: can I come in?

Could:

For past ability

Formal possibility in present, future or in the past

Formal request in the present

Formal permission in present

Ex: I could run very fast but I gained a lot of weight now.

Ex: I could rain.

Ex: could I have your pen please?

Ex: could you bring me a glass of water?

May:

For the present, future possibility

For permission

For prayer

Ex: she may come today.

Ex: may I use your coat please?

Ex: may you live long.

Might:

For present and future weak possibilities,

Ex: she might come back next week.

For very formal permission

Ex: might I come in?

Will:

For plans,

For prediction:

Ex: will you give me your car tomorrow?

Informal request

Ex: I will get married in December.

Ex: the weather will be very hot tomorrow.

Would:

For imagination

For unreal situations and certainty

Ex: if I were rich, I would donate millions of money.

Ex: if you studied hard, you would pass the test.

Shall:
For plans.
Ex: I shall get admission in NUML in Islamabad. For suggestion
Ex: let's go to Kabul, shall we?

Should:
For the present, future obligation.
Ex: you should come on time. For advisability
Ex: you should not waste your time.

Ought to:
For present future obligation.
Ex: you ought to be on time for your class. For advisability
Ex: you ought not to disrespect the elder.

Must:
For strong obligation.
Ex: you must study hard for your exam. For prohibition, For 99% inference
Ex: you must not touch the hot stove.
Ex: Ali got the first position. He must be very intelligent.

Verbs according to mood:

Mood: is taken from the Latin word "modus" which means method.
The mood is the mode or method by which a verb is used to express a particular action.

Types of mood: There are four kinds of mood.

1) **Indicative mood:** in this kind of mood, a verb is used to state a general statement of fact.
Ex: Peshawar is hot. Ex: they don't come in time.

2) **Interrogative mood:** in this kind of mood, the verb is used to ask a question.
Ex: do you like English? Ex: why are you crying?

3) **Imperative mood:** in this kind of mood, the verb is used to give advice, order, request, invitation, direction, warning, etc.
Ex: don't come late. Ex: open your books.
Ex: walk straight and turn left.

4) **Subjunctive mood:** in this kind of mood, the verb shows different things.

- 1. Intention
 - 2. Resolution
 - 3. Wish/prayer
 - 4. Unreal present/future situation/action
 - 5. Unreal past situation/action
- Simple past = simple future
Past perfect = simple past

Conjunction:

Conjunction: is derived from a Latin word "conjunct" which means "to combine".
Definition: conjunction is a word or phrase which is used to combine two or more words, phrases, and clauses.
Words: I need nails and hammer.
Phrases: She can be at home or the office.
Clauses: She was sick, so we went to ask about her health.

Kinds of conjunction: There are three kinds of conjunction.

1. **Co-ordinate conjunction:** is a conjunction that combines words, phrases, and clauses of equal rank. It is also called FANBOYS.

- F = for (meaning because) A = and
- N = nor B = but
- O = or Y = yet (but) (despite)
- S = so (therefore)

Kinds of co-ordinate conjunction

1. Cumulative or copulative conjunction And, so (therefore)
2. Illative conjunction
3. Alternative conjunction Nor, or
4. Adversative conjunction But, yet

Note: for, yet, so
 Main clause + for, yet, so + main clause

And, nor, but, or				
Words		nor		words
Phrases	+	and	+	phrases
Clauses		but		clauses
		Or		

- Ex: I can't come for there are a lot of guests at home.
- Ex: She neither beautiful nor polite.
- Ex: I will study medicine or computer science.
- Ex: it is raining yet we are going swimming.
- Ex: she was sick, so we took her to the doctor.

- Ex: she studies and works.
- Ex: he drives fast but carefully.

2. **Correlative conjunction:** is also called paired conjunction. It is a conjunction that combines equal grammatical units in pairs.

- Both and,
- Neither nor
- Either or,
- Not only but also

Structure:				
Both		words		words
Neither	+	phrases	+	phrases
Either		clause		clause
Not only				

Ex: both Tariq and Hanif are my brothers.

Ex: I like neither Abida nor Nadia.

Ex: I will marry either Najila or Ashina.

Ex: she is driving not only fast but also recklessly.

Ex: I know both where she lives and where she goes.

Ex: I talked to both students and teacher.

Ex: either Ali or Usman kidnaped my son.

Ex: Ali not only sells but also buys used cars.

Note: paired conjunctions are used just before those words, which are combined by them, and similar words should be removed.

Ex: Pakistan has good schools.

Ex: India has good schools.

Not only Pakistan but also India has good schools.

3. Subordinate conjunction: is a conjunction that introduces the adverb clause. It combines an incomplete clause with a complete clause.

Structure:

Subordinate conjunction + incomplete clause + . + complete/main clause

2. complete/main clause + sub conj + incomplete clause

Kinds of subordinate conjunction: It has six kinds.

1. Subordinate conjunction of time: shows the time of action in the present, past, and future. After, before, when/whenever, while/as, until/till, once, as soon as, since, by the time etc.

Ex: She died after her parents went out.

Ex: Before the doctor came, the patient died.

Ex: When I find some free time, I visit my friends.

Ex: I go to the fridge whenever I am hungry.

Ex: While I was studying, someone knocked at the door.

Ex: As I came to my room, everything was scattered.

Ex: Don't enter the room, until I tell you.

Ex: Till I tell you, don't enter to the room.

Ex: Once I decide, I don't listen to anyone.

2. Subordinate conjunction of place: shows the place of an action.

Where/ Wherever

Ex: I make new friends wherever I go.

Ex: where I find something new, I ask a lot of questions about it.

3. Subordinate conjunction of reason: Because/ Since/ Now that/ In as much as

They all mean "because".

Ex: I couldn't stay in Tirah because the weather was very cold there.

Ex: the teacher didn't allow me in the class since I came late.

Ex: now that I had a terrible headache, I didn't understand anything.

Ex: in as much as I didn't study hard, I failed the test.

4. Subordinate conjunction of purpose: So that

Ex: I want to get a degree in MA so that I can get a good job.

Ex: So that I learn English, I come to KELC.

5) Subordinate conjunction of condition: If/ Unless/ Even if/ Whether or not/

Provided that/ providing that/ Only if/ In case that/ In the even that

Ex: If it rains, the test will be in class.

Ex: Unless you are 18, you can't make an identity card.

Ex: They are not going to give me marks even if I give correct answers to all questions.

Ex: You can make a national identity card in Pakistan providing that you are 18.

Ex: You can participate in the exam only if you have 80% attendance.

6) Subordinate conjunction of contrast:

Although

Though

Even though:

They show indirect contrast.

While

Whereas:

They show a direct contrast.

Ex: I failed the test although I study hard.

Ex: though I was driving very slowly, I had an accident.

Preposition:

A preposition is derived from a Latin word "preposition" which means placing before.

Definition: A preposition is a word or phrase, which shows the relationship of noun or pronoun with the rest of the sentence.

Note: It shows the meaning of the relationship between words.
 Ex: She comes.....bus.
 Ex: She comes by bus.

Note: In the above sentence (she comes) is a separate sentence and (bus) is not a part of the very sentence because it doesn't show the relationship between the first part of a sentence and the second part of a sentence.
 Ex: she comes no linking bus.
 Ex: she comes by bus. (by is link between she comes and bus)
 Ex: we are fighting non-Muslims (no link between we are fighting and non-Muslims)
 Ex: we are fighting with non-Muslims. (With is a link between we are fighting and non-Muslims)
Note: preposition is used before its object.
 It comes before the following.

- 1. Noun : he is talking about politics.
- 2. Pronoun : we are thankful to you.
- 3. Gerund : she is tired of sitting in one place.
- 4. Infinitive : we have no choice except to obey him.
- 5. Noun clause : I am sick of what you are saying.

Ex: She comes before Ali. (Prep) Ex: she came before. (Adv)
 Ex: she came before Ali came. (Conj)

Classification of prepositions:

1) **Simple preposition:** is a preposition, which is made of one word and can be mono or di syllables.

Mono syllable prep

- In
- On
- At
- For
- From
- With
- Of
- By

di syllable prep

- between, Until
- above, Despite
- among,
- Under
- About
- Behind
- Before
- After
- Into

Ex: Our house is on Abdara Road.
Ex: I bought this ring for Nagila.

Ex: We are studding the kinds of preposition.
Ex: I study till 12:00 pm.

2) **Double preposition:** is a preposition that consists of two words and the second word is a simple preposition.

Ex: Because of/ Due to/ Owing to/ In spite of/ Across from/ Next to/ Near to/ Instead of/ According to

3) **Participle preposition:** is a preposition, which is made of present participle form of the verb.

Notwithstanding (despite) (k bawajood)

Regarding (k baray may)

Concerning (zehen may raktay howay)

Respecting (zehen may raktay howay)

Considering (zehen may raktay howay)

Following (after) (k baad)

Including (ba shomol)

Excluding (meray baghair)

Ex: All human beings are the same notwithstanding some difference.

Ex: I will inform you regarding the test.

4) **Phrase preposition:** phrase preposition: is a preposition, which is made of three or four words. In the name of/ By the grace of/ In the memory of/ In light of/ By the permission of/ On behalf of/ At the corner of/ In the middle of/ In front of/ In the presence of/ In the absence of/ In association with/ In the event of/ In case of Etc.

5) **Disguised preposition:** is a preposition, which is used in a sentence but can't be noticed.

Ex: they went hunting.

Mean: they went on hunting.

Ex: our class starts at 2 o'clock.

Mean: our class starts at 2 on the clock.

Interjection:

Interjection: means the followings:

1- exclamation

2- it can be used as a word or phrase.

3- it shows some sudden feelings of mind or emotions.

4- it is punctuated by a comma when it is used in a sentence and an exclamation mark

when it is used alone.

Ex: Hello, I am Hashmat Khan.

Ex: wow!

5- it can be used alone or followed by a sentence.

Ex: bravo!/
Ooh!

Hi!/
Wow!/
Mmmmm!/
Ogh !/

Hello!/
Hello!/
Mmmmm!/
Ogh !/

Ouch!/
Ogh !/

Hurrah!/
Hey!/
Ogh !/

Hshshsh!/
Fuck off!

Sentence:

Sentence: is derived from the Latin word "sententia" which means "a thought" or "opinion".

Definition: A sentence is a group of words, which contains a subject and predicate and has a complete sense.

Predicate: Everything without a subject in a sentence is called a predicate.

Ex: Haneef (Subject) comes (Predicate).

Ex: Haneef (Subject) is a doctor (Predicate).

Ex: Haneef (Subject) studies English (Predicate).

Ex: Haneef (Subject) studies English at Domino (Predicate).

Elements of the sentence:

- 1- Subject, Predicate
- 2- Verb
- 3- Object
- 4- Complement

1-Subject: is the person, place or thing that predicates talks about.

Ex: He is our teacher.

Ex: He teaches us very well.

The following things can be the subjects.

- 1: Noun : English is an international language.
- 2: Pronoun : She is kind
- 3: Gerund : Swimming seems fun.
- 4: Infinitive : To say is easy and to do is difficult.
- 5: Noun clause : What you say is true.
- 6: Adjective as a noun : The English take green tea.
- 7: Phrase : Parts of speech is very essential.

Kinds of the subject: Subject has three kinds.

1-Simple subject: is the main subject, which governs the verb.

Ex: The boy goes to school.

Ex: The boys go to school.

2) Complete subject: is a simple subject along with all those words, which come before or after it.

Ex: Some of the duffer boys form different mountains of Chatral (Complete subject) are sucking our brains (Predicate).

3: Compound subject: is two or more simple or complete subjects combined by conjunction.

Ex: Laila and Usman (Compound subject)

are my students (Predicate).

Ex: Some boys from Chatral and some girls from Islamabad (Compound subject) study at Domino (Predicate).

Predicate is the part of a sentence, which talks about the subject.

Kinds of the predicate: There are three kinds of predicate.

Simple predicate: is only the verb in a sentence.
Ex: Ali works (Simple predicate).

Complete predicate: is a simple predicate along with an object or complement.
Ex: Ali goes to school (Complete predicate).

Compound predicate: is two or more simple or complete predicate combined by conjunction.
Ex: She teaches and answers (Compound predicate).

Ex: She teaches lazy students and answers their questions (Compound predicate).

Kinds of sentence: There are six kinds of sentence

Declarative/assertive sentence: is a sentence in which we state something. It can be a positive or negative statement.

Ex: I study at Domino. (Positive statement)

Ex: I don't study at Domino. (Negative statement)

Interrogative sentence: is a sentence, which is used to ask WH or yes-no question.

Ex: Do you study at DOMINO?

Ex: Where you last night?

Imperative sentence: is a sentence, which is used to show the followings.

Advice : respect the elders.

Warning : don't play with wild animals.

Order : bring me a glass of water soon.

Direction : walk straight and turn right.

Instructions : glue both frames and pound four nails later.

Invitation : have lunch with us tonight.

Prohibition : don't tell her my secrets.

Modesty : shut up.

Kinds of Imperative sentence:

1: Positive imperative go there.

2: Negative imperative don't go there

3: Emphatic imperative do go there.

Emphatic (do) is used positively.

Exclamatory sentence: is a sentence that shows emotions or surprise.

1: Statement form: Ali went to America.

2: What: what beautiful shots he is playing.

3: How: how beautiful his car is! How clearly she is speaking!

Optative sentence: is a sentence which is used to express a wish or prayer.

Ex: God bless you. Ex: May you live long. Ex: I wish you have a very happy married life.

Absolute segment sentence: is a sentence, which doesn't have subject and verb

can express a complete sentence.

Ex: Bon voyage (Have a nice trip)

Ex: Bon appetite (Enjoy the food)

Ex: Congratulations

Ex: Happy birthday

Classification of Sentences:

It shows the number and kinds of clauses that can be used in a sentence. There are **four kinds** of a sentence according to classification.

- 1- Simple sentence:
- 2- Compound sentence:
- 3- Complex sentence:
- 4- A compound complex sentence or double sentence:

Independent clause = main clause

Dependent clause = adjective, adverb, noun clause

Kinds	Number of an Independent clauses	Number of the dependent clauses
Simple sentence	Only one	Nil
Compound sentence	Two or more	Nil
Complex sentence	Only one	One, Two or more
Compound complex sentence	Two or more	One, Two or more

Note: If you want to find how many clauses I have in a sentence, it is very important to count the subject and verb in a sentence. This calculation will show how many clauses we have in a sentence easily.

Examples of simple sentences:

- Ex: Ali goes. Ex: Ali goes to school.
- Ex: Before coming to DOMINO center, Ali goes to school.
- Ex: Ali, Muhammad, and Usman study grammar.
- Ex: Hanif, Tariq and Sohbat go to school, come to DOMINO, and study together.

Examples of compound sentences:

- Ex: I am sick, so you should teach my class today.
- Ex: They didn't go with us, for they got late to the station.
- Ex: Students come late, but teachers come on time.'
- Ex: It is raining, yet we are going swimming.

Examples of complex sentences:

- Ex: I know the boy who stole your wallet.
- Ex: If you study hard, you can top this class easily.
- Ex: I don't know why you are complaining every time.
- Ex: That Allah is one is a fact.
- Ex: She can't decide what to wear in at the party where there are many important people
- Ex: What I want is a beautiful car, which will surprise everyone.
- Ex: Although the test that you took was very easy, you got very fewer marks.

Examples of compound-complex sentences:

- Ex: The teacher who teaches our class has been absent, so we have decided not to take a class today.
- Ex: While I was walking in Saddar, I found 500 dollars, and I decided to distribute it among the poor.
- Ex: I don't know where she went, but we can find her if we try our level best.

Articles (a, an, the):

DEFINITE AND INDEFINITE ARTICLES:

In English there are three articles: a, an, and the. Articles are used before nouns or noun equivalents and are a type of adjective. The definite article (the) is used before a noun to indicate that the identity of the noun is known to the reader. The indefinite article (a, an) is used before a noun that is general or when its identity is not known. There are certain situations in which a noun takes no article.

As a guide, the following definitions and table summarize the basic use of articles.

Continue reading for a more detailed explanation of the rules and for examples of how and when to apply them.

Definite article:

the (before a singular or plural noun)

Indefinite article:

a (before a singular noun beginning with a consonant sound)

an (before a singular noun beginning with a vowel sound)

Count nouns - refers to items that can be counted and are either singular or plural

Non-count nouns - refers to items that are not counted and are always singular

	Count-Nouns	Non-count Nouns
Rule #1: Specific identity not known	a, an	(no article)
Rule #2: Specific identity known	the	The
Rule #3: All things or things in general	(no article)	(no article)

For the purposes of understanding how articles are used, it is important to know that nouns can be either count (can be counted) or non-count (indefinite in quantity and cannot be counted). In addition, count nouns are either singular (one) or plural (more than one). Non-count nouns are always in singular form.

For example, if we are speaking of water that has been spilled on the table, there can be one drop (singular) or two or more drops (plural) of water on the table. The word drop in this example is a count noun because we can count the number of drops. Therefore, according to the rules applying to count nouns, the word drop would use the articles a or an.

However, if we are speaking of water in general spilled on the table, it would not be appropriate to count one water or two waters -- there would simply be water on the table. Water is a non-count noun. Therefore, according to the rules applying to non-count nouns, the word water would use no article or the, but not a.

Following are the three specific rules which explain the use of definite and indefinite articles.

Rule #1 - Specific identity not known: Use the indefinite article a or an only with a singular count noun whose specific identity is not known to the reader. Use a before nouns that begin with a consonant sound, and use an before nouns that begin with a vowel sound.

- ✓ Use the article a or an to indicate any non-specified member of a group or category.
 - I think an animal is in the garage
 - That man is a scoundrel.
 - We are looking for an apartment.
 - ✓ Use the article a or an to indicate one in number (as opposed to more than one).
 - I own a cat and two dogs.
 - ✓ Use the article a before a consonant sound, and use an before a vowel sound,
 - a boy, an apple
- Sometimes an adjective comes between the article and noun:
- an unhappy boy, a red apple

✓ The plural form of a or an is some. Use some to indicate an unspecified, limited amount (but more than one).

- an apple, some apples

Rule #2 - Specific identity known: Use the definite article the with any noun (whether singular or plural, count or non-count) when the specific identity of the noun is known to the reader, as in the following situations:

- ✓ Use the article the when a particular noun has already been mentioned previously.
 - I ate an apple yesterday. The apple was juicy and delicious.
- ✓ Use the article the when an adjective, phrase, or clause describing the noun clarifies or restricts its identity.
 - The boy sitting next to me raised his hand.
 - Thank you for the advice you gave me.
- ✓ Use the article the when the noun refers to something or someone that is unique.
 - the theory of relativity
 - the 2003 federal budget

Rule #3 - All things or things in general: Use no article with plural count nouns or any non-count nouns used to mean all or in general.

- ✓ Trees are beautiful in the fall. (All trees are beautiful in the fall.)
- He was asking for advice. (He was asking for advice in general.)
- I do not like coffee. (I do not like all coffee in general.)

Additional Information Regarding the Use of Articles

- When indicating an unspecified, limited amount of a count or non-count noun, use some.
 - My cousin was seeking some advice from a counselor (not advice in general or advice about everything, but a limited amount of advice).

I would love some coffee right now (not coffee in general, but a limited amount of coffee). We might get rain tomorrow. Some rain would be good for the crops (a certain amount of rain, as opposed to rain in general).

There are some drops of water on the table (a limited number, but more than one drop).

- Non-count nouns are those which usually cannot be counted. Following are some common examples:

- ▶ Certain food and drink items: bacon, beef, bread, broccoli, butter, cabbage, candy, cauliflower, celery, cereal, cheese, chicken, chocolate, coffee, corn, cream, fish, flour, fruit, ice cream, lettuce, meat, milk, oil, pasta, rice, salt, spinach, sugar, tea, water, wine, yogurt

- ▶ Certain nonfood substances: air, cement, coal, dirt, gasoline, gold, paper, petroleum, plastic, rain, silver, snow, soap, steel, wood, wool

- ▶ Most abstract nouns: advice, anger, beauty, confidence, courage, employment, fun, happiness, health, honesty, information, intelligence, knowledge, love, poverty, satisfaction, truth, wealth

- ▶ Areas of study: history, math, biology, etc.

- ▶ Sports: soccer, football, baseball, hockey, etc.

- ▶ Languages: Chinese, Spanish, Russian, English, etc.

- ▶ Other: clothing, equipment, furniture, homework, jewelry, luggage, lumber, machinery, mail, money, news, poetry, pollution, research, scenery, traffic, transportation, violence, weather, work

- Geographical names are confusing because some require the and some do not.

- ▶ Use the with: united countries, large regions, deserts, peninsulas, oceans, seas, gulfs, canals, rivers, mountain ranges, groups of islands

the Gobi Desert

the United Arab Emirates

the Sacramento River

the Aleutians

- ▶ Do not use the with: streets, parks, cities, states, counties, most countries, continents, bays, single lakes, single mountains, islands

Japan

Chico

Mt. Everest

San Francisco Bay

Tenses:

Tense: is derived from a Latin word "Tempus", Greek word "Tensus" and French word tens. They all mean time or era.

- Stages of tenses:** Every tense has three stages.
- 1: Syntax stage: in this stage, we learn the formation of tense.
 - 2: Explanatory stage: in this stage, we learn common usages.
 - 3: Implementation stage: in this stage we learn how to make examples.

Present Tense:

1) Present Simple Tense: Shows action and state in the present time.

Important points: For Action sentences:

- We always use the first form of the verb in it as a main verb.
- If the subject is third-person singular (He, She, It and S/name) and the sentence is positive we use Does, or add s, es.
If the sentence is negative or interrogative, we always use the base form of the verb with all subjects. (s, es not include)
Helping the verb is *do* or *does*.
The negative form is do not/ don't and does not/ doesn't.
Do is used with I, we, you, they, and plural noun.
Does use with He, She, It, and singular noun.

Positive sentences:

Structure:

Subject + s/es form or base form + object			
I, we, you, they plural nouns		Write	A letter
He, she, it Singular noun		Writes	

Negative sentences:

Subject + do/does + not + base form + object			
I, we, you, they plural nouns	do not	write	A letter
He, she, it Singular noun	does not	writes	

Question sentences:

do/does + subject + base form + object			
Do	I, we, you, they plural nouns	write	A letter?
Does	He, she, it Singular noun		

Information questions:

Wh-word/phrase + do/does + subject + base form + object + ?				
When, where, why, who, what, how	do	I, we, you, they plural nouns	Write	letter?
	does	He, she, it Singular noun	Write?	a letter?

Negative Information questions:

Wh-word/phrase + do/does + subject + base form + object + ?				
When, where, who, what, how	Do	not	I, we, you, they plural nouns	Write Write?
	Does		He, she, it Singular noun		letter? a letter?

Present Non-Action sentence (State):**Positive:** Subject + is/am/are + object
Example: I am a teacher.**Negative:** Subject + is/am/are + not + object
Example: I am not a teacher.**Interrogative:** is/ am/ are + subject + object +?
Example: Am I a teacher?

I---am

He, she, it and singular noun ---is

We, you, they and plural noun---are

Usages:

It is used to show daily activities. We use words like daily, every day, on daily basis in this usage.

Examples: 1) My father goes to hospital every day. 2) He calls me every day.

It is used to show daily routine activities. We must mention the specific time for routine activity.

Example: 1) I wake up at 5:00 O' clock every morning.

It is used to show habitual actions.

Examples: 1) I don't like vegetables. 2) She always comes late.

It is used to show customs and traditions.

Examples: Muslims celebrate two Eids in one year. Or Hindus celebrate Diwali.

It is used to show facts in action or the state.a) **Temporary facts:** Those facts, which are temporary, and changes.

Example: I am sick.

b) **Permanents facts:** those facts, which are permanents and cannot be changed.

Example: Milk is whit. Or sugar is sweet.

c) **General facts:** Accepted by a specific community.

Example: Allah is one. (Only Muslims, Jews accept that Allah is one)

d) **Universal facts:** accepted by all. Example: Milk is white.

It is used to show the nature of someone or something.

Examples: 1) A snake bites. 2) A dog barks. 3) A scorpion stings.

It is used for imperative sentences when order someone to do something.

Examples: 1) Open the door. 2) Don't come late.

It is used in a newspaper headline to show past events.

Example: 1) Pakistan defeats India. It means Pakistan defeated India.

It is used conditional sentence to show a condition that must happen first for completing the result.

Example: 1) If I study MBBS, I will become a doctor.

It is used to show natural laws.

Examples: 1) Trees grow well in spring. 2) Sun rises in the east. 3) Stars shines in night

We can used it in the reporting speech of direct speech.

Example: 1) She says, "I am fine".

It is used to describe golden sayings or Quotations (قول ذكي).

Example: 1) "The roots of education are bitters, but the fruit is sweet".

2) Present Continuous Tense:

Important points:

- We always use (V₁ + ing) as the main verb.
- We use "to be" (is/are/am) as a helping verb.
- Negative of is — is not/ isn't, am — am not/ ain't, are — are not/ aren't
- With he, she, it, and singular noun we use is/ isn't.
- With I we use am/ am not.
- With we, you, they and plural name, we use are/ aren't.

Positive sentences:

Structure

Subject + is/am/are + verb-ing + object				
He, she, it Singular noun	is	Writing	a letter.	
I	am			
we, you, they plural nouns	are			

Negative sentences:

Subject + is/am/are + not + verb-ing + object				
He, she, it Singular noun	Is	not	Writing	a letter.
I	Am			
we, you, they plural nouns	Are			

Question sentences:

is/am/are + Subject + verb-ing + object				
Is	He, she, it Singular noun	Writing	a letter?	
Am	I			
Are	we, you, they plural nouns			

Negative interrogative sentences:

is/am/are + not + Subject + verb-ing + object??				
Is	Not	He, she, it Singular noun	writing	a letter?
Am		I		
Are		we, you, they plural nouns		

Informative questions:

Where When What Who Why How	Is	He, she, it Singular noun	Writing Writing? Writing to?	a letter?
	Am	I		
	Are	we, you, they plural nouns		

Negative Informative questions:

Where	is	not	He, she, it Singular noun	Writing Writing? Writing to?	a letter?
When			I		
What	am				
Who					
Why	are		we, you, they plural nouns		
How					

Usages:

- ◆ It is used to show only action (not state) which is happening right now at the moment of speaking.
Examples: 1) She is playing football.
2) I am going to school.
- ◆ It is used to show actions that are happening at the same time.
Example: 1) While she is playing football, I am doing my homework.
- ◆ It is used to show the choosing situation. We use the following verb in this usage, Getting, becoming, increasing, decreasing, improving etc.
Examples: 1) Problem for Imran khan are increasing day by day.
2) The weather is getting colder now a day. Or my grammar is improving.
- ◆ It is use to an action that is not happening right now, but it is progress generally.
Example: 1) what is your father doing? He is working for MCB.
Note: If someone ask Question in present indefinite then we will answer in present indefinite.
Example-1) What do you do? I do study.
If question ask in continues you will give answer in present continuous.
Example-1) What are you doing? I am doing study.
- ◆ We use the word "always" in this usage to show anger on repeated mistake.
Examples: 1) You are always fighting in class.
2) He is always giving me wrong answer.

3) Present Perfect Tense:

Important points:

- We always use verb 3rd form (V₃) as a main verb.
- We always use have/ has as helping verb.
- We use have with I, we, you, they and plural name.
- We use has with he, she, it and singular name.
- Negative of have is have not/ haven't.
- Negative of has is has not/ hasn't.

Positive sentences:

Structure

Subject + has/have + past participle form + object				
He, she, it Singular noun	has		written	a letter.
I, we, you, they plural nouns	have			

Negative sentences:

Subject + has/have + not + past participle form + object				
He, she, it Singular noun	Has	not	written	a letter.
I, we, you, they plural nouns	Have			

Question sentences:

Has/have + subjects+ past participle form + object + ?				
Has	He, she, it Singular noun		written	a letter.
have	I, we, you, they plural nouns			

Negative questions:

Has/have + not + subjects+ past participle form + object + ?				
Has	Not	He, she, it Singular noun	written	a letter?
have		I, we, you, they plural nouns		

Information questions:

Wh-word + has/ have + subject + past participle form + object + ?				
When, What, Where, Why, How, Who, How long	Has	He, she, it Singular noun	written	a letter?
	have	I, we, you, they plural nouns		

Negative information questions:

Wh-word + has/ have + not + subject + past participle form + object + ?					
When, What, Where, Why, How, Who, How long	Has	not	He, she, it Singular noun	written	a letter?
	Have		I, we, you, they plural nouns		

Usage: Present perfect tense is used to express an activity that occurred in the past at an unspecified/ indefinite time.

Examples: 1) I have taken tea.

2) Asma has cooked the meal.

3) She has completed her homework.

4) Adil has posted the letter.

Present perfect tense is also used to talk about activities which occurred in the past, but their effects are still visible.

Examples: 1) I have cut my finger. (it is bleeding now)

2) He has beaten the child. (Child weeping)

Present perfect tense is used to talk about activities, which started in the past and are still in progress. We use verb 'live, teach, had, been etc. here, we talk about the duration of an activity. We use time adverbs 'since and for'.

For: Duration of time.

Since: Point of time.

Examples: 1) She has worked at the bank for four month.

2) We have been in the class for 20 minutes.

Present perfect tense is used with the time adverb 'just' to talk about recently completed activities.

Examples: 1) The airplane has just landed.

2) I have just received the letter.

Present perfect tense is also used with time adverbs 'already, never, ever, yet, recently etc.' to express different activities of time.

Already: completed idea, mid place

Ever: in questions, mid-place

Never: in negative, mid place

Yet: not completed yet, end-place

Examples:

1) I have never stolen money.

2) He has already got married.

3) He has not called me yet.

4) I have not been to the dentist recently.

4) Present perfect continuous Tense:

Important points:

- We always use (verb + ing) as a *main verb*.
- We always *have been/ has been* as a *helping verb*.
- Negative- *have not been/ has not been*.
- With *he, she, it* and *singular noun* we use *has been*.
- With *I, we, you, they* and *plural noun* we use *have been*.

Structure

Positive sentences:

Subject + has/have + been + verb-ing + object					
He, she, it Singular nouns	has	been	writing	Letters since 2000/ for sixteen years.	
I, we, you, they plural nouns	have				

Negative sentences:

Subject + has/have + not + been + verb-ing + object					
He, she, it Singular nouns	has	not	been	writing	letters since 2000/ for sixteen years.
I, we, you, they plural nouns	have				

Question sentences:

Has/have + subjects + been + verb-ing + object + ?					
Has	He, she, it Singular nouns	been	writing	letters since 2000/ for sixteen years?	
have	I, we, you, they plural nouns				

Negative questions:

Has/have + not + subjects + been + verb-ing + object + ?					
Has	not	He, she, it Singular nouns	been	writing	letters since 2000/ for sixteen years?
have		I, we, you, they plural nouns			

Information questions:

Wh-word + has/ have + subject + been + verb-ing + object + ?					
When, What, Where, Why, How, Who, How long	Has	He, she, it Singular noun	been	writing	letters since 2000/ for sixteen years?
	Have	I, we, you, they plural nouns			

Negative information questions:

Wh-word + has/ have + not + subject + been + verb-ing + object + ?						
When, What, Where, Why, How, Who, How long	Has	not	He, she, it Singular noun	been	writing	letters since 2000/ for sixteen years? Letters to since 2000/ for sixteen years?
	Have		I, we, you, they plural nouns			

Usages:

Present perfect continuous tense is used to show that an activity is in progress over a period of time.

Examples: 1) we have been living in this city since my childhood.

2) I have been learning English for 6 months.

Present perfect continuous tense is used to describe an activity that ended in the past. But there is an emphasis on the continuity of the action or an explanation of something happened. In the second example, the smoke in the house is because of cooking. But cooking has already been ended. We use 'since and for' in present perfect continuous tense.

Example: 1) Your computer screen has started blinking. What has happened to it? I have been switching it off and on.

2) Where is the smoke from? There is the smoke in the whole house. We have been cooking meal.

Past Tense:

1) Simple Past Tense: Shows action and state in past time.

Important points: For Action sentences:

- We always use second form of verb in it as a main verb.
- We use did/ did not as a Helping verb.
- After did/ did not, we use base form of the verb.
- We use be (was/ were) for state as a main verb.

Affirmative sentence:

Structure: For Action sentences:

Subject + past form of the verb + object

he, she, it, I, we, you, they,
singular nouns, plural nouns

Wrote

a letter last night.

Negative sentence:

Subjects + did + not + base form of the verb + object

he, she, it, I, we, you, they,
singular nouns, plural nouns

Did

not

write

a letter last night.

Question sentence:

Did + Subjects + base form of the verb + object + ?

he, she, it, I, we, you, they,
singular nouns, plural nouns

Write

a letter last night?

Alternative question:

Did + not + Subjects + base form of the verb + object + ?

not

he, she, it, I, we, you, they,
singular nouns, plural nouns

write

a letter last night?

Information question sentence:

Wh-word + did + Subjects + base form of the verb + object + ?					
Where, when, what, why, who, how	did	he, she, it, I, we, you, they, singular nouns, plural nouns	write		a letter last night? a letter? last night? a letter to?

Negative information question:

Wh-word + did + not + Subjects + base form of the verb + object + ?					
Where, when, what, why, who, how	did	Not	he, she, it, I, we, you, they, singular nouns, plural nouns	write	a letter last night? a letter? last night? a letter to?

Usages:

❖ Simple past tense is used to show that activity started and ended in the past at a specified time. We use time adverbs, such as 'yesterday, ago, last etc.' to specify the time.

Examples: 1) Nimra and Asad got married last week.

2) I bought a new car yesterday.

3) I received a letter two hours ago.

❖ Simple past tense is used with the word 'just' to show that an activity occurred in the recent or immediate past.

Examples: 1) The airplane just took off.

2) The match just started.

3) We just started the class.

4) I just received a letter.

❖ Simple past tense is also used for past habits. We often use frequency adverbs and especially 'always' to talk about past habits.

Examples: 1) He always helped the poor and the needy.

2) He always came to class late.

3) She visited the library every Saturday.

❖ Simple past tense is also used in the English newspaper headlines.

Examples: 1) "Robbers robbed national bank".

2) "Ten killed in a road accident".

For Non-Action sentence (State):

Positive: Subject + was/were + V_{II} + object

Example: I was a teacher.

Negative: Subject + was/were + not + object

Example: I was not a teacher.

Interrogative: was/were + subject + object + ?

Example: Was I a teacher?

I, He, she, it and singular noun	was
We, you, they and plural noun	were

2) Past Continuous Tense:

Important points:

- We always use (V₁ + ing) as the *main verb*.
- We always use (To be) (was/were) as a *helping verb*.
- Negative (was not/ wasn't-----were/ weren't).
- With *he, she, it* and the *singular noun* we use *was*.
- With *you, we, they* and the *plural noun* we use *were*.

Positive sentences:

Structure

Subjects + was/ were + verb-ing + object			
he, she, I, it, singular nouns	Was	Writing	a letter.
we, you, they, plural nouns	Were		

Negative sentences:

Subjects + was/ were + not + verb-ing + object				
he, she, I, it, singular nouns	was	not	Writing	a letter.
we, you, they, plural nouns	were			

Question sentences:

Was/ Were + Subjects + verb-ing + object + ?			
Was	he, she, I, it, singular nouns	writing	a letter?
Were	we, you, they, plural nouns		

Negative question sentences:

Was/ Were + not + Subjects + verb-ing + object + ?				
Was	not	he, she, I, it, singular nouns	writing	a letter?
Were		we, you, they, plural nouns		

Information questions:

Wh-word + was/ were + subject + verb + ing + object + ?				
Where, when, what, why, who, how	Was	he, she, I, it, singular nouns	writing	a letter?
	were	we, you, they, plural nouns	writing?	a letter to?

Negative Information questions:

Wh-word + was/ were + not + subject + verb + ing + object + ?					
Where, when, what, why, who, how	was	not	he, she, I, it, singular nouns	writing	a letter?
	were		we, you, they, plural nouns	writing?	a letter to?

Usages:

- ❖ Past continuous tense is used to express an activity that was in progress at a certain time in the past. Sometimes the time is specified and sometimes is not specified.
Examples: 1) I was learning English at 2: 15 PM yesterday.
 2) The drama starts at 8PM. At 8:30PM, I was watching the drama.
 3) It was raining heavily.
- ❖ Past continuous tense is also used to indicate that two activities were in progress in the past simultaneously (at the same time).
Examples: 1) While we were playing, it was raining.
 2) While the children were sleeping, their mother was cooking.
- ❖ Past continuous tense also used to talk about intended or supposed future activities. Here we use time adverbs, such as 'tomorrow, next etc.'
Examples: 1) You are here! I was coming to your house next hour.
 2) What! Imran left the country. I was inviting him to my house tomorrow.
- ❖ Past continuous tense is used with adverbs 'always etc.' to express persistent past habits.
Examples: 1) It is good he died. He was always disturbing his neighbors.
 2) His transfer is good news. He was always creating problems for us.

3) Past Perfect Tense:

Important points:

- We always use the verb 3rd form (*V_{III}*) as a *main verb*.
- We always use *had* as a *helping verb*.
- Negative of *had* is *had not/hadn't*.

Positive sentences:

Structure

Subject + had + past participle form of verb + object			
I, we, you, they, he, she, it, singular nouns, plural nouns	Had	Written	a letter.

Negative sentences:

Subject + had + not + past participle form of verb + object			
I, we, you, they, he, she, it, singular nouns, plural nouns	had	Not	Written a letter.

Question sentences:

Had + Subject + past participle form of verb + object +?			
Had	I, we, you, they, he, she, it, singular nouns, plural nouns	Written	a letter?

Negative questions:

Had + not + Subject + past participle form of verb + object +?			
Had	not	I, we, you, they, he, she, it, singular nouns, plural nouns	Written a letter?

Information questions:

Wh-word + had + subjects + past participle form of verb + objects ?

Where, when, what, why, who, how	Had	I, we, you, they, he, she, it, singular nouns, plural nouns	written written?	a letter? a letter to?
----------------------------------	-----	---	---------------------	---------------------------

Negative information questions:

Wh-word + had + not + subjects + past participle form of verb + objects ?

Where, when, what, why, who, how	had	Not	I, we, you, they, he, she, it, singular nouns, plural nouns	Written written?	a letter? a letter to?
----------------------------------	-----	-----	---	---------------------	---------------------------

Uses:

The past perfect tense is used to express that activity occurred before another activity in the past. Two activities occur in the past. The one which occurs first should be in the past perfect tense and the one which occurs last should be in the simple past tense.

- Examples: 1) I had completed my homework when electricity/light went off.
2) The airplane had taken off when we reached to the airport.
3) When I reached there, they had closed the post office.
4) When I got up yesterday, the other children had left for school.

4) Past Perfect Continuous Tense:

Important points:

- We always use verb first form and ing ($V_1 + ing$) as a *main verb*.
- We always use *had been* as a *helping verb*.
- Negative of *had been* is *had not been*.

Positive sentence:

Structure

Subjects + had + been + verb-ing + object

He, she, it, I, we, you, they, singular nouns, Plural nouns	had	been	writing	For 15 minutes. Since 2pm.
---	-----	------	---------	-------------------------------

Negative sentences:

Subjects + had + not + been + verb-ing + object

He, she, it, I, we, you, they, singular nouns, Plural nouns	had	not	been	writing	For 15 minutes. Since 2pm.
---	-----	-----	------	---------	-------------------------------

Question sentences:

Had + Subjects + been + verb-ing + object + ?

Had	He, she, it, I, we, you, they, singular nouns, Plural nouns	Been	writing	For 15 minutes? Since 2pm?
-----	---	------	---------	-------------------------------

Negative question sentences:

Had + not + Subjects + been + verb-ing + object + ?

Had	not	He, she, it, I, we, you, they, singular nouns, Plural nouns	Been	writing	For 15 minutes? Since 2pm?
-----	-----	---	------	---------	-------------------------------

Information questions:

Wh-word + had + subject + been + verb-ing + object + ?

Where, when, what, why, who, how	had	He, she, it, I, we, you, they, singular nouns, Plural nouns	been	writing writing? writing to	For 15 minutes? Since 2pm?
----------------------------------	-----	---	------	-----------------------------------	-------------------------------

Negative Information questions:

Wh-word + had + not + subject + been + verb-ing + object + ?

Where, when, what, why, who, how	had	No t	He, she, it, I, we, you, they, singular nouns, Plural nouns	been	writing writing? writing to	For 15 minutes? Since 2pm?
----------------------------------	-----	---------	---	------	-----------------------------------	-------------------------------

Usages:

- ◆ Past perfect continuous tense is used to show that activity was in progress before another activity in the past some of time. Or in other words, Past perfect continuous tense is used to describe activities that began in the past before a certain point. We use adverbs 'for and since' to talk about the duration or point of time. Examples: 1) I started teaching at Al-Ahmad College in 2001. Another teacher Asad came in 2005. When Asad came, I had been teaching for four years/since 2001.
- 2) I got admission in English language class in January 2007. It is now in 2008. In June 2007, I had been learning for six months/since January 2007.

Future Tense:

1) Simple future Tense:

Important points:

- We always use the base form of the verb as a the main verb.
- We use will/ shall/ be + going to as helping verb.
- Will/ shall-----it is used for undecided future action..
- Negative-----will not/ won't, shall not/ shan't

Positive sentences:

Structure

Subjects + will/shall + base form + object

I, we, you, they, he, she, it, singular nouns, plural nouns	Will/shall	write	a letter.
--	------------	-------	-----------

Negative sentences:

Subjects + will/shall + not + base form + object

I, we, you, they, he, she, it, singular nouns, plural nouns	Will/shall	Not	write	a letter.
--	------------	-----	-------	-----------

Question sentences:

Will/ shall + Subjects + base form + object + ?

Will/ Shall	I, we, you, they, he, she, it, singular nouns, plural nouns	write	a letter?
-------------	--	-------	-----------

Negative question sentences:

Will/ shall + not + Subjects + base form + object + ?

Will/Shall	Not	I, we, you, they, he, she, it, singular nouns, plural nouns	write	a letter?
------------	-----	--	-------	-----------

Information questions:

Wh-word + will/shall + subjects + base form + object + ?

Where, when, what, why, who, how	Will/Shall	I, we, you, they, he, she, it, singular nouns, plural nouns	write writes?	a letter. a letter to?
-------------------------------------	------------	--	------------------	---------------------------

Information negative questions:

Wh-word + will/shall + not + subjects + base form + object + ?

Where, when, what, why, who, how	Will/Shall	not	I, we, you, they, he, she, it, singular nouns, plural nouns	write writes?	a letter. a letter to?
-------------------------------------	------------	-----	---	------------------	---------------------------

Usages:

- ❖ We use modal auxiliary verbs 'will and shall' to talk about the future. Or simple future tense is used to show future activities.
Examples: 1) I will go to Peshawar tomorrow. 2) He will be in the class day after tomorrow. 3) We will meet you at the party tonight.
- ❖ Simple future tense is also used to describe 'uncountable future activities'.
Examples: 1) It will be Friday tomorrow. 2) She will be 20 years old next month.
- ❖ We use 'be + going to + base form' to talk about 'pre-meditated future activities/plans/intention/predictions'.
Examples: 1) I am going to replace my computer. 2) The government is going to open more vocational centers. 3) They are going to stay in a hotel.
- ❖ We use the formula: 'Subject + is/am/are/think/hope/believe/expect + will/shall + base form + object' to show hopes, thoughts, beliefs, expectations etc. about future.
Examples: 1) I am sure I will visit him. 2) She hopes her father will recover soon.
 3) I believe we can do it. 4) We expect that it will rain.
 5) He thinks he will get the first position.
- ❖ We use 'be + about + to + base form' to talk about immediate/ very near future.
Examples: 1) The plane is about to take off. 2) The match is about to start.
 3) They are about to announce the winner.
- ❖ We use 'is/am/are + to + base form' to talk about definite plans or intentions.
Examples: 1) The actor is to arrive on the stage in a few minutes.
 2) We are to meet the director tonight.
- ❖ We use 'to + base form' in the newspaper headlines to talk about the future.
Examples: 1) Many qualified people *to leave* the country. 2) The government *to open* a new hospital.

► **Usage of "Going to": (Be-going to) (Be= is/ am/ are)**

- 1) For near future activity:** I am going to watch the movie.
- 2) For prediction:** Pakistan is going to win the match.
- 3) Pre-planned activity:** Ali is going to get married in July.

2) Future Continuous Tense:

Important points:

- We always use Verb first form + ing ($V_1 + ing$) as a *main verb*.
- We always use *will be/ shall be* as *helping verb*.
- Negative ----- *will not be/ shall not be*.

Positive sentences:

Structure

Subjects + will/shall + be + verb-ing + object				
I, we, you, they, he, she, it, singular nouns, plural nouns	Will/shall	Be	Writing	a letter.

Negative sentences:

Subjects + will/shall + not + be + verb-ing + object				
I, we, you, they, he, she, it, singular nouns, plural nouns	Will/shall	not	be	writing a letter.

Question sentences:

Will/Shall + Subjects + be + verb-ing + object + ?				
Will/shall	I, we, you, they, he, she, it, singular nouns, plural nouns	Be	Writing	a letter?

Negative question sentences:

Will/Shall + not + Subjects + be + verb-ing + object + ?				
Will/shall	not	I, we, you, they, he, she, it, singular nouns, plural nouns	Be	Writing a letter?

Information questions:

Wh-word + will/shall + subject + be + verb-ing + object + ?					
Where, when, what, why, who, how	Will/ Shall	I, we, you, they, he, she, it, singular nouns, plural nouns	be	writing writing?	a letter? a letter to?

Information negative questions:

Wh-word + will/shall + not + subjects + be + verb-ing + object + ?						
Where, when, what, why, who, how	Will/ Shall	no t	I, we, you, they, he, she, it, singular nouns, plural nouns	be	writing writing?	a letter. a letter to?

Future continuous tense is used to describe activities that will be in progress at certain time in the future.

Example: 1) We will be constructing a new building next year.

Future continuous tense is also used for future prediction.

Examples: 1) By 2050, people will be living in plastic house.

2) By 2025, a lot of people will be traveling to other countries.

3) Future Perfect Tense:

Positive sentences:

Structure

Subjects + will/shall + have + past participle form + object				
I, we, you, they, he, she, it, singular nouns, plural nouns	Will/ shall	have	written	a letter.

Negative sentence:

Subjects + will/shall + not + have + past participle form + object				
I, we, you, they, he, she, it, singular nouns, plural nouns	Will/ shall	Not	have	written a letter.

Question sentences:

Will/shall + Subjects + have + past participle form + object + ?				
Will/ shall	I, we, you, they, he, she, it, singular nouns, plural nouns	have	written	a letter?

Negative questions:

Will/shall + not + Subjects + have + past participle form + object + ?				
Will/ shall	Not	I, we, you, they, he, she, it, singular nouns, plural nouns	have	written a letter?

Information questions:

Wh-word + will/shall + subject + have + past participle form + object + ?				
Where, when, what, why, who, how	Will/ Shall	I, we, you, they, he, she, it, singular nouns, plural nouns	have	written a letter? a letter to?

Information negative questions:

Wh-word + will/shall + not + subjects + have + past participle form + object + ?				
Where, when, what, why, who, how	Will/ Shall	not	I, we, you, they, he, she, it, singular nouns, plural nouns	have written a letter. a letter to?

Usages:

❖ The future perfect tense is used to describe an activity, which will be completed before another activity at a certain time in the future.

- Examples:**
- 1) When you come back, we will have washed the car.
 - 2) Before the children reached home, their mother will have cooked the meal.
 - 3) Before he leaves the office, I will have reached there.

4) Future Perfect Continuous Tense:

Important points:

- We always use *Verb 1st form + ing (V₁ + ing)* as a *main verb*.
- We always use *will/shall have been* as a *helping verb*.
- Negative-----*will not/ shall not have been*.

Positive sentences:

Structure

Subjects + will/Shall + have + been + verb-ing + object

I, we, you, they, he, she, it, singular nouns, plural nouns	will/ shall	Have	been	writing	a letter for ten minutes.
--	----------------	------	------	---------	------------------------------

Negative sentences:

Subjects + will/Shall + not + have + been + verb-ing + object

I, we, you, they, he, she, it, singular nouns, plural nouns	will/ shall	not	have	been	writing	a letter for ten minutes.
--	----------------	-----	------	------	---------	------------------------------

Question sentences:

Will/ shall + Subjects + have + been + verb-ing + object + ?

Will/ shall	I, we, you, they, he, she, it, singular nouns, plural nouns	have	been	writing	a letter for ten minutes?
----------------	--	------	------	---------	------------------------------

Negative question sentences:

Will/ shall + not + Subjects + have + been + verb-ing + object + ?

Will/ shall	not	I, we, you, they, he, she, it, singular nouns, plural nouns	have	been	writing	a letter for ten minutes?
----------------	-----	---	------	------	---------	------------------------------

Information questions:

Wh-word + will/shall + subject + have + been + verb-ing + object + ?

Where, when, what, why, who, how	Will/ Shall	I, we, you, they, he, she, it, singular nouns, plural nouns	have	been	writing	a letter for ten minutes?
--	----------------	---	------	------	---------	------------------------------

Information negative questions:

Wh-word + will/shall + not + subjects + have + been + verb-ing + object + ?

Where, when, what, why, who, how	Will/ Shall	not	I, we, you, they, he, she, it, singular nouns, plural nouns	have	been	writing	a letter for thirty minutes?
---	----------------	-----	---	------	------	---------	------------------------------------

Basic Rules for active voice (A.V) into Passive Voices (P.V):

The structure of the sentence will be reversed in Passive voice. The place of the subject and the object will interchange. The subject will shift to the place of an object and the object will take the place of the subject in Passive Voice.

Example: A.V: He buys a camera. P.V: A camera is bought by him.

Only Past Participle Form or 3rd form of the verb will always be used as the main verb in Passive voice for all tenses. No other form of verb will be used as a main verb. It can be seen in all the examples given on this page.

Example: A.V: She drinks water. P.V: Water is drunk by her.

The word "by" will be used before the subject in the passive voice.

Example: A.V: She drinks water. P.V: Water is drunk by her.

The auxiliary verb will be changed in Passive voice depending upon the tense of the sentence in its active voice.

Passive Voice for all Tenses – Rules: There are two basic rules for converting sentences from Active voice in to the passive voice, which is common for all tenses.

The places of subject and object will be interchanged in the sentence.

Only 3rd form of the verb of past participle will be used as a main verb in the passive voice.

Person Change:

I	Me
We	Us
You	You
They	Them
He	Him
She	Her
It	It

► The rules for using 'auxiliary verb' in a sentence are different for each tense, as follows:

Present Simple Tense	
Auxiliary verbs used in Passive Voice: is/am/are	
Active Voice	Passive Voices
He writes a letter.	A letter is written by him.
He does not write a letter.	A letter is not written by him
Does he write a letter?	Is a letter written by him?
They sell book.	Books are sold by them.
She helps me.	I am helped by her.

Present Progressive Tense	
Auxiliary verbs used in Passive Voice: is being/am being/are being	
Active Voice	Passive Voices
She is singing a song.	A song is being sung by her.
She is not singing a song.	A song is not being sung by her.
Is she singing a song?	Is a song being sung by her?
They are eating an apple.	Apples are being eaten by them.
You are disturbing me.	I am being disturbed by you.

Present Perfect Tense

Auxiliary verbs used in Passive Voice: has been/have been

Active Voice	Passive Voices
He has completed the work.	The work has been completed by him.
He has not completed the work.	The work has not been completed by him.
Has he completed the work?	Has the work been completed by him?
She has written five poems.	Five poems have been written by her.
I have made some cakes.	Some cakes have been made by me.

Past Simple Tense

Auxiliary verbs used in Passive Voice: was/were

Active Voice	Passive Voices
He bought a car.	A car was bought by him.
He did not buy a car.	A car was not bought by him.
Did he buy a car?	Was a car bought by him?
She decorated the walls.	The walls were decorated by her.
I helped them.	They were helped by me.

Past Progressive Tense

Auxiliary verbs used in Passive Voice: was being/were being

Active Voice	Passive Voices
She was washing a shirt.	A shirt was being washed by her.
She was not washing a shirt.	A shirt was not being washed by her.
Was she washing a shirt?	Was a shirt being washed by her?
The boys were singing songs.	Songs were being sung by boys.

Past Perfect Tense

Auxiliary verbs used in Passive Voice: Had been

Active Voice	Passive Voices
They had won the game.	The game had been won by them.
They had not won the game.	The game had not been won by them.
Had they won the game?	Had the game been won by them?
He had collected coins.	Coins had been collected by him.

Future Simple Tense

Auxiliary verbs used in Passive Voice: will be

Active Voice	Passive Voices
She will write a poem.	A poem will be written by her.
She will not write a poem.	A poem will not be written by her.
Will she write a poem?	Will a poem be written by her?
You will receive the letter.	The letter will be received by you.
They will arrange the money.	The money will be arranged by them.

Future Perfect Tense

Auxiliary verbs used in Passive Voice: Will have been

Active Voice	Passive Voices
He will have received the letter.	The letter will have been received by her.
He will not have received the letter.	The letter will not have been received by her.
Will he have received the letter?	Will the letter have been received by him?

The sentences of the following tenses can't be changed to Passive Voices.

- Present Perfect Continuous Tense
- Past Perfect Continuous Tense
- Future Perfect Continuous Tense
- Future Continuous Tense

Sentences having **intransitive verbs**

There are two types of verb, transitive and intransitive verb.

Transitive verb: A verb, that requires an object in the sentence to give a complete meaning, is called a transitive verb.

He bought a book.

Example: He bought.....

"bought" is a transitive verb, because without an object (a book), it does not give a complete idea. All such verbs that must have an object for them in sentence are called transitive verbs.

Intransitive verb: A verb that does not require an object in the sentence and can give a complete meaning (without an object), is called an intransitive verb.

Example: He laughs.

"laughs" is an intransitive verb. It does not require an object in a sentence. Even without an object in the sentence, it can express a complete idea. "Go, sleep, sit, reach, die" are few examples of the intransitive verbs.

The sentences, having intransitive verbs, cannot be converted into Passive Voice. The only reason for this is that such a sentence has no object. When a sentence has no object, it cannot be changed into Passive Voice. For changing a sentence into a passive voice, the sentence must have clear know object.

Read the following examples of sentences having intransitive verbs which cannot be changed into passive voice.

- He is sleeping.
- He is laughing.
- He has gone.
- He died in 2005.

Passive Voice for Imperative Sentences-Rules:

A sentence that expresses a command or advice or a request is called an imperative sentence. Here are some examples:

- Learn your lessons (An advice)
- Open the door. (A command)
- Help the poor. (An Advice)
- Please, make a cup of tea. (A request)

Changing imperative sentences into Passive voice:

An imperative sentence does not have a known subject. There are three rules for converting an imperative sentence from Active Voice in to Passive Voice.

- The imperative sentence in Passive Voice begins with the word "let".
- The word 'be' is used as an auxiliary verb in Passive Voice of imperative sentences.

- The base form of the verb (1st form of the verb) is converted into past Participle (3rd form of the verb) for making the passive voice of imperative sentence.

Read the following examples for better understanding:

Passive Voice for Imperative Sentences	
Active Voice	Passive Voice
Respect the elders.	Let the elders be respected.
Finish the task.	Let the task be finished.
Do not waste time.	Let the time not be wasted.
Close the door.	Let the door be closed.
Wash the shirts.	Let the shirt be washed.
Repair your camera.	Let your camera be repaired.
Open the window.	Let the window be opened.
Throw the ball.	Let the ball be thrown.
Help the children.	Let the children be helped.
Collect nice book.	Let nice books be collected.

Passive voices for Present and Future Models

(e.g. May, Might, Can, Must, Should, Ought, Ought to)

Auxiliary Verb used in Passive Voice: Be

Active voice	Passive voice
CAN	
He can drive a car.	A car can be driven by him.
He cannot drive a car.	A car cannot be driven by him.
Can he drive a car?	Can a car be driven by him?
MUST	
He must learn this book.	This book must be learned by him.
He must not learn this book.	This book must not be learned by him.
Must he learn this book?	Must this book be learned by him?
MAY	
She may eat an apple.	An apple may be eaten by her.
She may not eat an apple.	An apple may not be eaten by her.
May she eat an apple?	May an apple be eaten by her.
MIGHT	
She might kill the snake.	The snake might be killed by her.
She might not kill the snake.	The snake might not be killed by her.
Might she kill the snake?	Might the snake be killed by her?
SHOULD	
I should buy this clock.	This clock should be bought by me.
I should not buy this clock.	This clock should not be bought by me.
Should I buy this clock?	Should this clock be bought by me?
OUGHT TO	
You ought to help her.	She ought to be helped by you.
You ought not to help her.	She ought not to be helped by you.

Passive voices for Past Models

(e.g. Might have, May have, Must have, should have, Ought to have)

Auxiliary Verb used in Passive Voice: Been

Active voice	Passive voice
SHOULD HAVE	SHOULD HAVE BEEN
I should have started a job.	A job should have been started by me.
I should not have started a job.	A job should not have been started by me.
Should I have started a job?	Should a job have been started by me?
MUST HAVE	MUST HAVE BEEN
He must have passed the exam.	The exam must have been passed by him.
He must not have passed the exam.	The exam must not have been passed by him.
MAY HAVE	MAY HAVE BEEN
You may have helped the kids.	The kids may have been helped by you.
You may not have helped the kids.	The kids may not have been helped by you.
MIGHT HAVE	MIGHT HAVE BEEN
He might have killed the snake.	The snake might have been killed by her.
He might have not killed the snake.	The snake might not have been killed by her.
OUGHT TO HAVE	OUGHT TO HAVE BEEN
You ought to have finished the task.	The task ought to have been finished by you.
You ought not to have finished the task.	The task ought not to have been finished by you.

Narration/Speech (Direct & Indirect Narrations/Speeches)

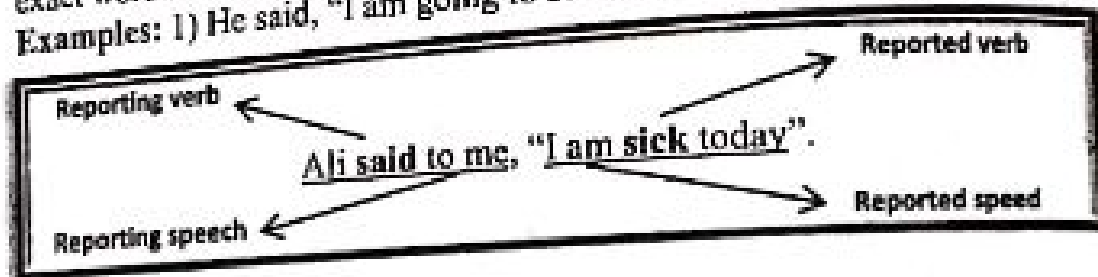
✓ Speech:

- ✓ A talk or dialogue between two persons is called *speech*. Or
- ✓ *Speech* is the way, act and power of speaking.
- ✓ According to grammar: It is a term that is used whenever we want to convey or carry the words or message of one person to another person. It has two ways. Therefore, it is divided into two kinds.

1) Direct speech:

- ✓ It is a kind of speech that is used whenever we want to repeat the exact idea with the exact words of the speaker.

Examples: 1) He said, "I am going to school". 2) She said, "They are fine".



Important points: (Direct speech)

It always has two parts. 1) Reporting speech

2) Reported speech

Reporting speech:

- It is used to introduce the speaker.
- Reporting verbs are mostly (say/ tell).
- For example, he said / she said etc.

Reported speech:

It is used to repeat the message or words of the speaker. It is always written inside of quotation marks or inverted commas.

- "....."/ "I am fine".
- Reporting speech and reported speech are separated by a comma.
- Example: She said, "I am fine".

Note: When we use reporting speech after reported speech, a comma is placed inside the quotation mark.

Example: "I am fine," she said.

2) Indirect speech:

- ✓ It is a kind of speech that is used whenever we want to repeat the exact idea with different words.

Example: He said, "I am fine".

(Direct Speech)

He said that he was fine.

(Indirect Speech)

Note: To make indirect speeches, we should follow the following procedure.

- 1) Change reporting verb
- 2) Remove comma
- 3) Remove inverted comma
- 4) Include 'that'
- 5) Pronoun change
- 6) Tense change
- 7) Special words changes

Reporting verb:

If the reporting verb is given in *Present or Future tense* then there will be no change in the verb or tense of reported speech.

Examples:

- 1) The teacher says, "Alisha performs on the stage".
The teacher says that Alisha performs on the stage.
- 2) The teacher is saying, "Alisha performs on the stage".
The teacher is saying that Alisha performs on the stage.
- 3) The teacher will say, "Alisha is performing on the stage".
The teacher will say that Alisha is performing on the stage.

Replace *tell/tells* on the place of *say/says* if in reporting speech we see. (say to me)
(say to you) (say to us) (say to the teacher (particular))

Examples:

- 1) He says to me, "my boss was angry yesterday".
He tells me that his boss was angry yesterday.
- 2) I say to you, "My mother is a good cook".
I tell you that my mother is a good cook.
- 3) you say to us, "I have paid all the dues".
You tell us that you have paid all the dues".
- 4) They say to the teacher, "we can attend the class".
They tell the teacher they can attend the class.

Rules of change Pronoun:

Pronouns are changed according to a rule designated as **SON** where

- **S stands for Subject** (First person (**I, We**) changes to the subject of reporting verb)

Examples:

- 1) She says, I am in tenth class."
She says that she is in the tenth class."
- 2) I say, "I am an honest man."
I say that I am an honest man.

- **O stands for Object** (Second person (**You**) changes to object of reporting verb)

Example:

- 1) She says to me, "you have done your work."
She tells me that I have done my work.
- 2) She says to her, "You have done your work".
She tells her that she has done her work.

- **N stand for No change** (third-person pronoun of Reported speech does not change (he, she, I, they))

Example:

- 1) He says, "He does not work hard."
He says that he does not work hard.
- 2) Everybody says, "They have spoken the truth".
Everybody says that they have spoken the truth.

Note: I, we, you, they = say

he, she, it = says

Subject Pronoun	Object Pronoun	Possessive Pronoun	Possessive Pronouns
I	Me	My	Mine
We	Us	Our	Ours
You	You	Your	Yours
They	Them	Their	Theirs
He	Him	His	His
She	Her	Her	Hers
It	It	Its	its

Rules- Indirect Speech for all Tenses:

Direct Speech Changes- Into Indirect Speech:

- Present Simple Tense into Past Simple Tense
- Present Progressive Tense into Past Progressive Tense
- Present Perfect Tense into Past Perfect Tense
- Present Perfect Progressive Tense into Past Perfect Tense
- Past Simple Tense into Past Perfect Tense
- Past Progressive Tense into Perfect Continuous Tense
- Past Perfect Tense (The tense remains unchanged)
- Past Perfect Progressive Tense (The tense remains unchanged)
- Future Simple Tense (e.g. will) into "would"
- Future Progressive Tense (eg. will be) into "would be"
- Future Perfect Tense (eg. will have) into "would have"
- Future Perfect Progressive Tense (eg. will have been) into "would have been"

Direct speech

Indirect speech

Present Tense

Present simple changes into Past simple

She said, "I work in a hospital".	She said that she worked in a hospital.
They said, "We play Football".	They said that they played football.
He said, "I love my parents".	He said that he loved his parents.
She said, "I don't waste time".	She said that she didn't waste time.

Present progressive changes into Past progressive

He said, "I am waiting for someone".	He said that he was waiting for someone.
I said, "She is driving a car".	I said that she was driving a car.
She said, "they are enjoying the music".	She said that they were enjoying the music.
Ali said, "I am not going to college".	Ali said that he was not going to college.

Present Perfect changes into Past Perfect

She said, "I have completed the work".	She said that she had completed the work.
Asad said, "I have won the prize".	Asad said that he had won a prize.
He said, "She has washed the shirts".	He said that she had washed the shirts.
Imran said, "I have not met her".	Imran said that he had not met her.

Present Perfect progressive changes into Past Perfect progressive

She said, "I have been working in a factory for	She said that she had been working in a factory
---	---

for two years.	
Ali said that he had been waiting for his brother for three hours.	Ali said, "he has been waiting for his brother for three hours".
They said that they had been living in America since 2013.	They said, "we have been living in America since 2013".

Direct speech

Indirect speech

Past Tense

Past simple changes into Past perfect

He said, "I started a job".	He said that he had started a job.
She said, "I bought a new car".	She said that she had bought a new car.
They said, "We went to a market".	They said that had gone to a market.
He said to me, "you didn't help me".	He said to me that I had not helped him.

Past progressive changes into Past Perfect progressive

He said, "I was writing a poem".	He said that he had been writing a poem.
The kids said, "We were playing a game".	The kids said that they had been playing a game.
They said, "We were watching a movie".	They said that they had been watching a movie.
She said, "I was not making a noise".	She said that she had not been making a noise.

Past Perfect changes into Past Perfect (no change in tense)

They said, "we had won the game".	They said that they had won the game.
He said, "I had gone to home".	He said that he had gone to home.
Ali said, "I had passed the exam".	Ali said that he had passed the exam.
She said, "I had not received the letter".	She said that she had not received the letter.

Past Perfect progressive Tense (The tense remains unchanged)

Direct speech

Indirect speech

Future Tense

Future simple tense (Will changes into Would)

She said, "I will go to London".	She said that she would go to London.
He said, "I will start a new job".	He said that he would start a new job.
They said to me, "we will help you".	They told me that they would help me.
She said, "I will not waste time".	She said that she would not waste time.

Future Continuous Tense (Will be changed into would have)

He said to me, "I will be waiting for you".	He told me that he would be waiting for me.
Kashif said, "I will be making tea".	Kashif said that he would be making tea.
She said, "I will be feeding my kids".	she said that she would be feeding her kids.
They said, "We will not be driving a car".	They said that they would not be driving a car.

Future Perfect Tense changes (Will have changed into Would have)

She said, "I will have cooked the food".	She said that she would have cooked the food.
He said, "I will have cleaned the room".	He said that he would have cleaned the room.
Asif said, "I will have called a Doctor".	Asif said that he would have called a Doctor.

Special words Change:

this	That
these	Those
now	Then
Those	Those
Here	There
today / tonight	that day / that night
Tomorrow	the following / next day
Yesterday	last / previous day
Ago	Before
sir / madam	Respectfully
hello / hi / yes / well / all right / ok etc.	Excluded
good morning / afternoon / evening	Greeted
good-bye / farewell / good-night etc.	remain unchanged

Indirect Speech for question sentences - Rules

The basic rules for converting Direct Speech (question sentences) into Indirect Speech are as follows: Examples are at the end.

1. Comma and inverted commas will be removed.
2. The conjunction "that" will not be used in Indirect Speech (in question sentence). The conjunction "that" is used in Indirect speech of all positive sentences.
3. In indirect speech, the question sentence will be expressed in an assertive (positive) form instead of an interrogative form.
4. Question mark (?) will not be used in indirect speech of interrogative sentence.
5. The verb such as 'say' or 'tell' (e.g. he said or she said) in the direct speech is replaced with verb such as 'ask' or 'inquire' (e.g. he asked, she inquired) in indirect speech.

The above rules are common for all question sentences. Apart from these common rules, there are a few specific rules which apply according to the type of question in a sentence.

There are two types of question-sentences:

- 1) The question which can be answered with YES or NO
- 2) The question, which cannot be answered only with YES or NO, but requires a detailed answer. Such questions usually start with "what, why, how, when e.t.c"

Examples:

- Do you like mango? (Such a question can be answered by saying only YES or No)
- What are you doing? (Such a question cannot be answered by Yes or No but it requires a bit explanation i.e. I am listening to music.)

The specific rules according to the type of question are as follows:

Questions that can be answered with "YES or NO":

To make indirect speech of such questions, the word "if" or "whether" will be used in Indirect Speech. Both the words "if" or "whether" can be used interchangeably.

Examples:

Direct Speech	Indirect Speech
David said to me, "Do you Like coffee?"	David asked me if I liked coffee.
He said to me, "Will you help me".	He asked me if I would help him.
She said to me, "Can I use Your Phone?"	She asked me if she could use my Phone.
They told me, "Have you Gone to London?"	They asked me if I had gone to London.
He said to me, "Did you meet your friend?"	He asked me if I had met my friend.
John said to her, "Will you Buy the book?"	John asked her whether she would buy the book.
She said, "Are they waiting For me?"	She asked whether they were waiting for her.

Questions that cannot be answered with only "YES or No":

To make an indirect speech of such questions, the Word "if" or "whether" will not be used. The question is changed into an assertive (positive) form and is simply placed after the reporting verb.

Examples:

Direct Speech	Indirect Speech
He said to me, "What are you doing".	He asked me what I was doing.
She said to me, "What is your name?"	She asked me what my name was.
David said to me, "How are you?"	David asked me how I was.
They said to me, "where have you gone?"	They asked me where I had gone.
Teacher told her, "Why did you fail the exam?"	Teacher asked her why she had failed the exam.
I said to her, "What were you eating?"	I asked her what she had been eating.
He said to her, "How will you help me?"	He asked her how he would help her.
The student said, "How can I buy this book?"	The student asked how he could buy this book.
They said, "How is the weather?"	The asked how the weather was.

Indirect Speech for Imperative & Exclamatory Sentences:

Indirect Speech for Imperative:

A sentence that expresses a command, a request, An advice or a suggestion is called an imperative Sentence. Here are some examples:

- Open the door. (command)
- Please help me. (request)
- Quit smoking. (advice)
- Don't make a noise. (command)

As imperative sentences have a command (or an Order), a request, advice or a suggestion, to Change them into Indirect Speech, some specific Verbs (i.e. Requested, order, advised, forbade, Suggested) replace the verbs (e.g. said, told) of the Reporting verb.

Examples:

Direct Speech: She said to me, "Please help me"
Indirect Speech: She requested me to help her.

- ✓ Direct Speech: Teacher said to him, "Do not waste Your time"
- ✓ Indirect Speech: The teacher advised him not to waste his Time.
- ✓ Direct Speech: He said to her, "Please lend me your Camera for one day"
- ✓ Indirect Speech: He requested her to lend him her camera for one day.
- ✓ Direct Speech: Doctor said to him, "Avoid unhealthy food"
- ✓ Indirect Speech: The doctor advised him to avoid unhealthy food.
- ✓ Direct Speech: The Boss said to the employee, "Get out of the room"
- ✓ Indirect Speech: The Boss ordered the employee to get out of the room.
- ✓ Direct Speech: He said to his servant, "Clean the room"
- ✓ Indirect Speech: He ordered his servant to clean the room.

Indirect Speech for Exclamatory sentences:

A sentence that expresses a state of sorrow, joy or wonder, is known as an exclamatory sentence.

Examples:

- ✓ Hurrah! I won the competition. (state of joy)
- ✓ Alas! I could not qualify for the exam. (state of sorrow)
- ✓ Wow! What a beautiful car. (state of wonder)

An exclamatory sentence expresses the state of joy, sorrow or wonder, to change into Indirect Speech, specific words (i.e. exclaimed with joy, exclaimed with sorrow, exclaimed with wonder) are added to the sentence. Read the following examples.

- ✓ Direct Speech: They said, "Hurrah! We won the game"
- ✓ Indirect Speech: They exclaimed with joy that they had won the game.
- ✓ Direct Speech: He said, "Alas! I failed the test".
- ✓ Indirect Speech: He exclaimed with sorrow that he had failed the test.
- ✓ Direct Speech: He said, "Hurrah! I bought a nice Shirt"
- ✓ Indirect Speech: He exclaimed with joy that he bought a nice shirt.
- ✓ Direct Speech: She said, "Wow! What a beautiful flower it is"
- ✓ Indirect Speech: She exclaimed with wonder that what a beautiful flower it is.
- ✓ Direct Speech: She said, "Oh! I lost my purse."
- ✓ Indirect Speech: She exclaimed with sorrow that she had lost her purse.
- ✓ Direct Speech: David said to him, "How intelligent you are!"
- ✓ Indirect Speech: David exclaimed with wonder that how intelligent he was.

Indirect Speech for Modals:

Indirect Speech for Modals, e.g. Must, May, Can, Might, etc.:

For converting direct speech into indirect speech, Present Modals (e.g. Must, Can, May) are changed in to Past Modals (i.e. Could, Might, Had to). Read the following examples.

Direct Speech	Indirect Speech
CAN changes Into COULD	
He said, "I can sing a song".	He said that he could sing a song.
She said, "I can write a poem".	She said that she could write a poem.
David said, "I can play the Guitar".	David said that he could play the Guitar.

MAY changes into MIGHT

He said, "I may go to Paris".	She said that she might go to Paris.
He said, "I may call a Doctor".	He said that he might call a Doctor.
They said, "we may buy a car".	They said that they might buy a car.

MUST changes into HAD TO

He said, "I must study this book".	He said that he had to study this book.
They said, "We must finish the work in time".	They said that they had to finish the work on time.
She said, "I must eat a healthy diet".	She said that she had to eat a healthy diet.

Indirect Speech for Modals, e.g. Might, Should, Would, Could, and Ought to etc.:
 These Modals are not change and remain same in indirect speech. Read the following examples.

Direct Speech	Indirect Speech
Should	
He said, "I should start a job".	He said that he should start a job.
She said, "I should not waste my time".	She said that she should not waste her time.
They said, "We should help the poor".	They said that we should help the poor.
Might	
She said, "I might eat a cake".	She said that she might eat a cake.
They said, "we might go to the Cinema".	They said that they might go to the Cinema.
He said, "I might attend the meeting".	He said that he might attend the meeting.
Could	
David said, "I could buy a Camera".	David said that he could buy a Camera.
He said, "I could play Football".	He said that he could play Football.
She said, "I could cook some food".	She said that she could cook some food.
Would	
She said, "I would wait for my son".	She said that she would wait for her son.
He said, "I would decorate the walls".	He said that he would decorate the walls.
They said, "We would watch a movie".	They said that they would watch a movie.
Ought to	
David said, "I ought to avoid unhealthy diets".	David said that he ought to avoid unhealthy diets.
He said, "I ought to start a business".	He said that he ought to start a business.
She said, "I ought not to waste my time".	She said that she ought not to waste her time.

ENGLISH

Class - 4

Unit No: 1

My Classroom

Underline the nouns in these sentences.

- The box is made of wood.
- Butter is made from milk.
- The lion slept under the tree.
- Ali was waiting for the bus.
- The soldier is very brave.

- Answer: box, wood
- Answer: Butter, milk
- Answer: lion, tree
- Answer: Ali, bus
- Answer: soldier, brave

Look for the underlined noun in each sentence. Tell if the noun is person, place, animal or thing.

- The museum is closed on Sunday.
- The car was parked in front of the house.
- She was trying to catch the ball.
- I could not see the boy in the crowd.
- My teacher is very nice to the class.
- He left his bag at the school.

- Answer: Place
- Answer: Thing
- Answer: Thing
- Answer: Person
- Answer: Person
- Answer: Place

Write the following as countable or uncountable noun.

- ✓ Apple
- ✓ Egg
- ✓ Tree
- ✓ Sugar
- ✓ Oil
- ✓ Rain

- Answer: Countable/Uncountable
- Answer: Countable/Uncountable
- Answer: Countable/Uncountable
- Answer: Countable/Uncountable
- Answer: Countable/Uncountable
- Answer: Countable/Uncountable

Pick out the nouns from the following sentences and say whether they are proper or common.

- ✓ Sentence
Aslam Khan is a brave boy.
- ✓ Zohaib kept the book on the table.
- ✓ Peshawar is famous for its fish.
- ✓ The pen on the desk belongs Huma.
- ✓ The birds sat on the roof of the Peshawar Museum.
- ✓ The students went on a trip to Lake Saif-ul-Muluk.
- ✓ K-2 is the second highest mountain in the world.
- ✓ Rehman Baba was a great poet.
- ✓ We will go to the park on Sunday.

- Proper Noun
- Aslam Khan
- Zohaib
- Peshawar
- Huma
- Peshawar M
- Saif-ul-Muluk
- K-2
- Rehman Baba
- Sunday

- Common Noun
- Boy
- Table
- fish
- pen, desk
- Birds, roof
- students
- mountain
- poet
- park

Write the following sentences, a noun is in bold. highlight the concrete noun and abstract noun.

- He was given an award for his **courage**.
- The **door** is looked.
- She is feeling **pain**.
- Where is your **book**?
- His art teacher admired his **creativity**.
- She moved the **chair** into place.
- He always made his bed before leaving for **school**.
- She put the pen on the **table**.

- Answer: Abstract
- Answer: Concrete
- Answer: Abstract
- Answer: Concrete
- Answer: Abstract
- Answer: Concrete
- Answer: Abstract
- Answer: Concrete

Fill the blanks with suitable collective nouns.

- A of keys.
- A of puppies.
- A of sheep.
- A of birds.
- A of monkeys.

- Answer: Bunch
- Answer: litter
- Answer: herd
- Answer: flock
- Answer: troop

Circle and underline the correct collective noun.

- litter herd of kittens.
- A string/bunch of key.
- Collection/pile of books.
- A group/team of players.

- Answer: litter
- Answer: bunch
- Answer: collection
- Answer: team

Unit No: 2

Pakistan

Look for the underlined noun in each sentence. Tell if the noun is singular or plural.

- She was trying to catch the **balls**.
- I could not sent the **boy** in the crowd.
- I checked out two **books** from the library.
- He left his bag in the **school**.
- The monkey is eating **bananas**.
- The **doctor** gave me medicine.
- My **cat** likes to play with a ball.
- There are many **birds** on the tree.

- Answer: Plural
- Answer: Singular
- Answer: Plural
- Answer: Singular
- Answer: Plural
- Answer: doctor
- Answer: Singular
- Answer: Plural

Rules for singular to plural:

The easiest way to change singular noun into plural noun is to add an "s".

Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural
Desk	desks	Cap	Caps
Name	Names	Tree	Trees
Card	Cards	Pencil	Pencils
Town	Towns	Truck	Trucks
Coin	Coins	park	Parks

Two: To change singular nouns that end in "ch" "sh" "z" "s" "ss" or "x" plural noun add an "es".

Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural
Fox	foxes	branch	branches
Watch	watches	glass	glasses
Brush	brushes	bunch	bunches
Box	boxes	dress	dresses
Beach	beaches	wish	wishes
Press	presses	lunch	lunches

Three: To change singular nouns that end in "y" and a vowel, add an "s".

Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural
Day	days	key	Keys
Bay	bays	ray	Rays

To change singular nouns that end in "y" and a consonants, "y" changes into "ies".

Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural
baby	babies	puppy	puppies
cherry	cherries	fairy	fairies

Rule Four: To change singular nouns that ends in "f" or "fe" into plural noun, "f" or "fe" becomes "ves".

Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural
Shelf	shelves	wolf	wolves
Knife	knives	calf	calves

There are certain nouns that ends in "f" but you just add "s" to form the plural.
 Examples: Chief-----Chiefs, Cliff-----Cliffs, Roof-----Roofs etc.

Rule Five: To change singular nouns that end in "o" into plural noun add an "s".

Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural
bamboo	bamboos	video	videos
studio	studios	-----	-----

To change singular nouns that end in "o" and a consonant, add "es".

Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural
potato	potatoes	mosquito	mosquitoes
hero	heroes	domino	dominoes
tomato	tomatoes	buffalo	buffaloes
echo	echoes	cuckoo	cuckoos

To change some singular nouns into plural noun, we do not add "s" "es" "ies" or "ves".

Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural
man	men	foot	feet
tooth	teeth	goose	geese
mouse	mice	ox	oxen
child	children	Person	people
a sheep	sheep	a fish	Fish
a deer	Deer	a reindeer	Reindeer

Some nouns are usually plural.

Plural	Plural	Plural	Plural
goggles	shorts	binoculars	Jeans
glasses	Sandals	Pliers	Scissors

Write **and underline** the countable and uncountable noun in the following nouns.

- Oil **Answer: Uncountable noun**
- Orange **Answer: Countable noun/Uncountable noun**
- Fish **Answer: Countable noun/Uncountable noun**
- Salt **Answer: Countable noun/Uncountable noun**
- Water **Answer: Countable noun/Uncountable noun**

Look at the words below. Tick (✓) the correct collective noun.

- Bunch of key **Answer: ✓**
- String of keys **Answer: ×**
- Team of players **Answer: ✓**
- Group of players **Answer: ×**
- Herd of birds **Answer: ✓**
- Flock of birds **Answer: ×**

Write masculine of the feminine and feminine of the masculine nouns.

Masculine	Feminine	Masculine	Feminine
Father	Mother	Uncle	Aunt
Rooster	Hen	Tiger	Tigress
Bull	Cow		

Stop Littering the Surroundings

Unit No: 3.

✓ Rewrite the sentences below. For each underlined contraction, write the words that create the contraction.

Q/No	Sentences	Answer
1	We're going to the park at 9 o'clock.	Are
2	They've gone to the store.	Have
3	He's going to help me build a boat.	Is
4	She'd share her new paints with me.	Would
5	Asad doesn't want me to bring his ball and bat to school.	Does

✓ Complete the sentences below. Choose the proper word to complete each sentence. Haven't, couldn't, won't, didn't, wasn't

Q/No	Sentences	Answer
1	Maria.....know about the math test.	didn't
2	Asad and Marwa.....cleaned up the kitchen yet.	haven't
3	Mom.....find the almonds.	couldn't
4	The Salad Asthma made.....enough for everybody.	won't
5	Bashir.....be able to climb the tree but he keeps trying.	wasn't

✓ **Synonyms:**

Words	Synonyms	Words	Synonyms
Ill	sick	garbage	Trash
Huge	big	happy	Glade
Automobile	car	shout	Yell
Woman	lady	big	Large

✓ **Antonyms:**

Words	Antonyms	Words	Antonyms
Small	Big	cold	Hot
Raise	Lower	tall	Short
Day	Night	sad	Happy
Large	small	full	Empty

✓ Use the correct pronouns from the box below to complete the sentences. She, it, they, he

Q/No	Sentences	Answer
1	This is Jamal.....likes football.	He
2	This is a bus. ....travels along university road.	It
3	This is Maha. ....likes reading.	She
4	This is the Mr. Riaz family.....are happy.	They

Choose the correct personal pronoun. (Mine, ours, yours, hers, its, his and theirs)

a rose
This rose is mine.
Its color is red.

a family
This is Mr. Khan's family.
The house they live in is theirs.

a dog
This is Naeem's dog.
Its color is brown.

a girl
She is Sara.
The books are hers.

a farmer
This is farmer.
The fields are his.

a car
We have bought this car.
This car is ours.

Fill in the blanks with possessive pronouns given below.

My, yours, his, her, its, our, their

Q.No	Sentences	Answer
1	Saira is playing with .....doll.	Her
2	Hamza fell and broke .....ankle.	His
3	We always wash hands before dinner.	Our
4	I am sitting in .....nest.	My
5	You must eat .....lunch before it gets cold.	Your
6	Grandma is looking for .....glasses.	Her

Q.No 4

The Polar Bear

Complete this table.

Q.No	Positive degree	Comparative degree	Superlative degree
1	Heavy	Heavier	Heaviest
2	Slow	Slower	Slowest
3	Thick	Thicker	Thickest
4	Sad	Sadder	Saddest

Complete this table.

Q.No	Positive degree	Comparative degree	Superlative degree
1	Beautiful	more beautiful	most beautiful
2	Comfortable	more comfortable	most comfortable
3	Difficult	more difficult	most difficult
4	Expensive	more expensive	most expensive
5	Honest	more honest	most honest
Q.No	Adjective	Comparative adjective	Superlative adjective
1	good	Better	best
2	bad	Worse	worst
3	little	Less	least
4	many	More	most

Select the correct adjective in each sentence.

Q/No	Sentences	Answer
1	Ruler A is short/shorter than B.	Shorter
2	Ruler B is longer/long than ruler A.	Longer
3	Ali is tall/taller than Aslam.	taller
4	Aslam is short/shorter than Ali.	Shorter
5	Saima is the fast/faster than Aslam.	Fastest
6	Sara is fast/faster than Aslam.	Faster
7	Aslam is the slower/ slowest runner.	Slowest
8	House B is bigger/big than house A.	Bigger
9	House A is small/smaller than house B.	Smaller

Rewrite the sentences below using the opposite adjectives.

Q/No	Sentences	Answer
1	The clown is <u>tall</u> .	The clown is <u>short</u> .
2	He is <u>thin</u> .	He is <u>fat</u> .
3	He is <u>old</u> .	He is <u>young</u> .
4	He is <u>sad</u> .	He is <u>happy</u> .

Fill in the blanks with proper pronouns.

Q/No	Sentences	Answer
1	This is Khalid. ---is my friend.	This is Khalid. <u>He</u> is my friend.
2	This is Khalida. ---is my sister.	This is Khalida. <u>She</u> is my sister.
3	This is a cycle. --is made of steel.	This is a cycle. <u>It</u> is made of steel.

Fill in the blanks with proper possessive pronouns.

Q/No	Sentences	Answer
1	Ali has finished -----homework.	Ali has finished <u>his</u> homework.
2	Maha has finished -----homework.	Maha has finished <u>her</u> homework.
3	They have finished -----homework.	They have finished <u>their</u> homework.
4	I have finished -----homework.	I have finished <u>my</u> homework.

Make comparative and Superlative degrees of the following adjectives.

Q/No	Adjective	Comparative	Superlative
1	Fast	<u>faster</u>	<u>Fastest</u>
2	Long	<u>longer</u>	<u>Longest</u>
3	Thick	<u>thicker</u>	<u>thickest</u>
4	Beautiful	<u>More beautiful</u>	<u>Most beautiful</u>

Cricket in Street

Fill in the blank with am, is, are.

Q.No	Sentences	Answer
1	My name -----khan and I -----six year old.	<u>Is, am</u>
2	This -----my father.	<u>Is</u>
3	He -----a manager in a supermarket.	<u>Is</u>
4	This-----my mother.	<u>Is</u>
5	She -----a teacher in a primary school.	<u>Is</u>
6	This -----my brother, Wali.	<u>Is</u>
7	These ---my sisters Sara and Maria.	<u>Are</u>
8	Wali ----eight, Sara-----seven, and Maria ----nine years old.	<u>Is, is, is</u>
9	We all go the same school.	
10	We have a cat called Mano. It ----a beautiful cat.	<u>Is</u>
11	This -----my dad's new car. He drives us to school every morning.	<u>is</u>

Fill in the blank with has, have and do.

Q.No	Sentences	Answer
1	They -----a big house.	<u>have</u>
2	We are very happy, we -----played all the day.	<u>have</u>
3	You-----beautiful hair.	<u>have</u>
4	We-----homework in time.	<u>do</u>
5	I -----not broken my cup.	<u>do</u>
6	She-----got a new dress today.	<u>has</u>

The king and his Golden Touch

Read and underline the correct answer.

- The king wished for.....
a) gold b) palace c) food d) children
- The king touched his.....and she turned into gold.
a) flower b) pot c) daughter d) shoes
- A genie appeared while the.....was in his gold room counting his money.
a) Slave b) king c) fairy d) daughter

Fill in the blanks with correct words.

Q.No	Sentences	Answer
1	This picture is-----big to put on that wall.	Two or <u>too</u>
2	They have-----houses.	<u>Two</u> or too
3	We've known each other for three-----.	Ears or <u>years</u>
4	The dogs has two-----.	<u>Ears</u> or years

5	The-----rises in the east.	Sun or Sun
6	We have two-----and three daughters.	Son or son
7	I can't -----very well without my glasses.	Sea or see
8	The Atlantic isn't a----- . It's an ocean.	Sea or see
9	What was the -----like yesterday?	Weather or whether
10	Ask him-----he can come or not.	Weather or whether

Fill in the blanks with was or were

Q/No	Sentences	Answer
1	They -----eating food.	were
2	I -----offering my prayers.	was
3	The children-----studying at home.	were
4	It-----raining.	was
5	They-----laughing at her jokes.	were

Fill in the blanks with a suitable verbs in the past continuous tense.

Q/No	Sentences	Answer
1	They were----- (read).	reading
2	The dog was----- (chase) the ball.	chasing
3	The tigers were----- (run).	running
4	It was----- (snow) outside.	snowing
5	They were----- (drink) tea.	drinking

Write contractions for the underlined words.

Q/No	Sentences	Answer
1	He <u>does not</u> like mangoes.	doesn't
2	I <u>am not</u> going to the park.	I'm not
3	They <u>do not</u> make a noise.	don't

Fill in the blanks with have, has or do.

Q/No	Sentences	Answer
1	I -----been talking to you.	have
2	He-----a pet dog.	has
3	They-----gone to school.	have
4	She -----her work in the morning.	does

Complete the following sentences with the past tense of the verbs in boxes.

Q/No	Sentences	Answer
1	Last night, I -----to the market.	went
2	She -----the match.	won
3	I -----the dishes.	washed

Using Public Transport

Complete the following sentences with will or shall.

Q.No	Sentences	Answer
1	He -----practice with us on Sunday.	will
2	I -----be nine years old next week.	shall
3	We -----have a game of ludo after tea.	shall
4	You -----be sick if you eat too much.	will
5	They -----finish the job next week.	will

Complete the following sentences with going to.

Q.No	Sentences	Answer
1	We are-----make a cake.	going
2	They are -----wash the car for dad.	going to
3	I am sure mum and dad are -----be proud of me.	going to
4	I am-----write a letter very soon.	going to
5	When are you -----tidy your room?	going to

The Ant and the Dove

Change these sentences into negative.

Q.No	Sentences	Answer
2	They sweep the floor.	They do not sweep the floor.
3	Our dog helps too.	Our dog does not helps too.
4	My parents are in the garden.	My parents are not in the garden.
5	I dust the furniture on Sunday.	I do not dust the furniture on Sunday.

Write the missing adverbs in the following sentences.

Q.No	Sentences	Answer
1	Zarak is careful. He flies -----	carefully
2	The Sun is bright. It is shining-----	brightly
3	The students are noisy. They behave-----	noisily
4	The children are happy. They live-----	happily
5	The babies are quiet. They are playing-----	quietly
6	Asad is slow walker. He walks-----	slowly
7	The girl is angry. She is crying-----	angrily
8	Adnan is Successful businessman. He---made a deal.	successfully
9	Luqman's horse is slow. It runs-----	slowly

Choose the correct adverb to match the sentence.

Still, finally, yet, recently, soon,

Q/No	Sentences	Answer
1	Ahmad has-----finished his university exams.	Already
2	I have not-----completed the assignment.	Not Yet
3	Can we-----stay on the mountain range for a few more hours.	Yet
4	Rehan -----wants to go visit his family in Swat.	Just
5	Ahsan has -----joined his new job.	Still
6	Several scientists have -----discovered the cure for cancer.	Recently
7	Tahar will-----visit his home country.	Finally
		Soon

Choose the correct adverbs to complete the following sentences.

- I am going to bed-----tonight.
 - a) Early
 - b) tomorrow
 - c) yesterday
- Rabia had to eat dinner-----because of her busy schedule.
 - a) late
 - b) then
 - c) now
- I ate too much food-----.
 - a) now
 - b) yesterday
 - c) tomorrow
- Saima has go to the market-----and buy some fruits.
 - a) tomorrow
 - b) tonight
 - c) today
- Tania came to class late-----. She missed the train.
 - a) then
 - b) yesterday
 - c) early

Fill in the blanks with shall or will.

Q/No	Sentences	Answer
1	I-----go to Chitral next week.	Shall
2	Najma -----visit the dentist tomorrow.	Will
3	The girls -----play badminton on Sunday.	Will

Fill in the blanks with suitable adverbs from option below.

Q/No	Sentences	Answer
1	The tiger caught the sick deer -----.	Quickly
2	My father always drives -----.	Carefully
3	The bird is singing -----.	Sweetly
4	We walked ----- into the dark room.	Slowly
5	The children shared the biscuits -----.	Equally

Fill in the blanks with suitable preposition from option below.
 on, before, after, in,

Q.No	Sentences	Answer
1	Maha finished her work-----half past five.	at
2	We usually arrive in school-----the bell rings.	before
3	All the shops are closed -----Sunday.	on
4	It's hot-----the afternoon.	after
5	We will take a shower-----jogging.	in

Join each pair of sentences using or, but or and.

Q.No	Sentences	Answer
1	Summer is hot-----winter is usually cold.	but
2	Would you like tea-----a cold drink.	or

Join these sentences with 'and' or 'but'.

Q.No	Sentences	Answer
1	I rang the doorbell-----was admitted at once.	and
2	I went to the circus.-----I did not like it	but
3	Mother brought me a new dress-----I wear it often.	and
4	Dad wrote a letter-----he posted it this morning.	but

Environment

Fill in the blanks with a suitable word from the box. a, an

Q.No	Sentences	Answer
1	There is -----apple in the basket.	an
2	Do you have-----pencil I could borrow, please.	a
3	The cave was guarded by-----ugly giant.	an

Fill in the blanks with proper prepositions.

Q.No	Sentences	Answer
1	It is usually cold-----the hilly areas.	in
2	I reached school-----7:25 AM.	at
3	We will reach Kaghan-----sunset.	at

Fill in the blanks with proper conjunctions.

Q.No	Sentences	Answer
1	Is this a pencil-----a pen?	or
2	I have a brother-----a sister.	And
3	I went to the market-----did not buy anything.	but

Bettani Series

Unit No: 11

Neighbourhood

Fill in the blanks with correct option.

- The _____ pointed to a word on the board.
a) teacher b) pupil c) Student d) Writer
- Maham asked the _____ to trim her hair.
a) doctor b) tailor c) hairdresser d) nurse
- The _____ was typing a letter for her boss.
a) writer b) manager c) secretary d) worker
- My sister is a _____ at the city hospital.
a) doctor b) tailor c) cleaner d) teacher
- Rehana asked a _____ the way to the station.
a) postman b) shopkeeper c) taxi driver d) police officer

Unit No: 12

The four Seasons

Fill in the blanks with correct option.

- In winter-----
a) Snow falls b) Leaves fall c) flowers bloom d) It is hot
- There are-----seasons.
a) Two b) three c) four d) five
- In Autumn-----
a) leaves grow b) leaves fall c) wind is cold d) flowers bloom

Unit No: 13

Dabbling Ducks

Fill in the blanks with correct option.

- "To sup" is "to-----"
a) Swim b) dive c) eat d) play
- When the duck's tail is a quiver; it-----
a) shakes a little b) moves up and down quickly
c) stays still d) twirl round and round
- When the river is whirly, the water is moving-----
a) steady b) slowly c) in circle d) upstream

Write words that rhyme with the following.

Words	Rhyme	Words	Rhyme
Grow	Slow	Fall	Hall
Cool	Fool	Dive	Live
Eat	Sweat		

ENGLISH

Class - 5

Hazrat Muhammad ﷺ The Courageous

Unit No: 1

- Faisalabad is an example of.....noun
 a) Common b) Proper c) Abstract d) Concrete
- November is.....noun.
 a) Common b) Concrete c) Abstract d) Proper
- Train is.....noun
 a) Common b) Proper c) Abstract d) Concrete
- Car is.....noun.
 a) Abstract b) Proper c) Common d) Concrete
- Toyota is an example of.....noun.
 a) Abstract b) Proper c) Common d) Concrete
- Government is an example of a/an.....noun.
 a) Abstract b) Proper c) Common d) Concrete
- The man had a lot of **pride** in his work.
 a) Common b) Proper c) Abstract d) Concrete
- I respect the **honesty** of my friend.
 a) Proper N b) Countable N c) Compound N d) Abstract N
- Can you believe that girl's **Intelligence**?
 a) Abstract N b) Countable N c) Compound N d) Proper N
- To my delight, everyone arrived on **time**.
 a) Countable N b) Abstract N c) Compound N d) Proper N
- We have a lot of hope for the **future**.
 a) Collective N b) Concrete N c) Proper N d) Abstract N
- Tea and honey is an example of.....
 a) Countable N b) Uncountable N c) Both a and b d) None of these
- Banana and egg is an example of.....
 a) Uncountable N b) Countable N c) Both a and b d) None of these
- I checked all the primary classrooms, no one was there. (Which word is a compound noun?)
 a) Checked b) Classrooms c) Primary d) was
- Sugar and juice is an example of.....
 a) Common N b) Proper N c) Uncountable N d) Countable N

Concept of Much and many:

► Use of "Many" with countable noun

- ✓ How coke? (much/many)
- ✓ How children? (much/many)
- ✓ How shops? (much/many)
- ✓ How pencils? (much/many)
- ✓ How water? (much/many)
- ✓ How glasses? (much/many)
- ✓ How bread? (much/many)
- ✓ How tea? (much/many)

► Use of "Much" with Uncountable noun

Unit No: 2

Advice of a Sparrow (Dialogue)

WH family.....

- Who Use for person
- What Use for specific things
- Why Use for reason

- ✓do you live?
 - a) Where
 - b) What
- ✓is inside the box?
 - a) When
 - b) What
- ✓are you going to come?
 - a) When
 - b) What
- ✓should I go?
 - a) What
 - b) Which
- ✓are you angry?
 - a) What
 - b) Which
- ✓is calling?
 - a) Why
 - b) Who
- ✓ A herd of
 - a) Elephant
 - b) Puppies
- ✓ A litter of
 - a) Locusts
 - b) Ants
- ✓ A plague of
 - a) Ants
 - b) Locusts
- ✓ A pack of
 - a) Wolves
 - b) Ants
- ✓ An army of
 - a) Flowers
 - b) Goats
- ✓ Aof sheep was seen in the field.
 - a) Herd
 - b) team
- ✓ He ate aof grapes today.
 - a) Group
 - b) dozen

- When Use for time, occasion
- Where Use for position, place
- Which Use for choice

- c) Who
- d) Why
- c) Where
- d) What
- c) Which
- d) Now
- c) Where
- d) Why
- c) Who
- d) Who
- c) Which
- d) Where
- c) Locusts
- d) Ants
- c) Puppies
- d) Wolves
- c) Puppies
- d) Ants
- c) Pride
- d) Wolf
- c) Animals
- d) Wolf
- c) class
- d) Wolf
- c) Bunch
- d) Wolf

Feminine Nouns

English	Feminine	مؤنث	Masculine	ذکر	Feminine	مؤنث
Woman	عورت	Woman	Uncle	چچا	Aunt	چچی
Mother	ماں	Mother	Boy	لڑکا	Girl	لڑکی
Sister	بھین	Sister	Lion	شیر	Lioness	شیرنی
Wife	بیوی	Wife	Tailor	درزی	Tailors	درزن
Queen	ملکہ	Queen	Teacher	استاد	Lady tech	استانی
Princess	شہزادی	Princess	Cock	مرغا	Hen	مرغی
Cow	گائے	Cow	Dog	کتا	Bitch	کتیا
Peahen	مورنی	Peahen	Emperor	شہنشاہ	Empress	مہارانی
Poetess	شاعرہ	Poetess	Actor	اداکار	Actress	اداکارہ
Bride	دلہن	Bride	Headmaster	صدر معلم	Headmistress	صدر معلمہ

Our Country

Regular Nouns and Plural Nouns:

Form (end in)	Plural	Example
ends in Ch, sh, s, x, or z	Es	Box—boxes, bus—buses, prize—prizes
ends in a vowel and y	S	Boy—boys, day—days, key—keys
ends in a consonants and y	Ies	Baby—babies, country—countries, spy—spies,
ends in f	Ves	Loaf—loaves, thief—thieves,
ends in o	S	Kangaroo—kangaroos, zero—zeros,
most nouns	S	Book—books, cup—cups,

Choose the correct option.

1. I saw many on the tree.
 a) bird b) Birds c) birdes d) birdees
2. How many are there in a week?
 a) Day b) Daies c) Days d) None of these
3. I went to the zoo to feed the
 a) monkeys b) monkiees c) monkeys d) None of these
4. My brother has many in debate competitions.
 a) prize b) prizies c) many prize d) prizes
5. There were a lot of in the lab.
 a) computer b) computers c) computeres d) None of these
6. The showed that we were late for school.
 a) clock b) clockes c) cloocks d) clock

- ✓ There are four.....on earth.
a) ocean b) oceans c) oceanes d) occa
- ✓ The.....were sitting in the shade because it was hot.
a) animals b) animales c) animale d) None of these
- ✓ There are three.....on the plate.
a) apple b) apples c) applees d) None of these
- ✓ Would you like these.....
a) orange b) oranege c) oranges d) None of these
- ✓ How much.....is there in the bottle?
a) bread b) pencil c) waters d) water
- ✓ There are many.....in this salad.
a) tomatoes b) tomato c) tea d) cock
- ✓ How much.....would you like?
a) sugars b) sugar c) sugares d) None of these
- ✓ How many.....would you like?
a) tea b) banana c) bananas d) cock
- ✓ All her.....are beautiful.
a) shoe b) cap c) dress d) dresses
- ✓ This.....is't sweet.
a) biscuit b) biscuits c) biscuit's d) biscuits'
- ✓ There is some.....on the table.
a) bread b) breads c) breades d) None of these
- ✓ Put some.....in your soap.
a) salts b) saltes c) salt d) All of these
- ✓ My grandmother has four.....
a) childrens b) children c) childs d) child
- ✓ Tigers have sharp.....
a) teeths b) tooths c) teeth d) teethes
- ✓ Cats like to catch.....
a) mice b) mices c) mouses d) None of these
- ✓ Three.....are waiting in line.
a) woman b) women c) womans d) womens
- ✓ The.....are on television.
a) men b) mans c) man d) None of these
- ✓ The farmer has.....
a) sheeps b) sheepes c) sheep d) None of these

The World We Make (Poem)

Some words are two or more words that have the same or similar ending sound. Some of rhyming words are: **goat, boat, moat, float, coat.**
 When you are figuring out if two words rhyme, use your ears to listen as you say the words.
 Example: **car** and **bar** rhyme; **house** and **mouse** rhyme.
 Example: **car** and **men** do not rhyme; **house** and **grass** do not rhyme.

Choose the correct rhyming word.

1. What word rhymes with cat?
 a) get b) man

2. What word rhymes with pan?
 a) let b) man

3. What word rhymes with get?
 a) lot b) tan

4. What word rhymes with pen?
 a) hen b) hot

5. What word rhymes with pin?
 a) top b) wet

6. What word rhymes with top?
 a) mop b) won

7. What word rhymes with hot?
 a) dot b) let

8. What word rhymes with fun?
 a) jog b) got

9. What word rhymes with cut?
 a) not b) sun

10. What word rhymes with sit?
 a) hit b) pan

11. Fill in the blank with suitable pronoun.

1. Head is my student. is very intelligent.
 a) He b) She c) They d) It

2. Aha is my sister. lives abroad.
 a) He b) She c) They d) It

3. Ali and Imran are my students. are very hard working.
 a) They b) She c) He d) It

4. My dog is smarter than.....
 a) their b) theirs c) your d) her

5. This is..... dog.
 a) mine b) my c) ours d) we

6. is raining.
 a) They b) He c) There d) It

- c) get d) sun
- c) run d) pat
- c) pot d) let
- c) ton d) fan
- c) ran d) fin
- c) mop d) man
- c) fat d) dog
- c) man d) sun
- c) pat d) nut
- c) won d) bat
- d) It
- d) It
- d) It
- d) her
- d) we
- d) It

- ✓ Children went on a picnic.had a nice time.
a) He b) She c) They d) It
- ✓ My parents live a village. I visit.....often.
a) they b) them c) we d) us
- ✓ His children are very hard working.is very proud of them.
a) He b) She c) They d) We
- ✓ I have invite all of my friends andhave all agreed to come.
a) they b) he c) she d) we
- ✓ The apple was overripe. We threw.....away.
a) them b) they c) it d) this
- ✓ My car is better than.....
a) your b) yours c) our d) her
- ✓ Her hair is black. has turned grey.
a) My b) Mine c) Me d) I
- ✓ I have lost my keys. Did you see?
a) it b) they c) them d) that
- ✓ We bought some apples. Were very sweet.
a) They b) We c) It d) That

Select correct one.

- ✓ My sister has a new doll, but.....don't like it.
a) he b) she c) they d) it
- ✓ Saleem has two sons. plays football with us on Sunday.
a) he b) she c) they d) it
- ✓ That's my book. Can I haveback please?
a) return b) they c) its d) it
- ✓ Babar's teacher is Mr. Bashir. He likes..... a lot.
a) him b) his c) her d) it
- ✓ Javaid and I are good students,are punctual.
a) they b) his c) we d) I and he

Complete the paragraph by using the pronouns given. (She, he, her, it, our, you, he, their)

- ✓ My father goes to work by _____ car. _____ Drives well. (his, He)
- ✓ My little cat is very lovely. _____ loves milk. (It)
- ✓ Asad and ali are good friends. _____ are always to gather. (They)
- ✓ My sister goes to school with _____ friends. (her)
- ✓ _____ is boring to stay at home all day when there is nothing to do. (She)

Fill in the blanks with possessive pronouns given in the following. (Her, my, his, your, its, their)

- ✓ Last year we went to Lahore to visit _____ (our) grandparent. _____ house is very big. I went to the park with _____ (my) brother. Grandmother gave us sandwiches. I love all _____ (her) meals. My grandmother said, "take care of _____ (your) selves and put the lunch boxes in _____ (my) basket."

Demonstrative Pronoun: this, that, these, those are called demonstrative pronoun.
 "This" we use for *near* and *singular*.
 "That" we use for *far* and *singular*.
 "These" we use for *near* and *plural*.
 "Those" we use for *far* and *plural*.

- Fill the blanks with the correct demonstrative pronouns.
- | | | | |
|-----------------------------|--------|-----------------|-----------------|
| _____ is a rubber. | (near) | c) These | d) Those |
| a) <u>This</u> | (far) | c) These | d) <u>Those</u> |
| _____ are shoes. | (near) | c) These | d) Those |
| a) This | (far) | c) These | d) Those |
| _____ is a loud sound. | (near) | c) These | d) Those |
| a) This | (far) | c) These | d) Those |
| _____ is a washing machine. | (near) | c) These | d) Those |
| a) This | (far) | c) <u>These</u> | d) Those |
| _____ are cuts. | (near) | c) These | d) Those |
| a) This | (far) | c) These | d) Those |
| _____ is a sunflower. | (near) | c) <u>These</u> | d) Those |
| a) This | (far) | c) These | d) Those |
| _____ are pencils. | (near) | c) <u>These</u> | d) Those |
| a) This | (near) | c) <u>These</u> | d) Those |
| _____ are plates. | (far) | c) These | d) Those |
| a) This | (far) | c) These | d) Those |
| _____ is my house. | (far) | c) These | d) Those |
| a) This | (far) | c) These | d) <u>Those</u> |
| _____ Are my best dresses. | (far) | c) These | d) <u>Those</u> |
| a) This | | | |

Unit No: 5

The Great Leader

Fill the blanks with the correct option.

- The Quaid-e-Azam was born in _____.
- a) Karachi b) Lahore c) Faisal Abad d) Jang
- The Quaid-e-Azam was the _____ of Pakistan.
- a) head b) poet c) founder d) officer
- The Quaid-e-Azam joined the Muslim league in _____.
- a) 1912 b) 1913 c) 1914 d) 1916
- The Quaid-e-Azam died on September 11, _____.
- a) 1947 b) 1949 c) 1948 d) 1956
- The motto of the Quaid-e-Azam is Unity, Faith, _____.
- a) War b) Love c) Hard work d) Discipline

Growing More Trees

Unit No: 6

Adjective: A word adding extra information to a noun/pronoun is called an adjective.
 Example Shayan is an intelligent boy.

Degree of Adjective: Every adjective has its three degrees.

- 1) Positive adjective
- 2) Comparative adjective
- 3) Superlative adjective

For more detail, you can see adjective Part of Grammar portion

► Use of Comparative adjective: A comparative adjective is used to show a characteristic or a property of one thing (noun/pronoun) in a comparison to another thing. It makes a comparison between two things (not more than two). Words like "than" is used after comparative adjective in a sentence to show a comparison of the two things. Example

Fill in the blanks with comparative adjectives.

- ✓ Karachi is _____ than Peshawar. (crowded)
- ✓ Talha is _____ than Amir. (tall)
- ✓ Javed is _____ than Ali. (old)
- ✓ Cricket is _____ than football. (enjoyable)
- ✓ Maria is _____ than Asad. (hardworking)
- ✓ My box was _____ than hers. (heavy)

- Answer: more crowded
- Answer: Taller
- Answer: older
- Answer: more enjoyable
- Answer: more hardworking
- Answer: heavier

► Use of superlative adjective: When we compare three or more people, animals or things, we use the superlative degree of the adjective. It makes a comparison of one thing to too many other things. Example --Imran is the tallest boy of the class.

Fill in the blanks with superlative adjectives.

- ✓ My mother is _____ woman in the world. (lovely)
- ✓ Maria is the _____ student in the class. (successful)
- ✓ Dawood is the _____ boy in the class. (tall)
- ✓ This shop is the _____ shop in the city center. (expensive)
- ✓ Our house is the _____ house in our neighborhood. (big)
- ✓ This is the _____ cake I have ever eaten. (delicious)

- Answer: loveliest
- Answer: most successful
- Answer: tallest
- Answer: most expensive
- Answer: biggest
- Answer: most delicious

Fill in the blanks with comparative or superlative adjective.

- ✓ This car was the _____ car in the gallery. (expensive)
- ✓ It was the _____ day of the year. (cold)
- ✓ This book is the _____ book in the library. (thick)
- ✓ My father is _____ than my mother. (busy)
- ✓ My grandfather is the _____ member of our family. (old)
- ✓ Shazia was a _____ dress than Naseem at the party. (beautiful)
- ✓ My dog is _____ than my best friend's dog. (noisy)
- ✓ Saman is _____ than everybody else at work. (tolerant)

- Answer: most expensive
- Answer: coldest
- Answer: thickest
- Answer: busier
- Answer: oldest
- Answer: more beautiful
- Answer: noisier
- Answer: more tolerant

Use the correct adjective in each sentence. Use er or est adjectives in comparison.

- ✓ Maria is the _____ student in the class. (bright)
- ✓ Mango is _____ than watermelon. (sweet)
- ✓ That tree is the _____ tree in the city. (old)
- ✓ Khalida is the _____ runner in her class. (fast)
- ✓ Rameez is _____ than Razia. (young)
- ✓ Maria's book is _____ than mine. (heavy)

- Answer: brightest
- Answer: sweeter
- Answer: older
- Answer: fastest
- Answer: younger
- Answer: heavier

- The Empire State Building is one of.....(tall) building in the USA.
 - a) Taller than
 - b) the tallest
 - c) the most tall
 - d) the most tull
- The weather in Portugal is a lot.....(good) the weather in England.
 - a) Gooder than
 - b) Better than
 - c) Gooder than
 - d) Better than
-(nice) family I now.
 - a) Nicer than
 - b) the nicest
 - c) the most nice
 - d) the nicest
-(big) Wales and has more inhabitants too.
 - a) More big than
 - b) the biggest
 - c) the biggest
 - d) bigger than
- This film is awful. In fact, it's(bad) film I've ever seen.
 - a) The worst
 - b) the worst
 - c) the worse
 - d) Worse than
- The British weather is.....(bad) the Portuguese weather.
 - a) The worst
 - b) Better than
 - c) Better than
 - d) The best
- than her sister.
 - a) prettier
 - b) prettier
 - c) prettiest
 - d) most pretty
- girl.
 - a) nicer
 - b) nicer
 - c) nicest
 - d) more nice
- speaks English.....
 - a) better
 - b) better
 - c) best
 - d) most better
- country in the world.
 - a) bigger
 - b) bigger
 - c) biggest
 - d) Extra big
- than India.
 - a) bigger
 - b) bigger
 - c) biggest
 - d) Most bigger
- than you.
 - a) smarter
 - b) smarter
 - c) smartest
 - d) smartiest
- of the two routes.
 - a) shorter
 - b) shorter
 - c) shortest
 - d) shortest
- What is the superlative of little?
 - a) lesser
 - b) least
 - c) least
 - d) worst
- What is the positive of inner?
 - a) innermost
 - b) innermost
 - c) innermost
 - d) most in
- Which of the following words' comparative degree is formed by simply adding the word more before the adjective itself?
 - a) nice
 - b) difficult
 - c) heavy
 - d) difficult
-(intelligent) student in our class.
 - a) the most intelligent
 - b) More intelligent
 - c) the intelligentest
 - d) the most intelligent
-(funny) my father.
 - a) Funnier than
 - b) Funnier than
 - c) Funnier than
 - d) Funnier than
- (comfortable) one in the hotel.
 - a) more comfortable
 - b) more comfortable
 - c) Most comfortable
 - d) more comfortable
- (Peaceful) Los Angeles.
 - a) more peaceful
 - b) more peaceful than
 - c) more peacefuler
 - d) more peaceful than

The Faithful dog

For concept see verb portion of Grammar

The verbs

- ✓ I tennis every Sunday morning.
a) playing b) play c) am playing d) am play
- ✓ Don't make so much noise. Alina to study for her NTS test.
a) try b) tries c) tried d) is trying
- ✓ Asad his teeth before breakfast every morning.
a) will cleaned b) is cleaning c) cleans d) clean
- ✓ Sorry, she can't come to the phone. She.....a bath!
a) is having b) having c) have d) has
- ✓ How many students in your classfrom Peshawar.
a) comes b) come c) came d) are coming
- ✓ Babies.....when they are hungry.
a) cry b) cries c) cried d) are crying
- ✓ I think Ia new calculator. This one does not work properly any more.
a) needs b) needed c) need d) am needing
- ✓ Sorry, you can't borrow my pencil. I am using it myself.
a) was using b) using c) use d) am using
- ✓ The phone..... Can you answer it, please?
a) rings b) ring c) rang d) is ringing
- ✓ Isee you tomorrow.
a) will b) going to c) am d) do
- ✓ She.....finished lunch by the time he arrived.
a) has b) had c) was d) did
- ✓ What time.....he usually get up?
a) do b) does c) is d) has
- ✓ They..... getting ready when she arrived.
a) did b) have c) were d) do
- ✓ What time.....the plane leave?
a) is b) do c) have d) does
- ✓ She.....have finished the work by the time you get back.
a) will b) is c) does d) had
- ✓ We.....sitting on the beach this time next week.
a) are b) will be c) will have d) are going to
- ✓you had lunch yet?
a) Did b) Has c) Have d) Will
- ✓ Theyenjoy wasting time.
a) doesn't b) aren't c) don't d) haven't
- ✓ The students.....allowed to go off campus during school hours.
a) don't b) aren't c) didn't d) wouldn't
- ✓ She.....thinking very clearly when she had the accident.
a) don't b) didn't c) weren't d) wasn't

Series

- I didn't feel very well yesterday. I..... eat anything.
 a) mustn't
 b) couldn't
 c) mustn't
 d) shouldn't
- look at me when I am talking to you.
 a) should
 b) should
 c) would
 d) None of these
- was using my pencil a minute ago. It..... be here somewhere!
 a) could
 b) must
 c) would
 d) would
- try to get fit.
 a) may
 b) may
 c) would
 d) wouldn't
- go to the bathroom, please?
 a) must
 b) must
 c) would
 d) May
- talk already before I was two years old.
 a) should
 b) should
 c) would
 d) must
- help you, but I don't want to.
 a) could
 b) could
 c) would
 d) All of these
- you open the window, please.
 a) must
 b) must
 c) should
 d) can
- move the table. It was too heavy.
 a) mustn't
 b) mustn't
 c) shouldn't
 d) wouldn't
- you continue to practice so hard, you..... beat me before too long!
 a) could
 b) will be able to
 c) will be able to
 d) must

The Television

Fill the blanks with the correct answer.

1. Baird invented _____.
 a) Camera
 b) radio
 c) television
 d) motorcar
2. Baird belonged to _____.
 a) England
 b) Greenland
 c) Scotland
 d) Ireland
3. _____ wanted to increase the range of sight.
 a) doctors
 b) actresses
 c) scientist
 d) farmers
4. The television is invented in _____.
 a) 1936
 b) 1936
 c) 1946
 d) 1956
5. The television is a source of knowledge and _____.
 a) Information
 b) cultivation
 c) transportation
 d) Pollution

"A", "an", "the" are called articles.
 "a" and "an" are called **indefinite articles**. 'A' come when any noun start from vowel letters. A book, A flower, A house, A car, A kite, A table etc.
 "the" is used when the noun starts from vowel or vowel sound letters.
 e.g. an elephant, an owl, an ox, an uncle etc.
 "The" is called a **definite article**. It is used before a noun to specify it as some of the things considered. Like the Quaid-e-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah. The River Indus etc.

Complete the given sentences by filling in the correct article 'a', 'an', or 'the'.

- ✓ He gave me _____ book.
- ✓ I saw _____ elephants in the zoo.
- ✓ _____ Sun rises in the East.
- ✓ _____ Old man gave me _____ apple.
- ✓ What _____ fool he is!
- ✓ _____ apple _____ day keeps the doctor away.
- ✓ _____ Color of _____ sky is blue.
- ✓ English is _____ language of _____ people of England.
- ✓ I ate _____ orange.
- ✓ Akram is _____ honest man.

- Answer: a
- Answer: an
- Answer: The
- Answer: An
- Answer: a
- Answer: An
- Answer: The
- Answer: a, the
- Answer: an
- Answer: an

Choose the correct (and most natural-sounding) response to complete each sentence.

- ✓ They usually spend their holidays in.....mountains.
a) a b) an c) the d) no article
- ✓ Islamabad has.....ideal climate.
a) a b) an c) the d) no article
- ✓ This isbest Binoria restaurant in the country.
a) a b) an c) the d) no article
- ✓ I can't live on.....5000 rupees a month.
a) a b) an c) the d) no article
- ✓ Someone call.....police!
a) a b) an c) the d) no article
- ✓ He is.....real Pakistani hero.
a) a b) an c) the d) no article
- ✓ I don't like.....dogs, but I like my brother's dog.
a) a b) an c) the d) no article
- ✓ Shahid Khan Afridi is.....cricket player.
a) a b) an c) the d) no article
- ✓ I haven't seen him in.....five years.
a) a b) an c) the d) no article
- ✓ He is.....clever boy.
a) a b) an c) the d) no article
- ✓old man gave me an apple.
a) a b) an c) the d) no article
- ✓color of her hair is black.
a) a b) an c) the d) no article
- ✓ She ishonorable lady.
a) a b) an c) The d) no article
- ✓ The Holy Quran is.....book of Allah.
a) a b) an c) the d) no article
- ✓
a) a b) an c) the d) no article

Education for Women

Preposition: A preposition is a word used to link nouns, pronoun, to show place, position, or method. Prepositions are usually short words, and they are normally placed directly before nouns.

Use of Prepositions:
 The prepositions usually come before the noun.
 Prepositions can be used with all forms of nouns (e.g. collective nouns, pronouns etc).
 Prepositions can't come after a verb, but can be used before a gerund or verb in noun form.

General Preposition: Most of the prepositions have many uses. There are some prepositions, which are common in every type of preposition as they function in a versatile manner.

Prepositions of Time: Prepositions of time show the relationship of time between the preposition and the other parts of a sentence.

Prepositions of time like in, from, to, for, since, ago, before, till/until, by, etc. are the most common

Precise time	In (months, years, centuries and long periods)	On (days and dates)
at 12 o'clock	in May	on Sunday
at 10.30 am	in summer	on Tuesdays
at 5 o'clock	in the summer	on 6 March
at 10 o'clock	in 1990	on 25 Dec 2010
at 10 o'clock	in the 1990s	on Christmas day
at 10 o'clock	in the next century	on independence day
at 10 o'clock	in the ice age	on my birthday
at 10 o'clock	in the past/future	on new year's Eve

- At** I have a meeting at 9am.
- The shop closed at midnight.
- Ali went home at lunchtime.
- In** In Gilgit, it often snows in December.
- Do you think we will go to Jupiter in the future?
- There should be a lot of progress in the next century.
- On** Do you work on Monday?
- My birthday is on 20 November.
- Where will you be on New Year's Day?
- For** For is used for a period of time that something goes on.
- I have been working for hours.
- Will you do the job for a year?
- He feeds his dog for a week.
- Since** Since is a specific time in the past.
- I have not seen you since Monday.
- I have been working since 10 this morning.
- The pipe has been leaking since yesterday.

- ✓ **Ago:** Ago refers to a length of time before the present.
- ✓ It is 10 o'clock. You were supposed to be here an hour ago. What happened.
- ✓ That happened a year ago.
- ✓ I only saw you a week ago but it's nice to see you again.

2) Prepositions of Place and Direction: Prepositions of place show the relationship of place between the nouns to the other parts of a sentence. On, at, in, by, from, to, towards, up, down, across, between, among, through, in front of, behind, above, over, under, below, etc. are the most common prepositions of place/direction.

at (point)	in (enclosed space)	on (surface)
at the corner	in the garden	on the wall
at the bus stop	in Peshawar	on the ceiling
at the door	in France	on the door
at the top of the page	in a box	on the cover
at the end of the road	in my pocket	on the floor
at the entrance	in my wallet	on the carpet
at the crossroads	in a building	on the menu
at the front desk	in a car	on a page

- ✓ **at:** He is at home.
- ✓ Ahmad is waiting for you at the bus stop.
- ✓ The shop is at the end of the street.
- ✓ When will you arrive at the office?
- ✓ **in:** Do you work in an office.
- ✓ Jupiter is in the Solar system.
- ✓ I have a meeting in Peshawar.
- ✓ Do you live in Pakistan?
- ✓ **on:** on indicates a position above but touching the object.
- ✓ The author's name is on the cover of the book.
- ✓ There are no prices on the menu.
- ✓ You are standing on my foot.
- ✓ There was a "no smoking" sign on the wall.
- ✓ **Above:** above indicates a much higher position than the preposition on does. It also indicates something out of reach.
- ✓ The sky is above my head.
- ✓ Hold your hands above your head.
- ✓ Stars are above the sky.
- ✓ **Over:** Over means a position between on and above which is not touching.
- ✓ There are clouds over the hills.
- ✓ A bird flew over my head.
- ✓ My flat is over that shop.
- ✓ **Under:** Under is the opposite of on and means 'below the surface of' something.
- ✓ The cat is under the table.
- ✓ The book is under my glasses.

are under the roof.

Below indicates

to indicate something at a slightly lower position than what under

to indicate something at a slightly lower position than what under

to indicate something at a slightly lower position than what under

to indicate something at a slightly lower position than what under

to indicate something at a slightly lower position than what under

to indicate something at a slightly lower position than what under

to indicate something at a slightly lower position than what under

to indicate something at a slightly lower position than what under

to indicate something at a slightly lower position than what under

to indicate something at a slightly lower position than what under

to indicate something at a slightly lower position than what under

to indicate something at a slightly lower position than what under

to indicate something at a slightly lower position than what under

to indicate something at a slightly lower position than what under

to indicate something at a slightly lower position than what under

to indicate something at a slightly lower position than what under

- ✓ He parked his car behind my car.
- ✓ I have a pool behind my house.
- ✓ Go behind that tree.

Towards: Towards means a motion in the direction of something literary or metaphorically.

- ✓ Take five steps towards the post and stand there.
- ✓ They moved towards the Labor Party.
- ✓ I walked towards the car when you were standing.

By: By means 'near to or next to' something or someone.

- ✓ ("by" + method of transport)
- ✓ ("by" + method of communication)
- ✓ He has a house by the river.

by + train/ car/ boat/ plane/ taxi/ bus
by + telephone/ post/ email/ fax

- ✓ I go to work by car.
- ✓ I spoke to her by telephone.
- ✓ My flat is by saloon.

Up: Up means a motion towards a higher place or position.

- ✓ We were climbing up the mountain.
- ✓ Lift your hands up.

John is going up to London. (From a lower place of the country) Climb up the stairs.

Down: Down indicates the opposite meaning of up. It means a motion towards a lower place or position.

- ✓ He was walking down the river.
- ✓ I am climbing down the hill.
- ✓ Go down the stairs.

Between: Between indicates something/someone to be in the middle of two other things or persons.

- ✓ Alex is sitting between Robin and Robert.

The cat is between the two boxes.

This matter is between you and him.

Among: Among indicates something/someone to be in the middle of three or more other things or persons.

- ✓ Alex is sitting among the patients.
- ✓ He is the best among them.

Among all the people, John had the courage to speak up.

(i) Prepositions of Agents or Things: Prepositions of agents or things indicate a causal relationship between nouns and other parts of the sentence.

Of, for, by, with, about, etc. are the most used and common prepositions of agents or things.

- ✓ This article is about smartphones.
- ✓ Most of the guests have already left.
- ✓ I will always be here for you.
- ✓ He is playing with his brothers.

Phrasal Prepositions: A phrasal preposition is not a prepositional phrase, but they are a combination of two or more words which functions as a preposition.
 Some of the phrasal prepositions are: apart from, because of, by means of, according to, in front of, contrary to, in spite of, on account of, in reference to, in addition to, in regard to, instead of, on top of, out with regard to, etc. are the most common phrasal prepositions.

Example:
 They along with their children went to Atlanta.
According to the new rules, you are not right.
In spite of being a good player, he was not selected.
 He is going out of the city.

- | | | |
|--|----------------|--------------|
| They should be ready to go.....9am until 5pm.
a) on
b) by | c) <u>in</u> | d) to |
| It will come some time 8 and 9 am.
a) <u>between</u>
b) next to | c) in | d) on |
| The shops here are open9 am until 5 pm.
a) <u>from</u>
b) for | c) at | d) on |
| She wants to stay home tonight.
a) in
b) to | c) of | d) <u>at</u> |
| Did you watch the football.....TV last night.
a) by
b) <u>on</u> | c) to | d) in |
| Do you always come to workbike?
a) of
b) <u>by</u> | c) in | d) on |
| I read the newsthe newspaper.
a) <u>in</u>
b) on | c) by | d) to |
| I will be in the office 5pm.
a) <u>until</u>
b) for | c) since | d) on |
| Nafesa is afraid spiders.
a) from
b) in | c) about | d) <u>of</u> |
| I am worried the exam.
a) in
b) <u>about</u> | c) on | d) of |
| He looks upset, I think he took the criticism.....heart.
a) <u>to</u>
b) about | c) in | d) of |
| I am envious them.
a) of
b) about | c) in | d) on |
| He confided me.
a) about
b) <u>on</u> | c) in | d) of |
| They decided..... the grey sofa.
a) about
b) <u>on</u> | c) in | d) of |
| She suffers a heart disease.
a) about
b) in | c) <u>from</u> | d) on |
| The teacher set some homework.....the end of the lesson. | | |

- ✓ a) about
I have not had a call from him.....last Wednesday. d) at
- ✓ a) in b) since
My cousin has invested a lot of money farming. d) for
- ✓ a) into b) in
It is dangerous to enterthe enemy's camp. d) for
- ✓ a) through b) on c) in
A good judge never gropes the conclusion. d) into
- ✓ a) for b) to c) at
Religious leaders should not delve politics. d) on
- ✓ a) at b) in c) into
Pakistan is committed a policy of peaceful existence. d) with
- ✓ a) of b) to c) with
My relation Ahmad is good. d) for
- ✓ a) against b) with c) on
We must keep something for the rainy day. d) to
- ✓ a) by b) for c) at
I do not agree you on this point. d) in
- ✓ a) with b) in c) to
The teacher has no control the students. d) at
- ✓ a) on b) over c) with
Good sleep is necessary good health. d) at
- ✓ a) of b) for c) at
Exercise is beneficial health. d) from
- ✓ a) towards b) for c) to
Your statement is very much similarmine. d) is
- ✓ a) to b) on c) of
He is laboring a misapprehension, but laboring a cause. d) about
- ✓ a) with, over b) under, for c) in, towards
When we flewthe clouds, we could see the earth's surface. d) by, in
- ✓ a) over b) in c) at
Can I sit you at the movie theatre? d) below
- ✓ a) beside b) around c) inside
Your glasses are right you. d) out of
- ✓ a) on top of b) in behind c) in front of
There is a helicopter hoveringour house. d) beside
- ✓ a) above b) under c) on
Did not you park your car Mine? d) over
- ✓ a) on top of b) at c) over
Please stay the police caution tape. d) behind
- ✓ a) behind b) on c) above
Please confirm the order email. d) over
- ✓ a) on b) by c) at
Please confirm the order email. d) over

Taking a Tour

Series

concept of an adverb, you can see in the Grammar portion (Adverb)

Fill in the blanks with the adverbs given below.

- loudly, daily, quickly, sweetly, carefully, angrily, soundly
- The baby slept
- The lion caught the mouse
- Musam drives
- The girl sings
- Armed runs
- I go to school
- She reads

- Answer: sweetly
- Answer: angrily
- Answer: carefully
- Answer: soundly
- Answer: quickly
- Answer: daily
- Answer: loudly

Choose the adverbs of manner in the following sentences.

- The boy was waking fast.
 - a) the boy
 - b) was
 - c) waking
 - d) fast
- He writes well.
 - a) he
 - b) writes
 - c) well
 - d) None
- The boy shouted loudly.
 - a) the
 - b) loudly
 - c) shouted
 - d) boy
- He spoke angrily.
 - a) angrily
 - b) he
 - c) spoke
 - d) None
- I received him kindly.
 - a) I
 - b) received
 - c) him
 - d) kindly
- He treated him badly.
 - a) treated
 - b) badly
 - c) he
 - d) him
- They walked quickly.
 - a) they
 - b) walked
 - c) quickly
 - d) None
- My parents love me dearly.
 - a) my
 - b) parents
 - c) love
 - d) dearly
- It can do it easily.
 - a) easily
 - b) do
 - c) It
 - d) I

Complete these sentences by using adverbs of manners in the given options.

- He runs
- a) quick
- b) slow
- c) easy
- d) quickly
- She spoke
- a) angrily
- b) slow
- c) not clear
- d) anger
- He played
- a) nice
- b) very nice
- c) nicely
- d) very bad
- Musam walks
- a) fast
- b) slowly
- c) very fast
- d) very slow

Twenty 20 World Cup 2009

Unit No: 11

Underline the correct option in the given sentences.

- ✓ Pakistan defeated.....in the semi-final of T20 World Cup.
 - a) Zimbabwe
 - b) South Africa
 - c) Sri-Lanka
 - d) India
- ✓was defeated by Pakistan in the final of the T20 World Cup 2009.
 - a) Sri-Lanka
 - b) Australia
 - c) South Africa
 - d) Zimbabwe
- ✓ The final of T20 World Cup was played onJune 2009.
 - a) 18th
 - b) 19th
 - c) 20th
 - d) 21st
- ✓ The stadium echoed with the of "Boom Boom Afridi".
 - a) slogans
 - b) sounds
 - c) voices
 - d) None of these

Types of sentences MCQs: For the concept you see the Sentence portion of the 4th answer

- ✓ Which type of sentence must end with question marks?
 - a) interrogative
 - b) imperative
 - c) exclamatory
 - d) declarative
- ✓ A sentence that's used to give someone an order or command is an sentence.
 - a) interrogative
 - b) imperative
 - c) exclamatory
 - d) declarative
- ✓ The function of declarative sentence is to someone about something.
 - a) ask
 - b) tell
 - c) surprise
 - d) None of these
- ✓ What does an explanative sentence usually end with?
 - a) a full-stop
 - b) a question mark
 - c) an exclamation mark
 - d) None
- ✓ "sit down and be quiet!" what type of sentence is this?
 - a) interrogative
 - b) imperative
 - c) exclamatory
 - d) Declarative
- ✓ Which of these sentence types often begins with the subject?
 - a) interrogative
 - b) imperative
 - c) explanative
 - d) Declarative
- ✓ Which is an exclamatory sentence?
 - a) he is so cute
 - b) isn't he cute
 - c) how cute he is!
 - d) All of these
- ✓ The usual FORM of a declarative sentence is.....
 - a) subject verb
 - b) to make a statement
 - c) full-stop
 - d) question mark
- ✓ Which of the sentences is in imperative form?
 - a) It'll be fun!
 - b) have fun, won't you?
 - c) did you have fun?
 - d) None of these
- ✓ Which is declarative sentence?
 - a) Ouch!
 - B) Stop hurting me!
 - C) that hurt!
 - d) None of these
- ✓ The student wanted to go on a field trip.
 - a) interrogative
 - b) imperative
 - c) exclamatory
 - d) declarative
- ✓ Can we go to the park?
 - a) Interrogative
 - b) imperative
 - c) exclamatory
 - d) declarative
- ✓ Be on your best behavior for the next two weeks.
 - a) interrogative
 - b) imperative
 - c) exclamatory
 - d) declarative
- ✓ The student were rewarded with a field trip for their good behavior.
 - a) interrogative
 - b) imperative
 - c) exclamatory
 - d) declarative
- ✓ We are so excited about going to Karachi!
 - a) interrogative
 - b) imperative
 - c) exclamatory
 - d) declarative

- Fill the blanks with the correct option.
- 1) This is the boy had an accident.
a) why b) what c) why d) **who**
 - 2) Yesterday I saw a car was really old.
a) which b) with c) how d) **where**
 - 3)i met on Friday.
a) which b) with c) **who** d) how
 - 4)Mr. Junaid had parked in the market.
a) which b) why c) who d) **which**
 - 5) I don't understand the reasonthey decided to leave the house.
a) how b) who c) where d) **which**
 - 6)he never uses anymore.
a) why b) who c) **which** d) what
 - 7)wasn't very clean.
a) where b) **which** c) where d) how
 - 8)father is a doctor is in my class.
a) whose b) when c) where d) **his**
 - 9) You were busy on the phone that evening.....i came to your house.
a) where b) what c) why d) **when**

Four Things to do (Poem)

- Fill the blanks with proper conjunctions.
- 1) Is this a book a note book?
Answer: or
 - 2) She has a brothers sister.
Answer: and
 - 3) Aslam has two sisters.....no brother.
Answer: but
 - 4) Twotwo make four.
Answer: and
 - 5) Is the water hotcold.
Answer: or
 - 6) Is she tallshort?
Answer: or
 - 7) The farmer has a goatno sheep.
Answer: but
 - 8) Are they hardworkinglazy?
Answer: or
 - 9) Slowsteady wins the race.
Answer: and
 - 10) Eat, drink.....be merry.
Answer: and

- Capitalization**
- Every sentence should begin with a capital letter.
Example: They are going to school.
 - Proper nouns begin with a capital letter.
Example: Akram, Lahore, The River Indus
 - Name of languages, days of the week and months are capitalized.
Example: English, Sunday, January
 - The name of nationalities or ethnic groups begin with capital letter.
Example: Pakistanis, Chinese, Arabian

Syllables: Concept:

What is a syllable?

- ✓ A syllable is a sound of a vowel (A, E, I, O, U) that is created when pronouncing the letters A, E, I, O, U, or Y.
- ✓ The letter "Y" is a vowel only if it creates an A, E, I, O, or U sound.
Examples: fry, try, cry, & dry.
- ✓ The number of times that you hear the sound of a vowel is the number of syllables in a word.
- ✓ When two (or more) vowels are next to each other, the number of syllables depends on the number of vowel sounds.
Examples: free (1 syllable), eat (1 syllable), & bio (2 syllables)
- ✓ If a vowel is silent, it is not counted as a syllable.
Example: fire (1 syllable)
- ✓ Does the word end with "le" or "less?" This is a syllable if the letter before the "l" is a consonant.
- ✓ A word having one vowel sound is a *monosyllabic word*.
Examples: cat, pen, show
- ✓ Words that have two vowel sounds are called *disyllabic words*.
Examples: but/ter-----butter, dra/ma-----drama
- ✓ If there are three sounds in a word, we call it a *tri-syllabic word*.
Examples: but/ter/cup-----buttercup, du/ti/ful-----dutiful

MCQs

- ✓ How many syllables in very?
a) 4 b) 3 c) 2 d) 1
- ✓ Choose the word with 2 syllables.
a) feet b) bed c) arms d) freedom
- ✓ Choose the word with 1 syllable.
a) reader b) freshly c) writing d) fall
- ✓ Divide 'frail' into syllables.
a) fr-ail b) frail c) frai-l d) fra-il
- ✓ Divide 'hour' into syllables.
a) hour b) h-our c) ho-ur d) hou-r
- ✓ How many syllables in bought?
a) 4 b) 3 c) 2 d) 1
- ✓ Choose the word with 3 syllables.
a) reading b) freezer c) syllable d) bello
- ✓ Choose the word with 2 syllables.
a) skinned b) future c) sleep d) scribble
- ✓ How many syllables in every?
a) 1 b) 3 c) 2 d) 4
- ✓ Divide 'eating' into syllables.
a) eat-ing b) ea-ting c) e-ating d) eatmg

Festivals

Page No. 14

- Fill in the blanks with the correct option.
- "The Milad-un-Nabi" is celebrated on the.....of Rabi-ul-Awal.
 a) 8th b) 10th c) 12th d) 14th
- "Eid-ul-Fitr is celebrated on the 1st day of.....
 a) Shaban b) Shawwal c) Ramzan d) Safar
- "The 10th of Zilhad).....is celebrated.
 a) Eid-ul-Fitr b) Eid-MiladunNabi c) Eid-ul-Azha d) None of these
- "The Independence Day" is celebrated on.....
 a) 21st of March b) 14th August c) 6th of September d) 9th February
- The "....." is held on 25th of December.
 a) Quaid's Day b) Labor day c) Iqbal Day d) none of these

Homophones: Words which are similar in sounds but different in meanings and spellings are called homophones.
 Examples: sell, cell, sail/sale, sea/see, dear/deer, be/bee

Homonyms: Homonyms are the words that are both spelled and pronounced the same, but different in meanings.

Examples: bat (ڈ) / bat (بگڑ), nail (نیل) / nail (نیل)

MCQs

- Theof a snow clad mountain is exciting.
 a) site b) cite c) sight d) none of these
- I.....him very well.
 a) now b) know c) no d) none
- His legal.....is sheela.
 a) heir b) hare c)hair d) here
- Baron was.....by the English king.
 a) knighted b) nighed c) knighted d) knigretted
- The.....is the east.
 a) sun b) son c) sin d) soon
- The child is.....young to go to school alone.
 a) to b) too c) two d) none
- Please remove the.....
 a) rid b) reed c) read d) redo
- It is not healthy to.....hair.
 a) dice b) dye c) die d) dyes
- The cattle are.....on the meadow.
 a) gracing b) crazing c) grazing d) grace
- Avoid.....eating for healthy living.
 a) meet b) meat c) meate d) mete
- The.....of the cats are sharp.
 a) paws b) pauses c) pause d) None of these

The First Men to Fly

Unit No: 15

Put the verb in brackets into the correct Present Simple form.

- ✓ Her name is Saira khan. She.....(work) at the school.
- ✓ She.....(go) to the school every morning at 6 O'clock.
- ✓ She.....(open) the class and.....(set) the charts.
- ✓ The other teachers.....(arrive) at 7 O'clock, and they.....(tidy) their classes.
- ✓ The first student.....(come) in at about 7:30.
- ✓ Saira.....(take) a break at 10 O'clock.
- ✓ She.....(finish) work at 2 O'clock.

Answer: work
Answer: go
Answer: open
Answer: arrive
Answer: take
Answer: finish

Change the verbs in brackets into the present continues form.

- ✓ The baby is.....(cry) for milk.
- ✓ The bird is.....(fly)
- ✓ Saira is.....(read) a book.
- ✓ We are.....(go) to school.
- ✓ The cow is.....(graze) in the field.

Answer: crying
Answer: flying
Answer: reading
Answer: going
Answer: grazing

Unit No: 16

Traffic and Road Safety

Fill in the blanks with the correct form of the verb in the simple past tense.

- ✓ The gardener.....(plant) trees in the garden yesterday.
- ✓ There.....(are) many trees to plant.
- ✓ He.....(is) very busy.
- ✓ He.....(being) the tree from the nursery.

Answer: planted
Answer: were
Answer: was
Answer: brought

- ✓ We.....(go) to the railway station to receive our uncle.
- ✓ The train.....(arrived) at 11 O'clock.
- ✓ It.....(is) two hours late.
- ✓ There.....(are) many passengers in the train.

Answer: went
Answer: arrived
Answer: was
Answer: were

- ✓ Mr. Zia.....(hunt) a deer in the jungle yesterday.
- ✓ He.....(is) very happy.
- ✓ He...(wish) to hunt another deer but he...(is) running out of time.

Answer: hunted
Answer: was
Answer: wished

- ✓ A bird.....(has) a nest on a thin branch of tree last month.
- ✓ A strong wind.....(break) the branch.
- ✓ The nest.....(is) on the ground.

Answer: had
Answer: broke
Answer: was

Change the verbs into the correct past continuous form.

- ✓ Last night we were.....(watch) the cricket match on TV.
- ✓ Yesterday the fisherman was.....(catch).
- ✓ The teacher was.....(teach) the class.
- ✓ The girl was.....(cry) because her doll head broke off.

Answer: watching
Answer: catching
Answer: teaching
Answer: crying

Helping others (Poem)

Complete the sentences, use Present Simple tense.
 1. He always (play) hockey.
 2. She (eat) vegetable.
 3. He (study) English.
 4. He always (listen) to their parents.
 5. She (like) to cook.

Answer: plays
 Answer: eat
 Answer: studies
 Answer: listen
 Answer: likes

Complete the sentences. Use the past tense of the verbs in the brackets.
 1. He soccer (go) to the park yesterday.
 2. He did not like football, so he (play) hockey.
 3. He (break) the window when he was angry.
 4. My father (be) very angry because we came home very late.
 5. She (tell) me the problem and I helped her.

Answer: went
 Answer: played
 Answer: broke
 Answer: was
 Answer: told

Fill the blanks with the words in the brackets using will/shall.
 1. I think my sister (pass) the exam.
 2. I (take) the kids to Abbottabad this winter.
 3. I (do) the shopping this afternoon.
 4. There isn't any milk, I (give) you some juice instead.
 5. Look at the clouds, it (rain) today.

Answer: will pass
 Answer: shall take
 Answer: Shall do
 Answer: shall give
 Answer: will rain.

Choose the correct option.

- 1. I am will cricket.
 a) plays b) play c) played d) None of these
- 2. My friends will go with Bashir to the market.....
 a) tomorrow b) yesterday c) last week d) previous day
- 3. My mother the baby to the park in the evening.
 a) carried b) carries c) will carry d) is carry
- 4. I going to visit my uncle next week.
 a) am b) are c) was d) am
- 5. They are to travel to Egypt next summer.
 a) going b) go c) goes d) went

Class (Exercise) Antonyms and Synonyms

What are Antonyms?
 Antonyms are words that have opposite meanings.
 Example: Big-small,

Words	Open-Close, Antonyms	Tru-False Words	Antonyms
Tall	Short	Day	Night
Thin	Thick	Summer	Winter
Happy	Unhappy	Dirty	Clean
Old	Young	Rich	Poor
Clean	Dirty	Light	Dark

What are Synonyms?

Synonyms are those words that have the same or very similar meaning.
 For example, Weak, Fragile, flimsy, faint-----All means less energetic.

Fast, prompt, quick, hurry-----All mean at fast pace.

Rich, wealthy, affluent, well-off-----All mean rich class people.

Words	Synonyms	Words	Synonyms
Garbage	Rubbish	Happy	Glad
Shout	Cry	Sick	Ill
Above	Over	Automobile	Car
Garbage	Trash	Woman	Lady
Raise	Lift	Large	Big

ENGLISH

Class - 6

Hazrat Muhammad ﷺ The Rasool of

Identify the nouns in the sentences below and say whether they are countable or uncountable.

- I turned on all the fans.
- Have you found a house yet?
- The garden is beautiful.
- Deafness frightened her.
- There is no light.
- The iron door has rusted.

- Answer: Countable
- Answer: Countable
- Answer: Countable
- Answer: Uncountable
- Answer: Uncountable
- Answer: Countable

Put the following sentences into the plural form.

- There is a new boy in my class.
- There are new boys in our classes.
- A boy helped me find a taxi to go home.
- Two boys helped us find taxies to go home.
- There is a table in Adnan's room.
- There are tables in Adnan's room.
- She said that her leg was aching.
- She said that her legs were aching.
- A farmer has bought a tractor.
- The farmers have bought tractors.
- A leader should lead by example.
- Leaders should lead by example.

Words below are used as collective noun for groups of animals or things. Fill the blanks with suitable words.

- A fleet of
- A herd of
- A bouquet of
- A pride of
- A band of
- A swarm of
- of newspaper.
- of beads.
- of tree.
- of cubs.

- Answer: squirrels
- Answer: animals
- Answer: flower
- Answer: performance
- Answer: sheep
- Answer: bee
- Answer: A bundle
- Answer: A string
- Answer: A jungle
- Answer: A pair

MCQs

- ✓ A group of flowers is called.....
a) bouquet b) bunch c) none of these d) band
- ✓ We have a new.....of books.
a) heard b) collection c) pair d) None of these
- ✓ Do you have a deck of.....
a) cards b) toys c) string d) All of these
- ✓ I want to hear the new music.....
a) band b) sound c) group d) None of these
- ✓ I am part of the.....staff.
a) house b) hospital c) army d) all of these
- ✓ I have a collection of.....
a) clothes b) coins c) rupees d) books
- ✓ I need aof shoes.
a) pair b) heard c) bunch d) None of these
- ✓ An enormous.....of locusts ate all of the crops.
a) herd b) bunch c) swarm d) boy
- ✓ All night we could hear the.....of wolves howling.
a) troop b) pack c) pride d) pod
- ✓ We were in awe as we watched the.....of whales swimming.
a) flock b) band c) pod d) bunch
- ✓ The.....of lions slept all day on the African plains.
a) class b) fleet c) drove d) pride

Unit No.:

New Boy In Class

Choose the correct meaning of the underlined words .

- ✓ As his wheelchair could not go up the stairs, he always rolled it up the special ramp at school.
a) turn up b) try c) ignore d) miss
- ✓ We are more familiar with other people's feelings, if we have empathy.
a) unaware b) ignorant c) aware of d) unconscious
- ✓ If we are more conscious of other people's feelings, we can create a respectable society.
a) aware b) separate c) split d) unattached
- ✓ It was a delicate situation.
a) difficult b) easy c) sensitive d) fragile

Fill in the blanks with suitable masculine or feminine nouns.

- ✓ Once upon a time, there was a queen and a
- ✓ They had two children, a girl and a
- ✓ The prince was eight and the was five years old.
- ✓ The father and the loved them very much.

Answer: King
Answer: boy
Answer: prince
Answer: mother

The kids were their heir and
 The emperor and the held a party at their place.
 The host and the welcomed their guests.
 He said "Ladies and welcome to the party".
 The waiter and the served the guests food and drink.

Answer: heiress
 Answer: empress
 Answer: hostess
 Answer: gentleman
 Answer: waitress

Animate and Inanimate Nouns:

Animate Nouns: A noun which, refers to people, animals, and live things are animate

Examples: Teacher, lizard, baby, and animals, etc.
Inanimate Nouns: Inanimate nouns refer to things that are not alive.
 Examples: book, glasses, calendar, and furniture, etc.

Some forms of animate and inanimate nouns:

Possessive form of animate nouns:

The possessive case of a singular noun is formed by adding the /'s/ ending to the noun

Example: the cat's leg.
 Possessive case of plural nouns ending in "s" is formed just by adding an apostrophe.
 Example: two actresses' roles.

Possessive form of inanimate nouns

An inanimate object such as a chair or a window cannot own anything. The relationship must be indicated by using a prepositional phrase. Therefore, we speak (and write) not about the chair's leg but the **leg of the chair**.
 Examples: three hour's delay is too long. (Wrong), A delay of three hours. (Correct)

- Q1. What punctuation mark is always in possessive noun?
 a) comma b) quotation mark c) apostrophe d) semi-coln
- The other shouts made them nervous as they tried to find more clues.
 a) students b) student's c) students' d) None of these
- Ali has a book. It isbook.
 a) Alis b) Ali's c) Alis' d) All of these
- "I have one brother and my birthday is next week".
 a) brother's b) brother c) brothers d) brothers'
- "I have two brothers and my birthdays are in November and December".
 a) brothers b) brother's c) brothers's d) brothers'
- "The color of the tie is red".
 a) men b) men's's c) man's d) mans
- Which of the 4 options below is correct?
 a) he is very fond of chocolates and biscuits.
 b) he is very fond of chocolate's and biscuits.
 c) he is very fond of chocolates and biscuit's.
 d) he is very fond of chocolates' and biscuits'.

Capitalization:

- ▶ The start of the sentence
- ▶ People, place, and nationalities

Rewrite the following sentences by capitalizing the letter where necessary.

- ✓ rabia threw the ball over the fence.
- ✓ the horse galloped around the track.
- ✓ irfan went to swim in the lake.
- ✓ lion roared at their prey.
- ✓ my birthday is on 14th january.

- ▶ The first person pronoun
- ▶ Days and months

- Answer: Rabia threw the ball over the fence.
- Answer: The horse galloped around the track.
- Answer: Irfan went to swim in the lake.
- Answer: Lion roared at their prey.
- Answer: My birthday is on 14th January.

MCQs of Personal Pronoun:

- ✓often reads the Holy Quran. (Marwa)
 - a) He
 - b) She
 - c) They
 - d) It
- ✓is watching TV. (Aslam)
 - a) He
 - b) She
 - c) They
 - d) It
- ✓is green. (the hat)
 - a) He
 - b) She
 - c) They
 - d) It
- ✓is running. (the cat)
 - a) She
 - b) Its
 - c) It
 - d) He
- ✓are going to the park. (my sister and I)
 - a) We
 - b) They
 - c) Us
 - d) them
- ✓ Ali and Asad took their bike with.....
 - a) they
 - b) them
 - c) their
 - d) us
- ✓ Please don't jiggle the book while I'm trying to read.....
 - a) us
 - b) It
 - c) them
 - d) her
- ✓were busy getting ready for Nimra's party.
 - a) we
 - b) they
 - c) both a and b
 - d) It
- ✓can come to the movies with us.
 - a) It
 - b) they
 - c) you
 - d) her and I
- ✓ Imran and.....are going to shopping.
 - a) me
 - b) I
 - c) they
 - d) she
- ✓ The teacher wants.....to follow her.
 - a) we
 - b) us
 - c) they
 - d) he
- ✓wanted to go skiing over the winter break.
 - a) I
 - b) we
 - c) they
 - d) us
- ✓ I think Asad is going to invite.....to her party.
 - a) we
 - b) a and b
 - c) they
 - d) us

MCQs of Possessive Pronoun and reflexive pronoun:

- ✓ Which is the possessive pronoun in the sentence? "we are yours obediently".
 - a) we
 - b) yours
 - c) are
 - d) obediently
- ✓ Which is the objective pronoun in the sentence? "I did not see them in the class".
 - a) I
 - b) in
 - c) the
 - d) them
- ✓ Which is the reflexive pronoun in the sentence? "How can I prove myself innocent?"

Personal Pronouns

- 1. Who should I keep the money in a HBL bank?
 - a) I
 - b) him
 - c) how
 - d) Innocent
- 2. Whose skates sharpened?
 - a) you're
 - b) him
 - c) they're
 - d) her
- 3. Whose purple hat in the snow. Is it.....?
 - a) need to get
 - b) mine
 - c) you
 - d) them
- 4. Whose tree has lost almost all of.....leaves.
 - a) I
 - b) them
 - c) your's
 - d) him
- 5. Whose ball near the neighbor's fence. Do you think it's.....?
 - a) I
 - b) their
 - c) its
 - d) them
- 6. Whose house this afternoon?
 - a) I
 - b) their's
 - c) theirs
 - d) thems
- 7. Whose ball isn't.....
 - a) I
 - b) our's
 - c) our
 - d) ours
- 8. Whose forget to write his name on the test, but the teacher knew it was.....
 - a) I
 - b) our
 - c) him
 - d) mine
- 9. Whose was in a hurry, so she washed the utensils.....
 - a) I
 - b) its
 - c) his
 - d) my
- 10. Whose dog bit.....
 - a) I
 - b) itself
 - c) herself
 - d) myself
- 11. Whose themselves
 - a) I
 - b) itself
 - c) myself
 - d) herself
- 12. Whose don't have to call plumber, we can fix the tap.....
 - a) I
 - b) himself
 - c) myself
 - d) ourselves
- 13. Whose every night, I clean my face with soap and stare at.....in the mirror.
 - a) I
 - b) herself
 - c) himself
 - d) itself
- 14. Whose racing bike is in a class all by.....
 - a) I
 - b) herself
 - c) yourselves
 - d) itself
- 15. Whose My sister and I painted the front of our house.....
 - a) I
 - b) ourselves
 - c) itself
 - d) themselves
- 16. Whose He wanted to make an impression on his friend, so he cooked the food.....
 - a) I
 - b) ourselves
 - c) himself
 - d) itself
- 17. Whose You are too short to get hold of that tree branch by.....
 - a) I
 - b) ourselves
 - c) herself
 - d) itself

Indefinite Pronouns:

Indefinite pronoun to refer to people or things without saying exactly who are they are. We use pronouns ending in **-body** or **-one** for people, and pronouns ending in **-thing** for things.

Somebody	Someone	Something
Anybody	Anyone	Anything
Nobody	No one	Nothing
Everybody	Everyone	Everything

Unit No: 3

Capitalizations

- ▶ The start of the sentence
 - ▶ People, place, and nationalities
- write the following sentences by capitalizing the letter where necessary.
- rabia threw the ball over the fence.
 - the horse galloped around the track.
 - irfan went to swim in the lake.
 - lion roared at their prey.
 - my birthday is on 14th january.

- ▶ The first person pronoun
- ▶ Days and months

- Answer: Rabia threw the ball over the fence.
- Answer: The horse galloped around the track.
- Answer: Irfan went to swim in the lake.
- Answer: Lion roared at their prey.
- Answer: My birthday is on 14th January.

MCQs of Personal Pronoun

- ✓often reads the Holy Quran. (Marwa)
 - a) He
 - b) She
 - c) They
 - d) It
- ✓is watching TV. (Aslam)
 - a) He
 - b) She
 - c) They
 - d) It
- ✓is green. (the hat)
 - a) He
 - b) She
 - c) They
 - d) It
- ✓is running. (the cat)
 - a) She
 - b) Its
 - c) It
 - d) He
- ✓are going to the park. (my sister and I)
 - a) We
 - b) They
 - c) Us
 - d) them
- ✓ Ali and Asad took their bike with.....
 - a) they
 - b) them
 - c) their
 - d) us
- ✓ Please don't jiggle the book while I'm trying to read.....
 - a) us
 - b) it
 - c) them
 - d) her
- ✓were busy getting ready for Nimra's party.
 - a) we
 - b) they
 - c) both a and b
 - d) u
- ✓can come to the movies with us.
 - a) It
 - b) they
 - c) you
 - d) he and i
- ✓ Imran and.....are going to shopping.
 - a) me
 - b) I
 - c) they
 - d) she
- ✓ The teacher wants.....to follow her.
 - a) we
 - b) us
 - c) they
 - d) he
- ✓wanted to go skiing over the winter break.
 - a) I
 - b) we
 - c) they
 - d) us
- ✓ I think Asad is going to invite.....to her party.
 - a) we
 - b) us
 - c) a and b
 - d) us

MC Qs of Possessive Pronoun and reflexive pronoun

- ✓ Which is the possessive pronoun in the sentence? "we are yours obediently".
 - a) we
 - b) yours
 - c) are
 - d) obediently
- ✓ Which is the objective pronoun in the sentence? "I did not see them in the class".
 - a) I
 - b) in
 - c) the
 - d) them
- ✓ Which is the reflexive pronoun in the sentence? "How can I prove myself innocent?"

- a) myself b) I c) how d) innocent
 Does she keep.....money in a HBL bank?
 a) you're b) him c) they're d) her
 I need to get.....skates sharpened.
 a) my b) mine c) you d) them
 I found a purple hat in the snow. Is it.....?
 a) yours b) them c) your's d) him
 That tree has lost almost all of.....leaves.
 a) it's b) their c) its d) them
 I found this ball near the neighbor's fence. Do you think it's.....?
 a) there's b) their's c) theirs d) them's
 Can you come to.....house this afternoon?
 a) hour b) our's c) our d) ours
 That ball isn't.....
 a) her b) our c) him d) mine
 Brain forget to write his name on the test, but the teacher knew it was.....
 a) him b) its c) his d) my
 She was in a hurry, so she washed the utensils.....
 a) himself b) itself c) herself d) myself
 The dog bit.....
 a) themselves b) itself c) myself d) herself
 We don't have to call plumber, we can fix the tap.....
 a) herself b) himself c) myself d) ourselves
 Every night, I clean my face with soap and stare at.....in the mirror.
 a) myself b) herself c) himself d) itself
 That racing bike is in a class all by.....
 a) themselves b) herself c) yourselves d) itself
 My sister and I painted the front of our house.....
 a) herself b) ourselves c) itself d) themselves
 He wanted to make an impression on his friend, so he cooked the food.....
 a) herself b) ourselves c) himself d) itself
 You are too short to get hold of that tree branch by.....
 a) yourselves b) ourselves c) herself d) itself

Indefinite Pronouns:

We use an indefinite pronoun to refer to people or things without saying exactly who are what they are. We use pronouns ending in **-body** or **-one** for people, and pronouns ending in **-thing** for things.

Somebody	Someone	Something
Anybody	Anyone	Anything
Nobody	No one	Nothing
Everybody	Everyone	Everything

Minimal pairs:

- ✓ A Minimal pair is a pair of words, differing only by one sound in the same position in each word.
- ✓ Examples: pin and bin, bet and bed
- ✓ There are 44 sounds in English. 24 consonants and 20 vowel sounds
- ✓ In British English, we say, Zed.
- ✓ In American English we say Zee.

Utilize comparison clues to deduce the meaning of underlined words. Also find the synonyms from the thesaurus.

- ✓ She hums continuously, or all the time, and it annoys me.
- ✓ The dates are listed in chronological order. They start at the beginning and end with the last event.
- ✓ Her animosity or hatred of her sister had divided the family.
- ✓ Bilal felt remorse or shame for his harsh words.
- ✓ This situation is a conundrum – a puzzle for everyone.

Answer:

Words	Meaning in Urdu	Meaning in English	Synonym
Hum	منہ میں گانا، گھنٹا بٹ	To sing with closed lips	To buzz
Chronological	تاریخ وار	History/ in order	Historical science
animosity	دشمنی، عداوت	Enmity	hostility
Remorse	پشیمانی، ندامت	Feeling shame	Repentance
conundrum	اہم، پیچیدہ مسئلہ	Difficult problem	Confusion

Concept of Verb, main verb, Auxiliary verb, transitive verb, Intransitive verb, linking verb, the Modal verb you can see in the Grammar portion.

Read the following sentence carefully. Tell whether the underlined word is the main or helping verb.

- ✓ This old house has no central heating.
- ✓ She was forgetting her problems.
- ✓ Do you have a glass of water?
- ✓ He is not thinking about his pain.
- ✓ I have had this computer for three years.
- ✓ They had done their homework.

- Answer: Main verb
- Answer: Helping verb
- Answer: Main verb
- Answer: Helping verb
- Answer: Helping verb
- Answer: Main verb

Read the following sentence carefully. Tell whether the underlined word is the action or linking verb.

- ✓ She grew into a fine young woman.
- ✓ Most people drink coffee or tea every day.
- ✓ The vanilla ice cream tasted good.

- Answer: linking verb
- Answer: action verb
- Answer: linking verb

- ✓ He became the first man on the moon.
- ✓ The class ate all the burgers at the party.
- ✓ A snake will go for anything near it.
- ✓ The girl's looked great in the red dress.
- ✓ The grew tired of all the negative talk.

Answer: linking verb
 Answer: action verb
 Answer: action verb
 Answer: linking verb
 Answer: linking verb

Fill in with the plural form of the irregular nouns in brackets.

- ✓ Karim saw a flock ofacross the field. (goose)
- ✓ Fivewere playing in my backyard. (child)
- ✓ The farmer had seven(goose)
- ✓ Twohelped move the load. (man)

Answer: geese
 Answer: children
 Answer: geese
 Answer: men

Highlight the collective noun.

- ✓ The army walked across the land.
- ✓ The troops headed towards the battlefield.
- ✓ The flock of geese flew over the lake.
- ✓ The herd moved towards her river.
- ✓ I bought a bouquet of flower from the market.

Answer: army
 Answer: troops
 Answer: flock
 Answer: herd
 Answer: bouquet

Highlight the correct possessive form for the following animate noun.

- ✓ The (birds / bird's) nest is in my yard.
- ✓ The (squirrels / squirrel's) tail is bushy.
- ✓ The (childrens / children's) trip to the zoo was fun.
- ✓ The (puppys / puppy's) tail wags when he is happy.
- ✓ The (duck's / ducks) home is in the lake.

Answer: bird's
 Answer: squirrel's
 Answer: children's
 Answer: puppy's
 Answer: duck's

Highlight the Indefinite pronoun in each sentence below.

- ✓ Make sure to tell everybody about my birthday party.
- ✓ Everybody wants to win the game.
- ✓ She is the one who helps me the most.
- ✓ Please tell someone to wash the dishes.
- ✓ Everything we have done has been by the book.

Answer: everybody
 Answer: Everybody
 Answer: the one
 Answer: someone
 Answer: Everything

Read the following sentences carefully. Tell whether the underlined word is the main or helping verb.

- ✓ Do you want to go for a picnic?
- ✓ She has had her dog since 2015.
- ✓ He needs to go to the doctor.
- ✓ Lubna has been talking for 10 minutes.
- ✓ He was planning a trip to Murree.

Answer: Helping verb
 Answer: Helping verb
 Answer: Helping verb
 Answer: Helping verb
 Answer: Helping verb

Unit No: 6

Little Things

Pick out the adjectives of quality in the following sentences.

- ✓ The girl has a sweet voice.
- ✓ Ali is a fine batsman.
- ✓ That is big house.
- ✓ I like red roses.
- ✓ It is a bright day.

- Answer: sweet
- Answer: fine
- Answer: big
- Answer: red
- Answer: bright

Pick out the adjectives of quantity in the following sentences.

- ✓ Step back three paces.
- ✓ He made several mistake.
- ✓ I speak few words.
- ✓ He is ninety years of age.

- Answer: three
- Answer: several
- Answer: few
- Answer: ninety

MCQs:

- ✓ Find the adjective of quantity in this sentence- "how many people came to listen to my speech".
a) how b) many c) listen d) speech
- ✓ Find the adjective of quantity in this sentence- "I was surprised she ate the whole apple".
a) ate b) the c) she d) whole
- ✓ Find the adjective of quantity in this sentence- "he irritated his father as he had spent all his money".
a) all b) spent c) money d) he
- ✓ Tokyo is a big city. Here big is an adjective of.....
a) quality b) quantity c) number d) None
- ✓ She ate some rice. Here some is an adjective of.....
a) quality b) quantity c) number d) None
- ✓ The foolish crow opened his mouth to sing. Here foolish is an adjective of.....
a) number b) quantity c) quality d) None
- ✓ He has little patience. Here little is an adjective of.....
a) number b) quantity c) quality d) None
- ✓ He has lost all of his wealth. Here all is an adjective of.....
a) quality b) number c) quantity d) None
- ✓ We did not receive sufficient rain this year. Here sufficient is adjective of.....
a) quality b) number c) quantity d) None
- ✓ Each hand has five fingers. Here five is an adjective of
- ✓ There are several mistakes in your composition. Here several is an adjective of.....
a) quantity b) quality c) number d) None
- ✓ Our country expects every citizen to do their duty. Here every is a.....adjective.
a) numeral b) distributive c) demonstrative d) none
- ✓ Those apples are ripe. Here those is a.....adjective.
a) numeral b) distributive c) demonstrative d) All

A letter of invitation to a friend to attend your Birthday Party

Use the correct preposition.

- ✓ The fridge is between/under the door and the cupboard.
- ✓ The bin is near/in front of the drawers.
- ✓ The microwave is next to/ under the window.
- ✓ The door is next to/under the shelf.
- ✓ The clock is in/on the wall.
- ✓ The chairs are under/ next to the table.

Answer: between

Answer: in front

Answer: under

Answer: next to

Answer: on

Answer: next

Complete with the right preposition.

- ✓ The curtain is.....the flush bowl and the both.
- ✓ The flush bowl is.....the bath.
- ✓ The shelf is.....the wall.
- ✓ The mirror is.....the washbasin.
- ✓ The cupboard is.....the washbasin.
- ✓ The mat is.....the toilet.

Answer: between

Answer: in

Answer: near

Answer: on

Answer: under

Answer: in

Fill in the blanks using the prepositions at, in, and on.

- ✓ Can you see a spider.....the ceiling?
- ✓ The roses.....your garden are very beautiful.
- ✓ Were there many cars.....the road this evening?
- ✓ I am meeting my friend.....the gate of the park on Sunday?
- ✓ Will you say.....home tomorrow.

Answer: on

Answer: in

Answer: on

Answer: at

Answer: at

Compound preposition:

Compound prepositions are made up of two or more words. They may be written as one word or as two or more separate words.

Compound prepositions: according to, as of, as well as, aside from, because of, by means of, in addition to, in front of, in place of, in regard to, in respect to, in spite of, out of etc.

Examples:

- ✓ She cannot stay here as of now.
- ✓ Rashid was never close to her parents.
- ✓ Raheem is standing next to Arif.

Underline the compound prepositions in the sentence.

- ✓ The oak tree is next to my window.
- ✓ We visited the castle prior to boarding our river cruise boat.
- ✓ According to his mother, he often talked in his sleep.
- ✓ In our solar system, one planet next to Earth is Venus.
- ✓ The inside of the auditorium is beautiful.

Answer: next to

Answer: prior to

Answer: according to

Answer: next to

Answer: inside of

Taxila An Ancient City of Pakistan

For the concept of Adverb see grammar portion.
Write these words right column. (Answer)

1 Syllable	2 Syllable	3 Syllable
Big	Teacher	Grand father
Happy	Sister	Passenger
Cook	Doctor	Carpenter
Dad	General	Kitchen
Uncle	Parents	chocolate

Fill the column with the correct form of verbs.

Slow	Slowly	Bad	Badly
Angry	Angrily	Careful	Carefully
Quiet	Quietly	Calm	Calmly
Perfect	Perfectly	Soft	Softly

Bold the adverb of time and underline adverbs of place in the sentences below.

- ✓ He's going to Germany **next week**.
- ✓ The cat was hiding under the table **yesterday**.
- ✓ There was a rainstorm in Lahore **during the night**.
- ✓ The other day when she saw me waiting, she ran towards me.
- ✓ The plane had to fly through a heavy storm **last month**.
- ✓ They shifted to a house **nearby last month**.

Put the adverb of frequency in the right place.

- ✓ He listens to the radio. (often)
Answer: He **often** listens to the radio.
- ✓ They read a book. (sometimes)
Answer: They **sometimes** read a book.
- ✓ Palwasha gets angry. (never)
Answer: Palwasha **never** gets angry.
- ✓ Tauseeq is very friendly. (usually)
Answer: Tauseeq is **usually** very friendly.
- ✓ My grandmother goes for a walk in the evening. (always)
Answer: My grandmother **always** goes for a walk in the evening.

Underline the adverb of reason in the following sentences.

- ✓ The students bullied her, she, therefore, left college.
- ✓ The teacher is ill and is therefore unable to come to school.
- ✓ Madiha was neglected by the teacher, hence, she failed in the exam.
- ✓ Asad is very bright, he often gets awards for his talent.
- ✓ The bell rang so he left the school.

A letter about the Choice of a Profession

of the concept of simple present or continuous you can see Tenses part:
 Complete the sentences with the correct verb forms of present simple or continuous.

- It here in summer? (rain)
- Your English better. (get)
- Where's Sara? She now. (sleep)
- Well, goodnight. I to bed. (go)
- Water at 100°C. (boil)

- Answer: rains
- Answer: getting
- Answer: sleeping
- Answer: going
- Answer: boils

Write sentences in the present continuous tense.

- I sit on a chair.
- They play football.
- It rains.
- Annie writes a letter.
- Bashir reads a book.

- Answer: I am sitting on a chair.
- Answer: They are playing football.
- Answer: It is raining.
- Answer: Annie is writing a letter.
- Answer: Bashir is reading a book.

100

- Ali in a bank.
 - a) work
 - b) working
 - c) is work
 - d) works
- We usually our grandparents at the weekend.
 - a) are visiting
 - b) visiting
 - c) visit
 - d) visits
- We our grandparents this weekend.
 - a) visit
 - b) are visiting
 - c) visiting
 - d) visits
- He is always late and that's really annoying!
 - a) come
 - b) comes
 - c) came
 - d) coming
- What time the film?
 - a) does, start
 - b) does starts
 - c) is starting
 - d) do, start
- The bus in ten minutes.
 - a) leave
 - b) is leaving
 - c) leaves
 - d) leaving
- I what to do.
 - a) not know
 - b) am not knowing
 - c) doesn't
 - d) don't know
- I up at seven o'clock every morning.
 - a) get
 - b) am getting
 - c) getting
 - d) gets
- What time you to work in the morning?
 - a) are, going
 - b) are, go
 - c) Does, go
 - d) Do, go
- The Earth around the Sun.
 - a) go
 - b) goes
 - c) is going
 - d) going
- they coming over for dinner?
 - a) Is
 - b) Are
 - c) Am
 - d) Do
- Asad not sleeping on our sofa.
 - a) is
 - b) are
 - c) am
 - d) does
- My mother-in-law is at our house this week.
 - a) stay
 - b) staying
 - c) be staying
 - d) was stay

An Application for admission in a school

For the concept of simple past tense and continuous past tense you can see Tenses Page

Change the Irregular verbs into the simple past.

- ✓ She.....(bring) some chocolates to the party.
- ✓ I.....(hear) a new song on the radio.
- ✓ I.....(read) three books last week.
- ✓ They.....(speak) Pashto with the waiter.
- ✓ I.....(forget) to buy some milk.

- Answer: bought
- Answer: heard
- Answer: read
- Answer: spoke
- Answer: forgot

Write the preposition in each sentence.

- ✓ We walked up the stairs.
- ✓ My mom took a walk around the block.
- ✓ I looked under my bed.
- ✓ My friend jumped over the bushes.
- ✓ The pencil dropped between our desks.
- ✓ I walked to the store.
- ✓ We walked aboard the ship.
- ✓ She walked towards the teacher.

- Answer: up
- Answer: around
- Answer: under
- Answer: over
- Answer: between
- Answer: to
- Answer: aboard
- Answer: towards

Write the adverb in each sentence.

- ✓ The girl calmly took her test.
- ✓ The team eagerly awaited their next opponent.
- ✓ The player politely asked the official a question.
- ✓ The teams shook hands sincerely after the game.
- ✓ The boy slowly walked to his seat.

- Answer: calmly
- Answer: eagerly
- Answer: politely
- Answer: sincerely
- Answer: slowly

Underline the adjectives of quality and quantity in the following sentences and tell whether the underlined adjectives are that of quality or quantity.

- ✓ You may eat ripe mangoes.
- ✓ She is a very competent girl.
- ✓ Always drink fresh water.
- ✓ He has many dogs in his house.
- ✓ She has no money in her purse.
- ✓ All humans wish to live a long life.
- ✓ I have told you many times already.
- ✓ The foolish crow tried to sing.
- ✓ Monkeys have long tails.

- Answer: quality
- Answer: quality
- Answer: quality
- Answer: quantity
- Answer: quantity
- Answer: quantity
- Answer: quantity
- Answer: quality
- Answer: quality

Complete the sentences with simple past or past continuous.

- ✓ Sarah.....(remember) Tahira's message. Answer: remembered
- ✓ When the teacher.....into the classroom, the children ...(play) Answer: came, playing
- ✓ While we(run) in the park, Maria.....(fall over) Answer: ran, was
- ✓ While Aliya... (drink) milk, she.....(drop) the cup. Answer: drank, dropping
- ✓ Asim.....(wake up) and.....(go) to the bathroom. Answer: woke up, going

The wolf Cub

For concept of simple future tense, you can see Tenses part:

1. He arrive on time.
a) will b) is c) am d) not
2. Will you folks before Tuesday.
a) leaving b) leave c) will leave d) leaves
3. We get there until after dark.
a) will b) will be c) will'nt d) won't
4. We will what your father says.
a) see b) to see c) seeing be d) seeing
5. I don't go swimming today.
a) think I b) think I'll c) thinking d) none
6. It tomorrow.
a) will snow b) on snow c) is snowing d) snows
7. We won't until we get there.
a) knowing b) have know c) will know d) know
8. I back before Friday.
a) will been b) am being c) 'll be d) will
9. Will you at the rehearsal on Saturday.
a) go b) be c) have d) has
10. I'm going to the grocery store. I think buy a turkey.
a) I've b) I'll c) I'd d) none
11. I you move your things tomorrow.
a) will help b) am going to help c) both a and b d) none
12. She (help) you with your homework.
a) will help b) helped c) will help be d) none
13. When (he get) back.
a) will get b) will he get c) will be get d) all
14. He (win) next time.
a) will be b) been win c) will win d) can be
15. They (return) as soon as possible.
a) will return b) will be returned c) should return d) can be
16. In two days, I my results.
a) would know b) will know c) will be knowing d) none
17. You this decision.
a) will be regretting b) would regret c) will regret d) all
18. The whole nation proud of you.
a) is b) would be c) should be d) will be
19. Kind words others joy.
a) will give b) would give c) will be giving d) none
20. Someday I a novel.
a) will be writing b) will write c) would write d) wrote

Choose the correct option.

- ✓ Which sentence is imperative?
 - a) The player was nervous before the game.
 - b) When are you going to Peshawar?
 - c) Move the chairs into that corner quickly.
- ✓ Which sentence is declarative?
 - a) May I have a clean plate?
 - b) I found my keys on the desk.
 - c) When will the store open today?
- ✓ 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) Hurray! I won the match.

Punctuation Marks in English Grammar:

Fourteen marks that are commonly used in English grammar.

Sentence Endings:

- ✓ The *period (.)* is placed at the end of declarative sentences, statements thought to be complete and after many abbreviations.
 - As a sentence ender: Jane and Jack went to the market.
 - After an abbreviation: Her son, John Jones Jr., was born on Dec. 6, 2008.
- ✓ Use a *question mark (?)* to indicate a direct question when placed at the end of a sentence.
 - When did Jane leave for the market?
- ✓ The *exclamation point (!)* is used when a person wants to express a sudden outcry or add emphasis.
 - Within dialogue: "Holy cow!" screamed Jane.
 - To emphasize a point: My mother-in-law's rants make me furious!

Comma, Semicolon, and Colon:

- The comma, semicolon, and colon are often misused because they all can indicate a pause in a series.
- ✓ The *comma* is used to show a separation of ideas or elements within the structure of a sentence. Additionally, it is used in numbers, dates, and letter writing after the salutation and closing.
 - Direct address: Thanks for all your help, John.
 - Separation of two complete sentences: We went to the movies, and then we went out to lunch.
 - Separating lists or elements within sentences: Suzi wanted the black, green, and blue dress.
 - Whether to add a final comma before the conjunction in a list is a matter of debate. This final comma, known as an Oxford or serial comma, is useful in a complex series of elements or phrases but is often considered unnecessary in a simple series such as in the example above. It usually comes down to a style choice by the writer.
 - ✓ The *semicolon (;)* is used to connect independent clauses. It shows a closer relationship between the clauses than a period would show.

John was hurt, he knew she only said it to upset him.

A **colon (:)** has three main uses.

The **first** is after a word introducing a quotation, an explanation, an example, or a series.

He was planning to study four subjects: politics, philosophy, sociology, and economics.

The **second** is between independent clauses when the second explains the first, similar to a semicolon:

I didn't have time to get changed: I was already late.

The **third** use of a colon is for emphasis:

There was one thing she loved more than any other: her dog.

dash and the Hyphen:

Other common punctuation marks are the dash and hyphen. These marks are often confused with each other due to their appearance but they are very different.

A **dash** is used to separate words into statements. There are two common types of dashes: en dash and em dash.

En dash: Twice as long as a hyphen, the en dash is a symbol (—) that is used in writing or printing to indicate a range, connections or differentiations, such as 1880-1945 or Princeton-New York trains.

Em dash: Longer than the en dash, the em dash can be used in place of a comma, parenthesis, or colon to enhance readability or emphasize the conclusion of a sentence. For example, She gave him her answer — No!

Whether you put spaces around the em dash or not is a style choice. Just be consistent.

A **hyphen** is used to join two or more words together into a compound term and is not separated by spaces.

For example, part-time, back-to-back, well-known.

Apostrophe, Quotation Marks and Ellipsis:

The final three punctuation forms in English grammar are the apostrophe, quotation marks, and ellipsis. Unlike previously mentioned grammatical marks, they are not related to one another in any form.

An **apostrophe (')** is used to indicate the omission of a letter or letters from a word, the possessive case, or the plurals of lowercase letters.

Examples of the apostrophe in use include:

The omission of letters from a word: I've seen that movie several times. She wasn't the only one who knew the answer.

Possessive case: Sara's dog bit the neighbor.

Plural for lowercase letters: Six people were told to mind their p's and q's.

Quotations marks (" ") are a pair of punctuation marks used primarily to mark the beginning and end of a passage attributed to another and repeated word for word.

They are also used to indicate meanings and to indicate the unusual or dubious status of a word.

"Don't go outside," she said.

Single quotation marks (' ') are used most frequently for quotes within quotes.

- Marie told the teacher, "I saw Marc at the playground, and he said to me 'Bill fight,' and I believed him."
- The *ellipsis* is most commonly represented by three periods (. . .) although occasionally demonstrated with three asterisks (***) . The ellipsis is used in writing or printing to indicate an omission, especially of letters or words. Ellipses are frequently used within quotations to jump from one phrase to another, to omit unnecessary words that do not interfere with the meaning. Students writing reports, papers or newspapers quoting parts of speeches will often employ ellipsis to avoid copying lengthy text that is not needed.
- The omission of words: She began to count, "One, two, three, four..." until she got to ten then went to find him.
- Within a quotation: When Newton stated, "An object at rest stays at rest and an object in motion stays in motion..." he developed the law of motion.

British vs. American English
 There are a few differences between punctuation in British and American English. The following charts details some of those differences:

	British English	American English
The "." symbol is called	A full stop	a period
The "!" symbol is called	an exclamation mark	an exclamation point
The "()" symbols are called	Brackets	parentheses
The "[]" symbols are called	square brackets	brackets
The position of quotation marks	Joy means "happiness".	Joy means "happiness".
The punctuation for abbreviation	Dr, Mr, Mes,	Dr., Mr., Mrs.,

Punctuate the following sentences.

- I got an A on my test said Kiran
 Answer: "I got an A on my test," said Kiran.
- The leader said we should win the elections
 Answer: The leader said, "We should win the elections."
- I would like to go with you Jameel said
 Answer: "I would like to go with you," Jameel said.
- I hate you she screamed
 Answer: "I hate you," she screamed.
- Can we go to school early he said
 Answer: "Can we go to school early," he said.

The Man and His Camel

A simile is a phrase or figure of speech that compares two things using the words 'as' or 'like'.

- 1. He is as strong as an elephant.
- 2. My brother is a dragon.
- 3. It is as cold as ice.
- 4. My sister is as tall as a giraffe.
- 5. It is as light as a feather.

- Answer: Simile
- Answer: Not
- Answer: Simile
- Answer: Simile
- Answer: Simile

Change the following direct sentences into indirect.

- 1. Saad said, "I'm washing the dishes".
- 2. Pervaiz announced, "I've broken my left arm".
- 3. The fortuneteller said, "You will find a good job soon".
- 4. My brother said, "It's snowing now".
- 5. "This is my first trophy," Sultana said.

- Answer: Saad told that she was washing the dishes.
- Answer: Pervaiz announced that he had broken his left arm.
- Answer: The fortuneteller said that I would found a good job soon.
- Answer: My brother said that it was snowing then.
- Answer: Sultana said that was her first trophy.

Identify the simple present tense / simple past tense / simple future tense verbs in the sentence below. Write at the end of the sentence whether the verb is in simple present

- 1. Hassan ran to the other side of the field.
- 2. I open the lid to the container.
- 3. The girls will play with each other on the weekend.
- 4. Waseem swam late into the night.
- 5. The dog will wag its tail for food.
- 6. My dad waters the lawn in the afternoon.
- 7. The students will study for the final exam.
- 8. The campers crept towards the open tent.
- 9. I will pick me up from school.

- Answer: Simple past tense
- Answer: Simple present tense
- Answer: Simple future tense
- Answer: Simple past tense
- Answer: Simple future tense
- Answer: Simple present tense
- Answer: Simple future tense
- Answer: Simple past tense
- Answer: Simple future tense

Choose the correct option for each of the sentences below.

- 1. Ashraf.....here from Dera Ismail Khan last year.
 - a) moved
 - b) moves
 - c) will move
- 2. By tomorrow I.....100 pages of the book.
 - a) read
 - b) reading
 - c) will read
- 3. They.....in Mansehra.
 - a) are living
 - b) lives
 - c) will live
- 4. She.....to a movie tomorrow night.
 - a) goes
 - b) is going
 - c) gone
- 5. While he.....for the bus, it rained.
 - a) is waiting
 - b) was waiting
 - c) will be waiting

Rewrite the sentence into the passive voice.

✓ Amir changed the flat tyre.

Answer: The flat tyre is changed by Amir.

✓ Aysha read a novel.

Answer: A novel was read by Aysha.

✓ I will clean the kitchen.

Answer: The kitchen will be cleaned by me.

✓ Tahir painted the house.

Answer: The house was painted by Tahir.

✓ I did not beat her.

Answer: She was not beaten by me.

✓ Mother made a cake yesterday.

Answer: a cake was made by the mother yesterday.

✓ The brother tested the sister.

Answer: The sister was tested by the brother.

✓ The tiger was chasing the deer.

Answer: The deer was being chased by the tiger.

✓ She has written a novel.

Answer: A novel has been written by her.

✓ Adnan is playing football.

Answer: Football is being played by Adnan.

Sentences are given in direct speech. Change them into indirect speech.

✓ He said, "I have got a toothache".

Answer: He said that he had got a toothache.

✓ Mano said, "I am very busy now".

Answer: Mano said that she was very busy then.

✓ She said, "I am going to school".

Answer: She said that she was going to school.

✓ Afia says, "My father is an Engineer".

Answer: Afia says that her father is an engineer.

✓ She said to me, "You are my only friend".

Answer: She told me that I was her only friend.

ENGLISH**Class - 7****The Last Sermon Of Hazrat Muhammad**

Unit No: 1

Choose the correct option.

- ✓ What is the basis of superiority in the eyes of Allah?
- Earning wealth
 - Fair/white skin
 - Good parentage
 - Goodness and piety**
- ✓ "There is no preference for Arab over the non-Arab". Here the word "preference" means.....
- Liking for
 - Disliking for
 - Precedent**
 - Hatred for
- ✓ Allah revealed to him the true religion, Islam. In this sentence, "him" refers to
- Hazrat Muhammad ﷺ**
 - Hazarat Jibrail
 - Arabs
 - Muslims
- ✓ "Have I fulfilled my mission?" what mission the holly prophet ﷺ is referring to?
- Preaching of Islam**
 - Journey from Makkah to Madina
 - Conquering of Makkah
 - Battle of Badar
- ✓ The phrase "lend me an attentive ear" means.....
- Put your hands on ear
 - Give me your ears
 - Listen to me attentively**
 - Consider it carefully

Choose the correct option.

- ✓ Quaid-e-Azam is an example of a/an.....
- Common noun
 - Proper noun**
 - Countable noun
 - Uncountable noun
- ✓ My family lives in Swat. Family is an example of a/an.....
- Collective noun**
 - Proper noun
 - Countable noun
 - Uncountable noun
- ✓ Don't cry over spilt milk. Milk is an example of a/ an.....
- Collective noun
 - Proper noun
 - Common noun
 - Uncountable noun**
- ✓ What is an example of an uncountable noun?
- Dress
 - Sand**
 - Pencil
 - bottle
- ✓ What is an example of a collective noun?
- Marched
 - Army**
 - Up
 - hill
- ✓ What is an example of a countable noun?
- Oil
 - Book**
 - Sugar

You can see a detailed concept of the compound noun in the Grammar part of the book.

Compound Noun:

A compound noun is a noun that is made with two or more words. A compound noun is usually (noun + noun) or (adjective + noun).

There are three forms of compound nouns:

- Open or spaced – A space between words (tennis shoe)
- Hyphenated – hyphen between words (six-pack)
- Closed or solid – no space or hyphen between words (bedroom)

MCQs:

- ✓ Find the compound noun which can be formed from two of these four words. Back, Front, Draw And Pull
 - a) Pulldraw
 - b) Dawnpull
 - c) Pullfront
 - d) Drawback
- ✓ Find the compound noun which can be formed from two of these four words. Head, Red, Blue, and Greed.
 - a) Bluegreed
 - b) Redhead
 - c) Greedhead
 - d) Redgreed
- ✓ Find the compound noun, which can be formed from two of these four words. Out, Cart, Side and Put.
 - a) Partworld
 - b) Partunder
 - c) Underworld
 - d) Viewunder
- ✓ Find the compound word the dinner bell rang loudly at 6 p.m.
 - a) Loudly
 - b) Dinner bell
 - c) Bell rang
 - d) At 6 p.m.
- ✓ What kind of compound word is in this sentence? The dinner bell rang loudly at 6 p.m.
 - a) Open
 - b) Closed
 - c) Hyphenated
- ✓ Find the compound word. The railroad put in a new sign by the tracks.
 - a) Sign
 - b) Tracks
 - c) Railroad
 - d) New sign by the tracks
- ✓ What kind of compound word is in this sentence? The railroad put in a sign by the tracks.
 - a) Open
 - b) Closed
 - c) Hyphenated
 - d) All of these
- ✓ What is the compound word? My favorite dessert is mint ice cream!
 - a) Favorite
 - b) Desert
 - c) Mint
 - d) Ice cream
- ✓ What kind of compound word is in this sentence? My favorite desert is mint ice cream!
 - a) Open
 - b) Closed
 - c) Hyphenated
 - d) None of these
- ✓ What is the compound word? My brother-in-law is a very good cook.
 - a) Brother-in-law
 - b) Very
 - c) Very good
 - d) Good cook

Which of these answer show closed compound words?

- a) Dining room, coffee mug
- b) Powertail, thunderbolt
- c) Mother-in law, part-time
- d) None of these

How many compound words are in the following sentence?

The butterfly fluttered across back yards pulling pollen from many sunflowers.

- a) 1
- b) 2
- c) 3
- d) 4

How many compound words are in the following sentence?

The waiter bought hot chocolate and French toast to our table.

- a) 1
- b) 2
- c) 3
- d) 4

How many compound words are in the following sentence?

The cupcake was decorated with sprinkles and pretty frosting.

- a) 1
- b) 2
- c) 3
- d) 4

How many compound words are in the following sentence?

Lynn dropped the tennis racket on the dining room table before heating some macaroni and cheese and getting some chocolate milk.

- a) 1
- b) 2
- c) 3
- d) 4

What kind of compound word is in this sentence?

Mickey is such a sweetheart.

- a) Open
- b) Closed
- c) Hyphenated
- d) None of these

What kind of compound word is in this sentence?

The part-time mechanic loved to work on foreign cars.

- a) Open
- b) Closed
- c) Hyphenated
- d) All of these

What kinds of compound words are in the following sentence?

The commander-in-chief issued an order to staff the fireboats.

- a) Open and closed compounds
- b) Open compounds only
- c) Hyphenated and open compounds
- d) Hyphenated and closed compounds

What kinds of compound words are in the following sentence?

The snowbank was built snowflake by snowflake all winter long.

- a) Open and closed compounds
- b) Closed compounds only
- c) Hyphenated and open compounds
- d) Open and closed compounds

Which word is compound?

- a) Dog ran
- b) Backyard
- c) Of the
- d) None of these

Which word is a compound in the sentence?

I love to watch my brother play football on Friday nights.

- a) Brother
- b) Nights
- c) Football
- d) To watch

Choose the correct option.

- ✓ Torkham border, is one of the major border between Pakistan and Afghanistan because.....
 - a) At this point, the mountains can be climbed only in a few places
 - b) It is a famous market place where people enjoy eating tikkas
 - c) It is a major transporting, shipping, and receiving site.
 - d) It is a strategic gateway dates from 326 B.C.
- ✓ Which countries are linked by the Khyber Pass?
 - a) India and Pakistan
 - b) India and Afghanistan
 - c) Afghanistan and Pakistan
 - d) Afghanistan and Tajikistan
- ✓ Babur succeeded in establishing the.... in Northern India after coming through the Pass from Afghanistan.
 - a) British Empire
 - b) Mughul Empire
 - c) Persian Empire
 - d) Greek Empire
- ✓ The Khyber Pass is a narrow.....Pass.
 - a) Mountain
 - b) Hill
 - c) Plain
 - d) Forest
- ✓ The Khyber Pass had been known as a famousroute.
 - a) Silk
 - b) Cotton
 - c) Spice
 - d) Trade

Fill in the blanks:

- ✓ Khyber Pass has been.....in history. Answer: Strategic gateway
- ✓ It has also been a famous.....route. Answer: trade
- ✓ These brave tribes' men fought the mighty.....Empire. Answer: British
- ✓ They ate some.....and Chapli Kabab. Answer: Tikkas
- ✓ The road goes down winding throughscenery. Answer: Hill

The concept of Gender and Kind of gender you can see in the Grammar portions

- Change the underlined nouns from masculine to feminine. Neuter and common nouns will not change.
- ✓ The bridegroom was congratulated by his friend. Answer:
 - ✓ A boy sat on the back of a stallion. Answer:
 - ✓ My brother-in-law is a great poet. Answer:
 - ✓ The headmaster welcomed the students. Answer:
 - ✓ The waiter served the guests. Answer:

It's Spring

Fill in the blanks with the correct subject and object pronoun.

Subjective	Objective
i	me
he	him
she	her
it	it
you	you
they	them
we	us

- ✓ Jameel and I are friends.
Answer: He and I are friends.
- ✓ The computer is broken.
Answer: It is broken.
- ✓ She will talk to Jameela later today.
Answer: She will talk to her later today.
- ✓ He does not know Palwasha and Maria.
Answer: He does not know them.
- ✓ The teacher helped my friend and me.
Answer: the teacher helped us.

Write the correct possessive pronoun into the gap.

- ✓ That photograph belongs to them. That photograph is.....
Answer: their
- ✓ That bracelet belongs to me. That bracelet is.....
Answer: mine
- ✓ This suitcase belongs to us. This suitcase is.....
Answer: ours
- ✓ These boots belong to him. These boots are.....
Answer: his
- ✓ This computer belongs to me and my brother. This computer is..
Answer: ours

Fill in the blanks with the correct reflexive pronouns to complete each sentence.

- ✓ My little sister can dress.....
Answer: herself
- ✓ I wash my clothes.....
Answer: my self
- ✓ He repaired the computer.....
Answer: himself
- ✓ They don't like to talk about.....
Answer: there selves
- ✓ Sarah looks at.....in the mirror for hours.
Answer: herself
- ✓ We hurt.....in the accident.
Answer: ourselves

MCQs:

- ✓ Which is the reflexive pronoun in the sentence "She blamed herself for this situation".
a) herself
b) she
c) this
d) for
- ✓ Which is the objective pronoun in the sentence "throughout their stay in the town, they were served by us".
a) us
b) their
c) they
d) were

- ✓ Every morning I wash my face and clean my teeth by.....
a) herself
b) himself
c) yourself
d) myself
- ✓ Alina is a baby, she is too small to eat by.....
a) himself
b) herself
c) myself
d) yourself
- ✓ I don't want to go into the dark forest by
a) Herself
b) Himself
c) Myself
d) yourself

Health is wealth

Read the sentences and choose the correct option in the given options.

- ✓ Javeria enjoyed the game, but the popcorn tasted bad.
a) enjoyed b) tasted c) game d) popcorn
- ✓ Mohsin didn't get cut even though the knife felt sharp.
a) didn't b) cut c) felt d) sharp
- ✓ Bacteria grew on the bread, and it turned moldy.
a) turned b) bactefia c) grew d) bread
- ✓ The man worked all day and looked tired.
a) worked b) all c) looked d) day
- ✓ His friend argued a lot but he remained silent.
a) argued b) remained c) silent d) friend

Complete each sentence with a modal verb.

- ✓ Peoplewalk on grass. Answer: may
- ✓ Driversstop when the traffic light are red. Answer: should
- ✓I asked a question? Yes, of course. Answer: May
- ✓ You.....talk your umbrella. It is not raining. Answer: must
- ✓you speak Italian? No, I can't. Answer: Can

Decide whether the verbs in bold are transitive or intransitive.

- ✓ She was **crying**. Answer: Transitive
- ✓ We showed her the photo album. Answer: Transitive
- ✓ It was **raining**. Answer: Intransitive
- ✓ She **laughed** at the joke. Answer: Transitive
- ✓ She **gave** cookies to the child. Answer: Transitive

State whether the verb is used transitively or intransitively in the following sentences.

- ✓ The wind is blowing fiercely. Answer: Intransitive
- ✓ Somebody opened the door. Answer: Transitive
- ✓ The boy went to the park. Answer: Transitive
- ✓ I like climbing mountains. Answer: Transitive
- ✓ I am going to buy flowers. Answer: Transitive

Revision Unit 1-4

Identify the underlined word in each sentence as a proper, common, countable or uncountable noun.

- ✓ The Zalmi will play cricket tonight. Answer: Proper
- ✓ The family will eat together. Answer: Countable
- ✓ We traveled down the Indus River. Answer: Proper
- ✓ I will walk home after school. Answer: Common
- ✓ I live in Haripur District. Answer: Proper
- ✓ They will reach on Monday. Answer: Proper
- ✓ The children are playing in the garden. Answer: Countable

A Green Comfield

Fill in the spaces with the appropriate comparative adjective.

- ✓ Dawood is.....(old) than Kiran.
- ✓ I am.....(tall) than the bookshelf.
- ✓ My dog is.....(fast) than my cat.
- ✓ The soup is.....(hot) than the milk.
- ✓ The rock is.....(hard) than the banana.

- Answer: older
- Answer: taller
- Answer: faster
- Answer: hotter
- Answer: harder

Fill in the blanks with the adjectives formed from the nouns in brackets.

- ✓ Atif is a.....boy (mischief)
- ✓ The man's property was seized because he was....(dishonesty).
- ✓ Her.....behavior won her no friends. (outrage)
- ✓ I am.....of no one. (envy)
- ✓ "pleased to meet you," he said in a.....tone of voice. (respect)
- ✓ The.....violence seen in the film is repulsive.(sense)
- ✓ He is a.....soldier. (courage)
- ✓ It is not a.....mistake. (pardon)
- ✓ Dark.....clouds gathered in the sky (storm).

- Answer: mischievous
- Answer: dishonest
- Answer: outrageous
- Answer: envious
- Answer: respectful
- Answer: senseless
- Answer: courageous
- Answer: pardonable
- Answer: storm

Fill in the blanks with suitable adverbs or adverb phrases.

- ✓ His son sings.....
- ✓ There is.....any water in the pond.
- ✓ He is.....seen these days.
- ✓they clean this tank.
- ✓in the shadow stood a lonely figure.
- ✓ He has to visit a doctor.....
- ✓ He doesn't get time.....
- ✓ He has to go to school.....

- Answer: usually
- Answer: scarcely
- Answer: hardly
- Answer: once in a while
- Answer: at night
- Answer: in hospital
- Answer: in the city
- Answer: gladly

Write down the comparative and superlative degrees of the following adjectives.

Adjective	Comparative	Superlative
Far	Farther	
Bad	Worse	Farthest
Ugly	Uglier	worst
Pretty	More pretty	Ugliest
Expensive	More expensive	Most pretty
Tall	Taller	Most expensive
Good	Better	Tallest
Cheap	Cheaper	Best
many	More	Cheapest
		most

A Green Cornfield

Bahani Series

Unit No: 7

Fill in the blanks with an appropriate preposition.
 My best friend's lives.....Jinnah Road.

Answer: at

Since he met his new friend, Jamal never seems to be.....home.

Answer: at

I'll be ready to leave.....about twenty minutes.

Answer: for

The child responded to his mother's demands.....throwing a tantrum.

Answer: of

I think she spent the entire afternoon.....the phone.

Answer: on

Fill in the blanks with appropriate preposition *since / for*.

Answer: since

Answer: for

Answer: since

Answer: for

Answer: since

Answer: for

Answer: since

Answer: for

Answer: since

Fill in the blanks with the prepositions of movement and direction.

Answer: around

Answer: along

Answer: down

Answer: to

Answer: to

Let's go for a walk.....the park.

He's walking.....the path.

I prefer to ride my bike.....the hill.

I go.....school by bus.

The boat will take you.....the river.

MCQs

My grandparents walk.....twenty minutes a day.

a) For

b) Since

How long is it.....you visited your grandparents?

a) For

b) Since

We have been datinga long time.

a) For

b) Since

That lady has been waiting for the busnoon.

a) For

b) since

I studied for this test.....three days straight.

a) For

b) Since

My family has lived here.....last March.

a) For

b) Since

She has worked there.....she finished college.

a) For

b) Since

I have been calling you...half-an-hour.

a) For

b) since

Lisa and Jill have been at the librarya long time.

a) For

b) Since

My teacher has been sick.....last Monday.

a) For

b) Since

Fill in the blanks with the tense of the verbs stated in the brackets.

- ✓ He (speak).....well yesterday. (simple past)
- ✓ I (forget).....all about it. (present perfect)
- ✓ It (rain).....now. (present continuous tense)
- ✓ I (carry).....an umbrella. (simple future tense)
- ✓ I (see).....her ten years ago. (simple past)

Answer: spoke
 Answer: forgotten
 Answer: is raining
 Answer: shall carry
 Answer: saw

Put the verbs into the correct form (present perfect tense)

- ✓ I (not/work).....today.
- ✓ We (buy).....a new lamp.
- ✓ We (not/plan).....our holiday yet.
- ✓ Where (be/you).....?
- ✓ He (write).....five letters.
- ✓ She (not/see).....him for a long time.

Answer: have not worked
 Answer: have not bought
 Answer: have not planned
 Answer: were you?
 Answer: have written
 Answer: have not seen

MCQs:

✓ I.....to the mall after school.
 (Simple past)

- a) Goed
- b) Gone
- c) Went

✓ my brother.....a bear an hour ago.
 (Simple past)

- a) Seen
- b) Saw
- c) Sees

✓ Sorry, I.....hear you at the door.
 (Simple past)

- a) Wasn't
- b) Didn't
- c) Am not

✓you finished your homework?
 (Present perfect)

- a) Have
- b) Has
- c) is

✓ We.....never eaten Mexican food.

- a) Have
- b) Has
- c) are

✓the sun come up?

- a) Was
- b) Have
- c) Has

✓they coming over for dinner?
 (present continuous tense)

- a) Is
- b) Are
- c) Am

✓ My mother-in-law is.....at our house this week. (present continuous)

- a) Stay
- b) Staying
- c) Be staying

✓ My sister.....English.
 (present continuous)

- a) Learn
- b) Is learning
- c) learning

✓ Why.....playing football tomorrow?
 (present continuous)

- a) He not is
- b) He isn't
- c) Isn't he

✓ They are....a new shopping mall downtown.(present continuous)

- a) Opening
- b) Openning
- c) oppening

The happiness and Prosperity of the

Unit No: 9

Choose the correct adverb in a sentence from the given options.

- ✓ I have been a fan of mystery stories since I was quit young.
 a) fan b) quite c) since d) young
- ✓ Some stories are incredibly exciting from start to finish.
 a) some b) are c) incredibly d) exciting
- ✓ In many cases, I can scarcely prevent myself from pecking at the last chapter to see the ending.
 a) many b) from c) prevent d) scarcely
- ✓ I like detectives who carefully hunt clues. you?
 a) like b) hunt c) like d) carefully
- ✓ My grandfather walks extremely slow.
 a) walks b) extremely c) grandfather d) slow

Fill in the blanks with correct preposition of time, direction and movement.

- ✓ I always walk up.....7 o'clock. Answer: at
- ✓ I am going to the cinema.....work. Answer: after
- ✓ The bird flew.....the window. Answer: in
- ✓ Let's meet.....Saturday. Answer: on
- ✓ We're sitting.....the campfire. Answer: in
- ✓ She goes to the gym.....the evening. Answer: in
- ✓ Are you going.....bed? Answer: to
- ✓ We can drive.....the tunnel. Answer: in
- ✓ I have lived here.....I was 15. Answer: since
- ✓ You will have to wait.....10 minutes. Answer: for

Complete the following sentence using the correct forms of the verbs given in brackets.

- ✓ Tomorrow I think I (start).....my new project. Answer: start
- ✓ Sara usually (put).....on black shoes. Answer: puts
- ✓ Last week, Maria and Palwasha (go).....to the park. Answer: went
- ✓ When she (start)....learning English she already knew Urdu. Answer: started
- ✓ I think I (start).....my trip tomorrow. Answer: start
- ✓ I (know)....him a long time before I (meet)....his family. Answer: knew, met
- ✓ Tahir (move).....to his home town in 1994. Answer: moved
- ✓ The receptionist (welcome).....the guests. Answer: welcomed
- ✓ They (leave).....the classroom by the end of the hour. Answer: left
- ✓ I think I (start).....my trip tomorrow. Answer: start

Sentences are given in direct speech. Change them into indirect speech.

- ✓ He said, "I have got a toothache".
Answer: he said that he had got a toothache.
- ✓ Many said, "I am very busy now".
Answer: Manu told that she was very busy then.
- ✓ "Hurry up," she said to us.
Answer: She asked us to hurry up.
- ✓ "Give me a cup of water," he told her.
Answer: He requested her to give him a cup of water.
- ✓ She said, "I am going to college."
Answer: She told that she was going to college.
- ✓ She said to me, "thank you".
Answer: She thanked me.

Rewrite the sentences under SVO, DO and IO pattern.

- ✓ Arshad gave the dog a bone.
- ✓ He sent us some foreign stamps.
- ✓ The doctor gave her an injection.
- ✓ Sarah sent Palwasha a gift.
- ✓ She offered me a firm handshake.
- ✓ They sold him pictures.

Subject (s)	Verb (v)	Direct object (DO)	Indirect object (IO)
Arshad	gave	the dog	a bone
He	sent	us	some foreign stamps.
The doctor	gave	her	an injection.
Sarah	sent	Palwasha	a gift
She	offered	me	a firm handshake
They	sold	him	pictures

Identify whether the words in bold are used as direct objects or indirect objects.

- ✓ She sent **her friend** a letter. Answer: Indirect
- ✓ I need **your help**. Answer: Direct
- ✓ He gave **them** a bag full of money. Answer: Direct
- ✓ She sent **her friend** an email. Answer: Indirect
- ✓ Sally will help **you** with your housework. Answer: Direct
- ✓ Where did you put **the keys**? Answer: Indirect
- ✓ He gave **them** a bag full of money. Answer: Indirect
- ✓ I need **your help**. Answer: Direct
- ✓ Alice wrote a book **on the French revolution**. Answer: Indirect
- ✓ He offered **her** a flower. Answer: Direct
- ✓ My father bought **us** a new TV set. Answer: Direct
- ✓ I wish **you** good luck. Answer: Direct
- ✓ John sold **me** his car. Answer: Indirect
- ✓ Javed sold **me** his car. Answer: Direct

Allama Iqbal

Bottani Series

Unit No: 13

Choose the correct option.

.....is not Iqbal's poetic works.

- a) Istar-e-Khudi
- b) Ramuz-e-Bekhudi
- c) Paigham-e-Mashriq
- d) Zikr-e-Mir

Allama Iqbal was known as.....

- a) Poet of the East
- b) The writer of the East
- c) Saint of the East
- d) Sufi of the East

Most of Iqbal's work is in.....

- a) Urdu
- b) Persian
- c) Punjabi
- d) Arabic

Which sentence is imperative?

- a) The player was nervous before the game
- b) Kareem went to school to earn a study
- c) Move the chairs into that corner quickly

Which sentence is declarative?

- a) May I have a clean plate?
- b) I found my keys on the desk
- c) When will the store open today?

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) Hurray! I won the match.

Which type of sentence must end with a question mark?

- a) Interrogative
- b) Imperative
- c) Exclamatory

A sentence that's used to give someone an order or a command is an.....sentence.

- a) Interrogative
- b) Imperative
- c) Exclamatory

Which sentence is declarative?

- a) What is your name?
- b) Who told you this?
- c) She is a successful writer.

Add the ending punctuation marks in boxes and tell what kind of sentences these are: Declarative, interrogative, Imperative or exclamatory.

Alas I have lost the contest.

Answer: (!), (Exclamatory)

I need you to sit down now

Answer: (.), (declarative)

It is too dangerous to climb that mountain

Answer: (.), (Declarative)

Do you know what the weather will be tomorrow

Answer: (?), (interrogative)

My mother makes delicious cookies

Answer: (.), (Declarative)

Bravo we have won the match

Answer: (!, .), (Exclamatory)

O, that I could fly in the sky

Answer: (.), (imperative)

Woman and Sports Field

Draw a table with four columns and split the given sentences into the subject, indirect object, and direct object.

Sentence	Subject	Verb	Direct object	Indirect object
He denied his visitor an appointment.	He	denied	his visitor	an appointment
Asma showed him the door.	Asma	showed	Him	the door
Neha offered her sister a soft drink.	Neha	offered	her sister	a soft drink
The girl told her friend a secret.	The girl	told	her friend	a secret
The court refused him bail.	The court	refused	Him	bail
The boy gave his sister a bar of chocolate.	The boy	gave	his sister	a bar of chocolate
The chief guest awarded him a gold medal.	The chief guest	awarded	Him	a gold medal

Fill in the blanks with suitable abstract nouns formed from the verbs / words in brackets.

- ✓is the best chapter in the book of wisdom.(honest) Answer: Honesty
- ✓ He was saved from trouble by this friend's timely.....(brave) Answer: bravery
- ✓ There are reports of many deaths f.....in Somalia. (hungry) Answer: hunger
- ✓ He was known for his generosity and.....(kind) Answer: kindness
- ✓is the best medicine. (laugh) Answer: Laughter
- ✓ "he that have.....can have what he will". (patient) Answer: patience
- ✓ In today's world.....is not bliss. (ignore) Answer: ignorance

Choose the correct pronoun.

- ✓ We / Me are going for a picnic on Wednesday. Answer: We
- ✓ This is the girl who/whose parents want to meet you. Answer: whose
- ✓ You and I/me are invited to dinner this evening. Answer: I
- ✓ He is as good as I/am. Answer: me
- ✓ Nobody but he/him was present at that time. Answer: he

Say whether the verbs in the given sentences are in the active or passive voice.

- ✓ The boy realized their mistake. Answer: Active voice
- ✓ Garbage is collected in large bins. Answer: Passive voice
- ✓ The birthday girl distributed sweets. Answer: Active voice
- ✓ An important letter was posted. Answer: Passive voice
- ✓ The court refused him bail. Answer: Active voice
- ✓ Maha is singing a beautiful song. Answer: Active voice
- ✓ Jamil cleaned his cupboard. Answer: Active voice
- ✓ Aalia collects old clothes for the poor. Answer: Active voice
- ✓ A letter was torn into pieces by Amjad. Answer: Passive voice
- ✓ A stranger was seen by the neighbors. Answer: Passive voice

Choose the correct indirect sentence for the following direct sentences.

- He say, "They will hurt you".
- a) He said to me that they will hurt me.
 - b) He said to me that he would be hurt me.
 - c) He said to me that they would hurt me.
 - d) He said to me that they would hurt you.

My father said to me, "you must work hard".

- a) My father said to me that I must work hard.
- b) My father said to me that you must work hard.
- c) My father said to me that you have to work hard.
- d) My father said to me that I had to work hard.

She said, "My parents are went to Karachi".

- a) She said that my parents were going to Karachi.
- b) She said that my parents gone to Karachi.
- c) She said that her parents were going to Karachi.
- d) She said that her parents are going to Karachi.

Mother said, "Where are you going".

- a) Mother said to me where I am going.
- b) Mother said to me where are you going.
- c) Mother asked where I was going.
- d) Mother asked me where I am going.

"Did you come from Lahore"? said Sara to the boy.

- a) Sara asked the boy if he had come from Lahore.
- b) Sara asked the boy if he come from Lahore.
- c) Sara asked the boy if he came from Lahore.
- d) Sara said the boy did he come from Lahore.

Choose the correct passive voice for the given active sentences.

Why do they take you on lunch?

- a) Why are you taken by them on lunch?
- b) Why do you taken by them on lunch?
- c) Why is you taken by them on lunch.
- d) Why do you taken by them on lunch?

Will she oppose them?

- a) Will she oppose them?
- b) Will they opposed by her?
- c) Will they be opposed by her?
- d) Will they been opposed by her?

Will they attend meeting?

- a) Will the meeting attended by them?
- b) Will the meeting being attended by them?
- c) Will the meeting be attended by them.
- d) Would the meeting attend by them?

Do you know how to swim?

- a) Is it known by you how to swim?
- b) Does it know by you how to swim?
- c) It is being known by you how to swim?

Complete the following sentences using an indirect object or a direct object, as required.

- ✓ I bought.....a present.
- ✓ He threw the beggar.....
- ✓ The British Council offered him.....
- ✓ The man sent.....a message.
- ✓ My friend hit the.....
- ✓ We ran to the.....
- ✓ My sister went to.....
- ✓ The earthquake shook.....
- ✓ The singer.....
- ✓ Will you buy me.....?

- Answer: her
- Answer: a coin
- Answer: service
- Answer: him
- Answer: ball
- Answer: ground
- Answer: school
- Answer: the Earth
- Answer: sings a song
- Answer: a book

Complete the following sentences using the correct form of the verbs given in brackets.

- ✓ Bird is to fly as fish is to.....
- ✓ Parrot is to feathers as bear is to.....
- ✓ Zebra is to stripes as giraffe is to.....
- ✓ Goose is to flock as fish is to.....
- ✓ Ant is to six legs as spider is to.....

- Answer: swim
- Answer: fur
- Answer: spots
- Answer: school
- Answer: eight legs

Fill in the blanks with the correct punctuation mark for the following sentences. Use full stop, exclamation mark or question mark.

- ✓ I am so excited to see my family for Eid ____
- ✓ What day of the week is your favorite ____
- ✓ You need to do your homework right after dinner ____
- ✓ Please take out the trash when you get home ____
- ✓ My favorite team won the game ____
- ✓ What did you want to eat for lunch ____

- Answer: .
- Answer: ?
- Answer: .
- Answer: .
- Answer: !
- Answer: ?

A Camping Holiday

Unit No: 19

Choose the correct option.

- If you study hard, you the exam.
- a) Passed
b) Will pass
c) pass
- I will go the party if time.
- a) I had
b) I will have
c) I have
- If we the game, we
- a) Win/will celebrate
b) Win/will win
c) Will win/celebrate
- What if it rains?
- a) Did you do
b) Do you do
c) Will you do
- If the weather good, I tennis.
- a) Will be/will play
b) Was/played
c) Is/will play

All of these sentences are second conditionals. Choose the correct form of the verb in each question.

- ✓ We don't mind camping, but if we enough money, we in hotel.

- a) Have, stayed
b) Had, would stay
c) Had, stayed
d) Would have, stayed

✓ He's so stupid! If he an animal, he would be a sheep.

- a) Would be
b) Was
c) Were
d) are

✓ If there no mosquitos, there would be no malaria.

- a) Were
b) Are
c) Would be

✓ If her hair were black, she completely different.

- a) Looks
b) Look
c) Will look
d) Would look

✓ If he were a young man, he he able to walk faster.

- a) Is
b) Would be
c) Was
d) Will be

Complete the conditional sentences (Type I) by putting the verbs into the correct form.

✓ If I (go) out tonight, I (go) to the cinema.

Answer: go, will

✓ If you (get) back late, I (be) angry.

Answer: get, will

✓ If we ... (not/see) each other tomorrow, we ... (see) each other next week.

Answer: not see, will

✓ If he (come), I (be) surprised.

Answer: come, will

✓ If we (wait) here, we (be) late.

Answer: wait, will

ENGLISH

Class - 8

Unit No: 2

The Strange Voyage of Sindbad

Choose the correct option.

- ✓ The sky went dark because.....
- A big egg was lying there
 - A giant bird flew over Sindbad's head
 - Merchants were throwing meat
 - It was about to rain heavily
- ✓ Sindbad got money from the voyage by.....
- Selling all his provisions
 - Robbing the ship of the merchants
 - Taking diamonds from the valley
 - Finding money in the eagle's nest
- ✓ "Riches speedily take to themselves wings if managed badly" means
- Money goes very quickly if you are not careful
 - A rich man is like a bird with wings, it can fly away
- c) Working hard your whole life to be rich wastes your life
- d) Riches bring arrogance and pride that deceive men
- ✓ Sindbad was left alone in the valley because.....
- The merchants were angry with him and refused to take him along
 - A giant bird took him into his nest
 - He saw diamonds in the valley and got greedy
 - He went to sleep on the island and his ship went away
- ✓ Roc was a/an.....
- Enormous legendary bird
 - Huge mythical snake
 - Gigantic egg of a bird
 - Massive sized diamond

Point out the nouns in the following sentences and say whether they are common, proper, collective or abstract.

- ✓ The book was lying on the table. Answer: Book, table (common noun)
- ✓ We cannot live without water. Answer: water (common noun)
- ✓ He gave me a bunch of grapes. Answer: grapes (common noun) bunch (collective)
- ✓ The jury has given its verdict. Answer: Jury (collective), Verdict (Abstract noun)
- ✓ Smoking is injurious to health. Answer: injurious (abstract noun), health (common)

Subject and object pronouns

Fill in the blanks with an appropriate subject or object pronoun.

- ✓ I met...at the party but.....didn't recognize...
- ✓ I think I have seen.....before.
- ✓ You shouldn't have done this to.....
- ✓ Where could.....have gone at this hour of the night?
- ✓ He took.....with.....
- ✓ All of.....arrived on time.

- Answer: him, he
- Answer: you
- Answer: her
- Answer: they
- Answer: me, with
- Answer: us

Possessive Pronouns:

Fill in the blanks with appropriate possessive pronoun.

- ✓ Maria has already eaten her lunch, but I'm saving...until later.
- ✓ My computer is a Mac, but.....is a PC.
- ✓ We gave them our telephone number, and they gave us.....
- ✓ My pencil is broken. Can I borrow.....?
- ✓ Our car is cheap, but.....is expensive.
- ✓ You can't have any chocolate! It's all.....

- Answer: mine
- Answer: your
- Answer: theirs
- Answer: yours
- Answer: your
- Answer: mine

Reflexive Pronoun:

Fill in the blanks with appropriate reflexive pronoun.

- ✓ Rashid made this T-shirt.....
- ✓ Lubna did the homework.....
- ✓ We helped.....to some cola at the party.
- ✓ Samina, did you take the photo by.....?
- ✓ I wrote this poem.....
- ✓ He cut.....with the knife while he doing the dishes.

- Answer: himself
- Answer: herself
- Answer: ourselves
- Answer: yourself
- Answer: myself
- Answer: himself

Relative Pronouns:

Fill in the blanks with relative pronouns who, which or that.

- ✓ Mr. Asim.....is a taxi driver, lives on the corner.
- ✓ We often visit our aunt in Charsada...is in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa.
- ✓ That's Adnan, the boy.....has just arrived at the airport.
- ✓ Thank you very much for your e-mail...was very interesting.

- Answer: who
- Answer: which
- Answer: who
- Answer: that

Indefinite Pronouns:

Fill in the blanks with Indefinite pronouns, some, any, no, every.

- ✓ Would you like.....to eat?
- ✓ It was really dark and I couldn't see.....
- ✓ Does.....live in that house?
- ✓ It doesn't matter where we go. We can go.....we want to.
- ✓ This is boring. There's.....to do.

- Answer: something
- Answer: anything
- Answer: anybody
- Answer: everywhere
- Answer: nothing

MCQs: Subject and object pronoun:

✓ She loves..... very much.

- a) he
- b) his
- c) him

✓ She loves....., yeah, yeah, yeah.

- a) you
- b) your
- c) whose

✓ A: where are my sunglasses? B: Here.....are.

- a) them
- b) their
- c) they

✓ Here's Sarah and.....sister.

- a) her
- b) she
- c) she's

✓ Can you hear.....

- a) me
- b) I
- c) my

✓ The teacher explains things to very well.

- a) us
- b) we
- c) our

✓ What's this music? Do you like.....?

- a) them
- b) it
- c) they

MCQs: Possessive Pronoun:

✓ Alia left.....notebook on the bus.

- a) her
- b) your
- c) his

✓ The colorful picture of the flowers is...

- a) their
- b) your
- c) mine

✓ the proud parents brought home..... New baby girl.

- a) his
- b) her
- c) their

✓ William strummed.....guitar and invented everyone to sing.

- a) his
- b) its
- c) her

✓ The computer quickly stores information on.....huge memory.

- a) yours
- b) theirs
- c) its

✓ This warm chocolate chip cookies melt in.....mouth.

- a) its
- b) your
- c) yours

✓ Is.....seat belt always fastened?

- a) your
- b) mine
- c) its

✓ The fluffy brown puppy is.....

- a) its
- b) my
- c) their

✓hand shot up when the teacher asked for volunteers.

- a) Their
- b) Her
- c) Mine

✓ I didn't get a cheeseburger, so I tested.....

- a) Mine
- b) Its
- c) hers

MCQs: Reflexive Pronoun:

- ✓ Good-bye, Asad and Alia Please take good care of.....
- yourself
 - themselves
 - yourselves
- ✓ A) Are you okay? Did you hurt.....?
- myself
 - himself
 - yourself
- ✓ When I have no one to talk to, I talk to.....
- itself
 - myself
 - himself
- ✓ Sarah and John bought some ice-cream for.....
- themselves
 - ourselves
 - himself
- ✓ Have you ever asked.....this question: "why is the sky blue?"
- ourselves
 - themselves
 - yourself
- ✓ The cat cleaned.....and then it cleaned the kittens.
- itself
 - themselves
 - yourself
- ✓ That machine is great! It cleans...when it gets dirty. I want one!
- yourself
 - itself
 - myself
- ✓ After a few hours, we gave.....a sort break to rest.
- themselves
 - yourselves
 - ourselves

MCQs: Relative Pronouns:

- ✓ The peoplemoved in next door seem very friendly.
- who
 - whom
 - which
- ✓ The man.....answered the phone was rather rude.
- which
 - that
 - whom
- ✓ Where are the people.....ordered the taxi?
- that
 - which
 - both a and b
- ✓ The day.....I started work there was a disaster.
- which
 - that
 - where
- ✓ The man.....interviewed you is the boss.
- which
 - that
 - whose

MCQs: Indefinite Pronouns:

- ✓ There is.....in your hair. I think it is a bug.
- nothing
 - something
 - anything
- ✓ I will search and find you..... you go. You cannot escape from me.
- nowhere
 - somewhere
 - anywhere
- ✓ he didn't say.....useful. All nonsense.
- everything
 - nothing
 - anything

The Dawn's Awake

Date No: 5

Helping Verbs:

Identify the helping verb(s) in each sentence.

- ✓ My sister has promised to come with us to Bunair.
- ✓ Samina and Dawood will prepare a presentation for the class.
- ✓ We should read another story book.
- ✓ We should not waste our time watching TV.
- ✓ My brother will be flying out of Karachi tomorrow morning.
- ✓ We have been studying all week for the final exam.
- ✓ I can help you tonight if you will drive me home later.
- ✓ I know that I must make a decision soon, but first may ask my teacher for advice.
- ✓ Maria could not start her car this morning, so she will probably not go into work at all today.

Identify the linking verb(s) in each sentence.

- | | |
|--------------------------------|--------------|
| ✓ I have seen beautiful birds. | Answer: seen |
| ✓ Aslam is my brother. | Answer: is |
| ✓ I am busy. | Answer: am |
| ✓ They were going to market. | Answer: were |
| ✓ He has become a doctor. | Answer: has |
| ✓ You are my best friend. | Answer: are |
| ✓ He was going. | Answer: was |

Fill in the blanks with models verbs i.e. can, can't, may, may not must, could, couldn't, should, shouldn't.

- | | |
|---|-------------------|
| ✓ She will return to night. She.....return. | Answer: may |
| ✓ Don't stand up! You..... stand up! | Answer: must |
| ✓ I'm sure they will finish it in a minute. They...finish it in a minute. | Answer: can |
| ✓ Please, do it for me.....you do it for me? | Answer: Can |
| ✓ I'd like to see your children.....I see your children? | Answer: Must |
| ✓ I didn't feel very well yesterday. I.....eat anything. | Answer: couldn't |
| ✓ You.....look at me when I am talking to you. | Answer: shouldn't |
| ✓ I was using my pencil a minute ago. It...be here somewhere! | Answer: must |
| ✓ You.....forget your sun cream. It's going to be very hot! | Answer: shouldn't |
| ✓i go to the bathroom, please? | Answer: May |
| ✓ His excuse.....be true, but I don't believe. | Answer: may |

MCQs:

- | | |
|---|---|
| ✓ In California, you.....have a driver's license to drive a car. | b) must |
| a) has to | c) don't have to |
| b) <u>must</u> | d) must not |
| c) don't have to | ✓ if you plan to take a long trip in the car, you.....get a full tank of gas or you might run out of gas! |
| d) must not | a) <u>Should</u> |
| ✓ While you are driving, you.....listen to the radio. It's not necessary. | b) Don't have to has to |
| a) <u>doesn't have to</u> | c) Must not |
| | d) Don't have to |

The Founding Father of

Complete analogous pairs below.

- ✓ Evening is to morning as dinner is to.....
a) breakfast b) soup c) coffee d) supper
- ✓ Left is to right as horizontal is to.....
a) below b) middle c) down d) vertical
- ✓ All is to many as few is to
a) some b) never c) none d) always
- ✓ Butcher is to knife as hairdresser is to.....
a) scissors b) hair c) curls d) blond
- ✓ Warm is to hot as old is to.....
a) oldest b) young c) years d) antique

Complete each sentence below with the appropriate past participle form of the regular/irregular verbs in brackets.

- ✓ Last weekend my friend and I(go) to a very nice party.
Answer: gone
- ✓ Afzal, my friend,(buy) a very big present and.....(keep) it in our car.
Answer: bought, kept
- ✓ Then we.....(drive) for two hours and (reach) a very big house.
Answer: derived, reached
- ✓ It was a very elegant five-story house but all the lights were off.
✓ We.....(get) very confused and a little.....(scare).
Answer: got, scared
- ✓ I..... (ask) Afzal to go back home, but he.....(insist) on staying.
Answer: asked, insisted
- ✓ When we.....(knock) on the door, I.....(realize) it was open.
Answer: knocked, realized
- ✓ I.....(hear) a little noise and when we(walk) in the house most of my friends and family.....(shout):
Answer: heard, walked, shouted
- ✓ "HAPPY BIRTHDAY SAAD!" it was a surprise party for me! We.....(eat) delicious food and.....(enjoy) all night long.
Answer: ate, enjoyed

Use the following words in sentences of your own to show whether these act transitively / Intransitively / as both transitive and intransitive.

Stopped	He stopped his writing.	Transitive
Broke	I broke all the rules.	Transitive
Melted	She melted against him.	Intransitive
Fell	The baby fell asleep.	Intransitive
Won	Our team won the match.	Transitive + Intransitive
walk	She walks on the road.	Intransitive

The handicrafts of Pakistan

Syllabi Series

Unit No. 7

Sentence, Phrase, and Clause:

A phrase is a collection of words without a subject/verb or complete thought. Since a phrase neither has a subject nor a verb, it cannot form a 'predicate'. The phrase can be very short – or quite long.

Examples:

- "After dinner"
- "Waiting for the rain to stop"

The phrase cannot be used alone; it has to be part of a sentence where it is used as part of speech.

Clause:

Clauses are groups of words that have both subjects and predicates.

Example:

- She (subject) ate (predicate) the donut.
- It is cold in the classroom (First clause) but it is hot in the hall (second clause).

Unlike phrases, a clause can sometimes act as a sentence – this type of clause is called an independent clause, the independent clause could be used by itself as a complete sentence.

Examples of independent clauses are:

- The dog barked at him
- When the man broke into the house, the dog barked at him.

Some clause can't be used on their own – these are called **subordinate clauses**, and need to be used with an independent clause to complete their meaning.

Example of a subordinate clause is:

- When the man broke into the house (this clause need to be paired with another clause)

Sentence: (You can see about sentence in grammar portion)

State whether the following groups of words are phrases, independent clauses or subordinate clauses.

Answer:

Phrase	Independent clause	Subordinate clause
Over my head	I didn't get very much sleep	Because I was afraid
That night	I heard the cat's meow	So that I could get some rest
Sitting by the broken plate licking the crumbs	When I finally got up	
	I got so tired	
	I knew what happened	

Read and analyze each sentence. Circle the predicates and underline the subjects, then draw a line separating the clauses in the sentence.

- ✓ My sister and I were at my grandma's house when the phone rang.
- ✓ My sister almost fainted because she was hungry.
- ✓ I love learning, so I spend a lot of time reading.
- ✓ After working late into the night, Amir fell asleep on his desk.
- ✓ I took the dog to the park.

Answers:

1	My sister and I	Were at my grandma's house
	Independent clause	Subordinate Clause
	My sister and I were at my grandma's house	when the phone rang.
2	My sister	Almost fainted
	Independent clause	Subordinate Clause
	My sister almost fainted	Because she was hungry
3	I	Love learning
	Independent clause	Subordinate Clause
	I love learning	so I spend a lot of time reading.
4	Amir	Fell asleep on his desk
	Independent clause	Subordinate Clause
	Amir fell asleep on his desk	After working late into the night
5	I	Took the dog into the park
	Independent clause	Subordinate Clause
	I took the dog to the park	.....

Unit No: 8

Letter to the Editor of a Newspaper

Put the verbs into the correct tense (simple present or present continuous)

- ✓ Look! Sara (go).....to meet her aunt.
- ✓ On her right hand, Sara (carry).....her handbag.
- ✓ The handbag (be).....very beautiful.

Answer: is going
Answer: carries
Answer: is

Put the verbs into the correct tense (simple past or past perfect)

- ✓ Look! Sara (go).....to meet her aunt.
- ✓ On her right hand, Sara (carry).....her handbag.
- ✓ The handbag (fall).....on the road.
- ✓ She (return).....from her uncle's house yesterday.
- ✓ She (intend).....to visit all her relatives.

Answer: went
Answer: had carried
Answer: had fallen
Answer: returned
Answer: intended

Someone Who Works Hard To Earn

Simple sentence: A simple sentence contains a subject and a verb. It expresses a complete thought.

- Examples:**
- The train (subject) was (verb) late.
 - Mara (subject) took (verb) the bus.

Compound sentence:

A compound sentence refers to a sentence made up of two independent clauses (or complete sentences) connected with a coordinate conjunction are for, and, not, but, or, yet, so.

- Example:**
- I waited for the bus but it was late.
 - I waited for the bus (Independent clause) but (conjunction) it was late (Independent clause).

Identify each sentence as either simple or compound.

- My dog eats the fruit of any kind but she will not eat meat or cheese.
Answer: Compound
- The new rug in the living room is beautiful but it does not match the furniture.
Answer: Compound
- Kulsoom applied for a job in accounting at the new medical facility in town.
Answer: Simple
- I went to the store without a list so I bought all the junk food.
Answer: Compound
- The flowers in the garden behind our house are in full bloom at this time.
Answer: Simple

Types of sentences: (You can see types of sentences in sentence portion of grammar)

Identify whether the sentence is declarative, imperative, interrogative, or exclamatory.

- The tiny sailboat overturned in the gale. **Answer: Declarative**
- Do you like coconut milk? **Answer: Interrogative**
- The villages were afraid the volcano would erupt soon. **Answer: Imperative**
- Your perfume stinks! **Answer: Exclamatory**
- Sidra read the barometer every 15 minutes before the storm. **Answer: Declarative**

Add the correct ending punctuation. Then write whether the sentence is declarative, imperative, interrogative, or exclamatory.

- Shake the salad dressing for me **Answer: (.), Imperative**
- Who threw the baseball through the window **Answer: (?), Interrogative**
- Get down from there **Answer: (.), Imperative**
- Hurrah **Answer: (!), Exclamatory**
- The kitten began to nestle against his mother **Answer: (.), Declarative**

For the concept of Article you can see the article portion of grammar.
Choose the correct article a, and the or no article.

- ✓ Are you coming toparty next Saturday?
- ✓ I bought.....new pair of jeans yesterday.
- ✓ I think...man over there is very ill. He can't stand on his feet.
- ✓ I read.....book you had sent me.
- ✓ She was wearing.....nice dress when she met him.
- ✓ I am crazy about reading.....history books.
- ✓ She is.....nice girl andintelligent student.
- ✓ Do you want to go to.....restaurant where we first met?

- Answer: the
- Answer: a
- Answer: the
- Answer: the
- Answer: a
- Answer: the
- Answer: an
- Answer: the

Complete the following sentences using the appropriated form of the adjective in brackets. Also insert the and than to show comparison.

- ✓ She is.....her sister. (pretty)
- ✓ Suraya is.....girl in the class. (intelligent)
- ✓ Russia is.....counting in the world. (large)
- ✓ This is.....book I have ever read. (interesting)
- ✓ It was.....trip. (memorable)

- Answer: prettier, than
- Answer: most, intelligent
- Answer: the, largest
- Answer: the, most,
- Answer: the, most

Pick out absolute adjectives in the following sentences.

- ✓ She wore a perfect diamond ring on her finger.
- ✓ He has a unique name.
- ✓ He's completely fascinated by history.
- ✓ This exercise is absolutely impossible.
- ✓ That film is really terrifying. Don't go and see it on your own.

- Answer: perfect
- Answer: unique
- Answer: completely
- Answer: absolutely
- Answer: really

Identify the adjective phrases in the following sentences.

- ✓ Have you ever seen an elephant with a white skin?
Answer: an elephant with a white skin?
- ✓ He was wearing a crown made of gold.
Answer: a crown made of gold.
- ✓ There I met a girl with blue eyes.
Answer: a girl with blue eyes.
- ✓ Wild beats in small cages are a sorry sight.
Answer: Wild beats in small cages
- ✓ A men with a long beard came to see me.
Answer: A men with a long beard

The Chinese New Year

Siddani Series

Unit No: 12

Choose the correct preposition in each sentence.

Stay.....the dog. It bites.

- a) onto
- b) to
- c) away from
- d) under

please get.....the stage, the performance is about to start.

- a) off
- b) at
- c) up
- d) in

Quick! Get the ball before it rollsthe hill.

- a) in
- b) at
- c) down
- d) by

what do you like to do.....the weekend?

- a) in
- b) on
- c) to
- d) up

I haven't seen her.....June.

- a) in
- b) since
- c) for
- d) on

we will next meet.....the middle of next month.

- a) on
- b) in
- c) of
- d) to

her birthday is.....6th June.

- a) on
- b) at
- c) for
- d) in

Choose a prepositional phrase to complete each sentence.

✓ There lots of birds nesting.....

- a) under the leaves
- b) now
- c) there
- d) over the trees

✓ After school, the children played cricket.....

- a) at the park
- b) roughly
- c) and baseball
- d) over the park

✓ Come.....with me.

- a) home
- b) over
- c) into the store
- d) out the store

✓the chair sat rotten in the upper floor.

- a) sad to say
- b) incredibly
- c) for one hundred year
- d) in store

✓ I gave the children pizzapancakes for breakfast today.

- a) instead of
- b) because of
- c) any more
- d) many to

Complete the following sentences with the correct preposition, to, toward, on, or into.

- ✓ Annie has returned.....her home town.
- ✓ The dog jumped.....the lake.
- ✓ Are the boys still swimming.....the pool?
- ✓ Tariq fell.....the floor.
- ✓ The plane landed.....the runway.
- ✓ We drove ..the river for an hour but turned north before we reached it.
- ✓ The kids climbed.....the monkey bars.
- ✓ The baby spilled his cereal.....the floor.

Answer: to
 Answer: into
 Answer: in
 Answer: on
 Answer: on
 Answer: on
 Answer: on

Complete the following sentences with since and for.

- ✓ Laiba has lived here.....ten years.
- ✓ I haven't seen you.....last March.
- ✓ We sat and talked.....30 minutes.
- ✓ Saman has been learning English.....March 1999.
- ✓ We haven't had an earthquake.....23 years.
- ✓ I haven't heard from you.....Saturday.
- ✓ Mana hasn't eaten.....7:00 this morning.
- ✓ He played basketball.....over 20 years.

Answer: for
 Answer: since
 Answer: for
 Answer: since
 Answer: since
 Answer: since
 Answer: since
 Answer: for

Unit No: 15

A family Trip to Naran

Choose the correct option.

- ✓ I hope this letter finds you in good health and lots of happiness. In this sentence the phrase 'finds you' refer to.....
 - a) The time when the letter discovers you are in good health
 - ✓ b) The arrival of the letter at a time when you are in good health
 - c) The time when the letter loses you as being present
 - d) The time when the letter looks at you in good health
- ✓ The noisy River Kunar passes through the city of Balakot. In this sentence 'noisy river' refers to.....
 - a) Talkative and lively river
 - ✓ b) A loud and fast-flowing river
 - c) A slow and gently flowing river

- ✓ As soon as my examinations finished my father arranged a family trip to Naran. In this sentence 'my' refers to.....
 - a) Sara
 - b) Sara's father
 - c) Salma's father
 - ✓ d) Salma
- ✓ The taste of the food was marvelous and mouth-watering. In this sentence 'mouth-watering' is a.....
 - a) Hyphenated compound adjectives
 - b) Hyphenated compound noun
 - c) Hyphenated compound verb
 - d) Hyphenated compound adverb
- ✓ Lake Saif-ul-Malook provides marvelous view of.....
 - a) Malika Parbat
 - b) Mount Everest
 - c) Mount k-2
 - d) Malam Jabba

The Life we build for ourselves

Change the following into indirect speech.

The girl said, "It gives me great pleasure to be here this evening."

Answer: The girl said that it gave her great pleasure to be there that evening.

The man said, "I must go as soon as possible."

Answer: The man said that he must go as soon as possible.

She said, "I don't want to see any of you; go away."

Answer: She said that she did not want to see any of them and asked them to go away.

The teacher say, "if you work hard, you will pass."

Answer: The teacher says that if you work hard, you will pass.

He asked, "Have you won?"

Answer: he said if he had won.

He said, "Let's wait for her return".

Answer: he proposed that they should wait for her return.

Alice said, "How clever I am !"

Answer: Alice exclaimed how clever she was.

The Guest House

The following sentences underline the adverbs and state whether they are adverbs of manner, place, time, degree, reason or frequency.

✓ The girl sang sweetly.

Answer: Adverb of Manner

✓ What is he doing outside?

Answer: Adverb of Place

✓ We visit them frequently.

Answer: Adverb of Frequency

✓ I look forward to hearing from you soon.

Answer: Adverb of Time

✓ The old woman was walking slowly.

Answer: Adverb of degree

✓ The kittens are playing there.

Answer: Adverb of place

✓ He did not work hard, therefore, he failed.

Answer: Adverb of Manner

✓ The girls danced gracefully.

Answer: Adverb of Manner

✓ You are absolutely right.

Answer: Adverb of Degree

✓ We have been living here for several years.

Answer: Adverb of Time

Rewrite the complete sentence using the adverb in brackets in its correct position.

✓ He listens to the radio. (often)

Answer: He often listens to the radio.

✓ They read a book. (sometimes)

Answer: Sometimes they read a book.

✓ Palwasha gets angry. (never)

Answer: Palwasha never gets angry.

✓ Tehmina is very friendly. (usually)

Answer: Tehmina is usually very friendly.

✓ I take sugar in my coffee. (sometimes)

Answer: I sometimes take sugar in my coffee.

✓ Rashid and Farukh are hungry. (often)

Answer: Rashida and Farukh are often hungry.

✓ My grandmother goes for a walk in the evening. (always)

Answer: My grandmother always goes for a walk in the evening.

Which of the following sentences is correct according to the position of adverbs?

- ✓ Never:
 - a) I have never seen a whale
 - b) I never have seen a whale
 - c) Never I have seen a whale
- ✓ Rarely:
 - a) I am rarely late for work.
 - b) Rarely I am late for work
 - c) I rarely am late for work
- ✓ Always:
 - a) I get up early always.
 - b) Always I get up early.
 - c) I always get up early.
- ✓ Sometimes:
 - a) It sometimes gets very windy here.
 - b) Sometimes it gets very windy here.
 - c) Both sentences are correct.
- ✓ Often:
 - a) My boss is often bad-tempered.
 - b) My boss often is bad-tempered.
 - c) My boss is bad-tempered often.

Fill in the blank with the correct comparative / superlative form of the adverb in brackets.

- ✓ He arrived.....than expected. (early)
Answer: earlier
- ✓ I speak English.....now than last year. (fluent)
Answer: more fluent
- ✓ We walked.....than the rest of the people. (slowly)
Answer: more slowly
- ✓ They called us.....in the afternoon. (late)
Answer: lately
- ✓ My mother and my sister talked.....than the other guests. (loudly)
Answer: more loudly
- ✓ He hit his arm.....than before. (hard)
Answer: harder
- ✓ He had an accident last year. Now, he drives.....than before. (careful)
Answer: carefully
- ✓ Jabbar can run.....than Asim. (fast)
Answer: faster
- ✓ Our team played.....of all. (bad)
Answer: worst
- ✓ He worked.....than ever before. (hard)
Answer: harder

Cleanliness is next to Godliness

Unit No: 11

Decide whether the sentences are written in Active or Passive.

- ✓ They often listen to music.
- ✓ She is reading the newspaper now.
- ✓ These cars are produced in Japan.
- ✓ Alan teaches Geography.
- ✓ The bus driver was hurt yesterday.

Answer: active

Answer: active

Answer: passive

Answer: active

Answer: passive

Change the active sentences to passive.

- ✓ The Government is planning a new road near my house.
Answer: A new road is being planned by the Government near my house.
- ✓ My grandfather built this house in 1943.
Answer: This house was built by my Grandfather in 1943.
- ✓ The cleaner has cleaned the office.
Answer: the office has been cleaned by the cleaner.
- ✓ He had written three books before 1867.
Answer: three books had been written by him before 1867.
- ✓ Jameela will tell you later about the plan.
Answer: you will be tolled by Jameela about the plan.

RESOURCE LIST SYNONYMS & ANTONYMS

CODING SYSTEM: A Easiest Used in oral language; concrete concepts
 B Intermediate Harder words; more likely used in writing
 C Most difficult Advanced vocabulary and concepts

Often a range of levels is given since the difficulty will vary according to the word selection.

Most students find antonyms easier than synonyms since opposites tend to be more concrete concepts than similarities. However, since synonym substitution is a key strategy for improving written communication, the study of synonyms is more beneficial.

WORD	SYNONYMS	ANTONYMS	LEVEL
Abandon	desert, forsake	Keep	B
Abbreviate	shorten, condense	lengthen, increase	B-C
ability	skill, aptitude	incompetence, inability	B
able	capable, qualified	Incapable	B
above	Overhead	Below	A
abundant	ample, sufficient	scanty, insufficient	B-C
accurate	correct, right	Wrong	B
achieve	accomplish, attain	Fail	B
active	energetic, animated, lively	lethargic, idle, sluggish	B-C
adamant	firm, unyielding	maneuverable, yielding	C
add	increase, total	Subtract	A-B
adequate	sufficient, enough, ample	insufficient, sparse	B-C
adjourn	postpone, recess	recommence, continue	C
adult	grown-up	Child	A
advocate	support, recommend	Oppose	B-C
after	following, next	Before	A
afraid	frightened, scared	courageous, brave	A-B
aggressive	assertive, pushy, militant	passive, peaceful	B-C
aid	help, assist	Hinder	B
always	Forever	Never	A
amateur	beginner, novice	Professional	B
ambitious	aspiring, driven	lazy, indifferent	B-C
antagonize	provoke, embitter	soothe, tranquilize	C
apparent	obvious, evident	hidden, obscure	C
approve	accept, ratify, endorse	disapprove, censure	B-C

WORD

ask

conscious

synthetic

average

spiral

backward

ban

barren

bashful

beautiful

before

beginning

believe

below

beneficial

best

birth

blend

bottom

brave

break

brief

broad

busy

buy

calm

capture

care

careful

cease

certain

SYNONYMS

question, inquire
 dreadful, contemptible, vile
 genuine, real, factual
 ordinary, fair
 dreadful, atrocious
 clumsy, uncoordinated
 prohibit, forbid, outlaw
 unproductive, infertile
 shy, timid
 pretty, attractive, lovely
 prior, earlier
 start, initiate
 trust, accept
 under, lower
 helpful, useful, advantageous
 finest, choice
 beginning
 combine, mix
 base, foundation
 courageous, bold, heroic
 fracture, burst
 short, concise
 wide, expansive
 active, occupied, working
 purchase
 quiet, tranquil, still
 apprehend, seize, arrest
 concern, protection
 cautious, watchful
 stop, discontinue
 positive, sure, definite

ANTONYMS

Answer A-B
 kind, wonderful C
 false, artificial C
 unusual, exceptional B-C
 pleasant B-C
 graceful B
 allow, permit B
 fertile, productive C
 outgoing, assured B
 Ugly A
 after, behind A-B
 finish, end A-B
 doubt, distrust A-B
 above A
 harmful, adverse B-C
 Worst A-B
 death, end A-B
 separate B
 Top A-B
 cowardly, timid B
 repair, heal A-B
 Long B
 narrow B
 idle, inactive B
 Sell A-B
 excited, turbulent B
 free, release B
 neglect B
 careless, reckless B
 continue, recommence B-C
 uncertain, unsure B

LEVEL

A-B

C

C

B-C

B-C

B

B

C

B

A

A-B

A-B

A-B

A

B-C

A-B

A-B

B

A-B

B

A-B

B

B

B

A-B

B

B

B

B

B-C

B

WORD	SYNONYMS	ANTONYMS	
charming	delightful, appealing, enchanting	obnoxious, gross, vulgar	U
chilly	cool, nippy	Warm	B
chubby	plump, pudgy	thin, skinny	A
clarify	explain, simplify	Confuse	A
close	shut, fasten	Open	B
close	near, imminent	Far	A
coarse	bumpy, rough	fine, smooth	B
colossal	enormous, immense, mammoth	tiny, insignificant, trivial	B
combine	blend, unite, join	Separate	BC
comical	amusing, funny, humorous	tragic, sorrowful	B
complex	complicated, intricate	Simple	B
competent	capable, qualified	incompetent, inept	BC
comprehend	understand, grasp	confuse, misinterpret	BC
complete	conclude, finish	Incomplete	BC
complex	complicated, intricate	Simple	B
compress	crush, condense, squeeze	Expand	BC
concrete	real, tangible, solid	abstract, flimsy	BC
concur	agree, cooperate	Disagree	C
condemn	censure, denounce	Approve	B
condense	compress, concentrate	expand, enlarge	BC
confess	admit, acknowledge	Deny	C
confine	contain, enclose, restrain	free, release	B
conflict	oppose, differ, clash	Agree	BC
conflict	fight, battle, struggle	peace, harmony	B
conform	comply, submit	dissent, dispute	BC
confuse	complicate, muddle, jumble	Clarify	BC
congested	overcrowded, stuffed	empty, unfilled	B
connect	join, link, attach	separate, disconnect	B
conscientious	scrupulous, virtuous	neglectful, careless	C
conscious	aware, cognizant	unaware, unconscious	C
consecutive	successive, continuous	Interrupted	C
conservative	cautious, restrained	radical, extreme	C
considerate	thoughtful, sympathetic, mindful	thoughtless, selfish	C
constantly	always, continually	scarcely, seldom	B
contaminate	pollute, defile, infect	Purify	BC
contented	satisfied, pleased	dissatisfied, unhappy	BC

WORD

convince
convalesce
convenient
conventional
correct
courage
courteous
cover
cozy
cranky
crazy
cruel
cry
daily
damage
dangerous
daring
dark
dawn
dead
decay
deduct
defend
defy
delicate
demolish
denounce
dense
depart
deposit
desolate
despise
destitute
destroy
detach
deter
determined

SYNONYMS

persist, persevere
recuperate, recover, heal
handy, accessible
customary, traditional
accurate, right, proper
bravery, valor
polite, civil
conceal, hide
comfortable, snug, homey
cross, irritable
insane, daft, mad
mean, heartless, ruthless
sob, weep
loiter, linger
hurt, impair, harm
unsafe, hazardous, perilous
bold, audacious
dismal, black
daybreak, sunrise
lifeless, deceased
rot, spoil
subtract, remove
protect, shield
resist, challenge
fragile, dainty
destroy, wreck
blame, censure, indict
thick, heavy, compressed
leave, exit
store, place
barren, forsaken
hate, detest, loathe
poor, penniless
ruin, wreck, devastate
separate, unfasten, remove
hinder, prevent
sure, convinced, resolute

ANTONYMS

discontinue, stop
relapse
inconvenient
unusual
wrong, incorrect
cowardice
Rude
expose
uncomfortable
good-humored
Sane
kind, humane
Laugh
Rush
remedy, repair
Safe
cautious
Light
evening
alive, active
bloom, flourish
Add
attack, assault
obey, comply
sturdy
restore
commend
sparse, empty
Arrive
withdraw
dense, verdant
Love
wealthy
restore
Attach
encourage
doubtful

LEVEL

B-C
C
B
B-C
A-B
B
B
B
B
B
A
B-C
B
B-C
A-B
B
A-B
B
B
B
B
C
B-C
B
B
C
B
C
B
B
B
B-C

WORD

SYNONYMS

ANTONYMS

Die
different
difficult
Dilute
diminish
Dirty
disagree
dispute
diverse
Divide
Docile
dormant
Doubt
Drab
drastic
dreadful
Dry
dubious
Dull
Dumb
Early
Easy
eccentric
ecstasy
Empty
encourage
enemy
Enjoy
enlarge
enormous
enough
entirely
eternal
evident
Evil
exceptional
Excite

expire, perish
distinct, unlike
hard, challenging
weaken, thin
curtail, lessen, decrease
soiled, messy
differ, dispute
debate, oppose
different, distinct
separate, split
tame, gentle
sleeping, inactive
mistrust, dispute
dull, lifeless
severe, extreme, tough
terrible, unpleasant
arid, parched
doubtful, questionable
blunt, dreary
stupid, dense
premature, beforetime
simple
peculiar, unusual
joy, rapture, elation
drain, unload
promote, support, urge
opponent, foe
like, appreciate
expand, magnify
vast, immense, colossal
sufficient, ample, plenty
wholly, completely, solely
always, perpetual, everlasting
apparent, obvious, clear
bad, wrong, wicked
remarkable, outstanding
arouse, provoke, incite

Live
same, alike
Easy
Strengthen
increase, amplify
Clean
Agree
Agree
same, similar
Unite
wild, stubborn
awake, active
Believe
Bright
mild, moderate
splendid, super
Wet
Certain
sharp, bright
Smart
Late
Hard
Normal
sadness, depression
Fill
Discourage
ally, friend
dislike, hate
reduce, shrink
tiny, microscopic
Insufficient
Partly
temporary, passing
doubtful, vague
Good
ordinary, commonplace
compose, calm

A
A
B
A
B
C
A
B
B
C
B
B-C
B
B
B-C
B
A-B
B-C
B
A-B
A-B
A
C
C
A-B
B
B
B
B
B
B
B
B
B-C
A
C
B-C

Antoni Series

WORD

elaborated
 explicit
 exquisite
 excessive
 extravagant
 fabulous
 face
 fair
 fake
 false
 fancy
 fantastic
 fat
 fair
 fatal
 fatigue
 feasible
 feeble
 ferocious
 fertile
 few
 fiction
 fill
 fix
 flaw
 flimsy
 flippant
 fluid
 foe
 follow
 forbid
 forgive
 former
 fraction
 frank
 frenzy
 fresh

SYNONYMS

overjoyed, ecstatic, elated
 exact, distinct, unmistakable
 delightful, charming, lovely
 outside, outer
 extreme, excessive, luxurious
 marvelous, amazing
 confront, meet
 honest, just, impartial
 imitation, phony, artificial
 incorrect, untrue
 elaborate, ornate, fussy
 incredible, outrageous
 rapid, quick, swift
 chubby, plump, stout
 deadly, mortal, killing
 tire, exhaust
 possible, attainable, practical
 weak, frail
 fierce, savage, brutal, savage
 fruitful, productive

 fantasy, untruth, myth
 load, pack
 mend, repair
 defect, fault, blemish
 frail, fragile, delicate
 impudent, sassy
 Liquid
 enemy, adversary, opponent
 succeed, trail
 prohibit, ban, bar
 pardon, excuse, absolve
 previous, earlier
 part, portion, segment
 candid, straightforward, blunt
 fury, rage
 unused, new

ANTONYMS

depressed, dejected, sad
 indefinite, unclear
 revolting, repulsive
 interior
 meager
 unexciting
 Avoid
 unjust, unfair
 real, genuine
 True
 simple, plain
 ordinary, usual
 Slow
 Thin

 impossible
 strong
 tame, gentle
 unproductive, barren
 Many
 Truth
 empty
 Break
 perfection
 sturdy, strong
 polite, respectful
 Solid
 Friend
 lead, precede
 encourage

 Latter
 whole
 evasive
 serenity, calmness
 old, stale

LEVEL

C
 C
 C
 B
 C
 B
 B
 B
 B
 B
 B-C
 B
 A-B
 A-B
 B
 B
 B-C
 B
 B-C
 C
 A
 B
 A
 A
 B
 B
 C
 B
 B-C
 A-B
 B
 B
 B
 B
 B
 B-C
 B

WORD	SYNONYMS	ANTONYMS	LEVEL
friend	comrade, buddy	Enemy	A-B
frigid	freezing, frosty	warm, hot	B
frivolous	trivial, unimportant, silly	important, serious	B-C
front	Fore	Back	A
full	packed, stuffed	Empty	A
furious	angry, enraged, infuriated	calm, placid	B
future	coming, tomorrow	Past	A-B
gain	acquire, obtain, receive	Lose	B
gallant	chivalrous, stately	ungentlemanly	B
gather	collect, accumulate, compile	scatter, disperse	C
gaudy	showy, garish, vulgar	tasteful, refined	B
gaunt	scrawny, skinny, thin	overweight, plump	B-C
generous	giving, selfless, big-hearted	selfish, stingy	B-C
gentle	tender, mild	rough, harsh	B
genuine	real, authentic, sincere	fake, phony	A-B
gigantic	immense, colossal, enormous	tiny, minute	B
give	donate, present, offer	take, receive	B
glad	happy, pleased, delighted	sad, unhappy	A-B
gloomy	dark, dismal, depressing	cheery, bright	A-B
glorious	splendid, magnificent, superb	terrible, awful	B
good	nice, fine, well-behaved	bad, awful	B-C
gorgeous	ravishing, dazzling, stunning	hideous, unattractive	A
gratitude	thankfulness, appreciation	ungratefulness	B-C
great	outstanding, remarkable	insignificant, unimportant	B-C
handy	useful, convenient, skillful	inconvenient, inept	B
hard	firm, solid, difficult	soft, easy	B
hate	loathe, detest	Love	A-B
help	aid, assist	hinder, thwart	A-B
high	elevated, lofty	Low	B
hold	grasp, grip, retain	release, discharge	A-B
honest	truthful, sincere, frank	untruthful, insincere	B
hospitable	welcoming, cordial, gracious	rude, unfriendly	B
hostile	antagonistic, aggressive, militant	friendly, cordial	B-C
huge	vast, immense, great	small, tiny	C
humble	modest, unpretentious	vain, showy	A-B
humiliate	embarrass, disgrace, dishonor	honor, dignify	B
identical	alike, duplicate	different, varied	B-C

SYNONYMS

inactive, lazy
 uninformed, unaware
 spotless, pure
 childish, inexperienced
 resistant, exempt
 neutral, unbiased, fair
 eager, anxious, intolerant
 compulsory, crucial, mandatory
 marred, defective, faulty
 impulsive, rash, reckless
 significant, meaningful
 self-reliant, autonomous
 lesser, substandard
 enrage, agitate, provoke
 clever, creative, original
 guiltless, blameless
 crazy, deranged, mad
 inadequate, deficient
 bright, sensible, rational
 provocative, engrossing
 sporadic, periodic
 inner, inside
 bigoted, prejudiced
 fascinating, enthralling
 inappropriate, unrelated
 annoy, agitate, provoke
 connect, unite, link
 merry, jovial, joyful
 overjoyed, delighted, elated
 save, protect, guard
 considerate, tender, thoughtful
 mourn, grieve
 big, massive, huge
 final, end
 fewest, minimum, smallest
 readable, clear

ANTONYMS

busy, ambitious
 knowledgeable
 dirty, filthy
 mature, adult
 susceptible
 prejudiced
 patient
 unnecessary, optional
 perfect, flawless
 restrained, careful
 unimportant, meaningless
 dependent, unsure
 superior
 soothe, clam
 unoriginal, dull
 Guilty
 Sane
 adequate, enough
 ignorant, dense
 dull, boring
 regular, continual
 external, outer
 understanding, accepting
 uninteresting, dull
 relevant, pertinent,
 applicable
 soothe, calm
 separate, disconnect, detach
 sad, grim, glum
 dejected, depressed
 discard, lose
 mean, cruel, inconsiderate
 rejoice, celebrate
 small, little
 first, beginning
 most, maximum
 illegible, unreadable

LEVEL

B
 B
 B
 B-C
 C
 C
 C
 C
 B
 C
 B
 B
 B
 C
 C
 C
 B
 B-C
 B-C
 B-C
 C
 B
 C
 C
 C
 B
 B
 B
 B
 C
 B
 B
 B-C
 A
 A
 B
 B-C

WORD	SYNONYMS	ANTONYMS	LEVEL
lenient	lax, unrestrained, easy	harsh, strict	
listless	lethargic, tired	active, energetic	B-C
logical	sensible, sane, rational	illogical, unreasonable	B-C
long	lengthy	Short	B-C
loose	slack, limp	Tight	A
lure	attract, seduce, entice	Repel	A
luxurious	extravagant, elegant	meager, scanty	B-C
magnify	expand, enlarge, exaggerate	reduce, minimize	C
mandatory	required, compulsory	Optional	B
maneuver	manipulate, handle, scheme		C
maximum	greatest, uppermost, highest	minimum, least	C
meager	scanty, sparse, poor	abundant, generous	B
mean	unkind, malicious, nasty	pleasant, nice	C
mediocre	fair, moderate, so-so	Outstanding	A-B
mend	repair, fix	Break	B
migrant	drifting, traveling, transient	stationary, immovable	B
militant	combative, aggressive, warlike	Peaceful	C
minor	lesser, inferior, secondary	Major	C
mirth	merriment, fun, laughter	gloom, sadness	B
mischievous	naughty, impish	well-behaved, angelic	B-C
misfortune	hardship, catastrophe, mishap	good luck, fortune	B-C
mobile	moveable, changeable	immobile, stationary	B
moderate	temperate, lenient, medium	extreme, harsh	B-C
momentous	important, powerful, outstanding	unimportant, insignificant	C
monotonous	boring, tedious dreary, humdrum	Interesting	B-C
moral	ethical, virtuous, righteous	immoral, unethical	B-C
morbid	appalling, awful, ghastly	Pleasant	B-C
morose	gloomy, sullen, moody, glum	cheerful, optimistic	C
mourning	grieve, lament, bemoan	Rejoice	B
mysterious	elusive, occult, secret	obvious, known	B-C
naughty	bad, disobedient, wrong	good, appropriate	B
neat	clean, orderly, tidy	sloppy, disorderly	B
negligent	careless, derelict, inattentive	conscientious, careful	C
nervous	ruffled, flustered, perturbed	composed, calm	B
neutral	impartial, unprejudiced	prejudiced, partial	B-C
new	unused, fresh, modern	old, antique	A-B
nice	pleasing, desirable, fine	unpleasant, naughty	A-B

WORD

nonchalant

normal

numerous

obey

oblivious

obnoxious

observe

obsolete

obstinate

odd

offend

ominous

opaque

open

opponent

optimistic

optional

ordinary

outrageous

outstanding

painstaking

passive

past

patience

peculiar

perfect

permanent

perpetual

persuade

plausible

plentiful

pliable

polite

poor

portion

possible

SYNONYMS

indifferent, lackadaisical, blase

ordinary, typical, usual

several, abundant, considerable

mind, heed, comply

unconscious, preoccupied, dazed

offensive, abominable, repulsive

examine, study, scrutinize

extinct, dated, antiquated

stubborn, bullheaded, adamant

peculiar, weird, strange

displease, affront, disgust

threatening, menacing

obscure, murky, unclear

begin, unfold, originate

enemy, rival, foe

hopeful, confident

voluntary, elective

usual, average

preposterous, shocking

extraordinary, distinguished

meticulous, precise, fastidious

compliant, submissive, yielding

former, previous, preceding

tolerance, perseverance

weird, bizarre

flawless, accurate

enduring, lasting

eternal, endless, incessant

convince, influence

believable, reasonable, logical

ample, enough, abundant

supple, flexible, compliant

gracious, refined, courteous

destitute, needy, impoverished

part, segment, piece

conceivable, feasible, plausible

ANTONYMS

concerned, apprehensive

abnormal, unusual

few, scanty

disobey, resist

mindful, aware

pleasant, pleasing

ignore, disregard

stylish, vogue, current

maneuverable, flexible

usual, ordinary

please, delight

transparent, clear

Close

ally, friend

pessimistic

required

unusual, remarkable

warranted, acceptable

insignificant,
inconsequential

careless, negligent

forceful

future

impatience

normal, conventional

imperfect, faulty

temporary, changing

short-lived, fleeting

dissuade, deter

unbelievable

scarce, insufficient

rigid, closed-minded

rude, discourteous

rich, wealthy

whole, total

impossible, unachievable

LEVEL

C

B

B-C

B

C

C

B-C

B-C

C

B

B

C

B-C

A-B

B

B-C

B-C

B

C

B-C

B-C

B-C

B

B-C

B-C

B-C

B

B

C

B-C

C

B-C

C

B-C

B-C

B

B-C

WORD	SYNONYMS	ANTONYMS	LEVEL
precarious	dangerous, uncertain, shaky	sure, safe	C
precious	cherished, valuable, prized	cheap, worthless	C
prejudiced	biased, opinionated, influenced	Impartial	B-C
premature	early, hasty	late, delayed	B-C
premeditated	planned, intended, calculated	spontaneous, accidental	B
preserve	uphold, guard, save	destroy, neglect	C
Pretty	lovely, beautiful, attractive	homely, unattractive	B
prevalent	customary, widespread	uncommon, unusual	A-B
prevent	thwart, prohibit, hinder	permit, allow	B-C
probable	likely, apt, liable	improbable, doubtful	B-C
proficient	skilled, adept, competent	inefficient, inept	B-C
Profit	gain, earnings, benefit	Loss	C
prohibit	forbid, bar, restrict	allow, permit	B
prominent	distinguished, eminent	unknown, not renowned	B
prompt	punctual, timely	late, slow	C
prosperous	thriving, successful, flourishing	late, slow	B
Proud	arrogant, elated	unsuccessful, fruitless	B-C
Push	shove, propel	modest, ashamed	B
qualified	competent, suited, capable	Pull	A
question	interrogate, inquire, ask	unfit, unsuited	B
Quiet	silent, hushed, tranquil	Answer	B
Quit	cease, stop, withdraw	noisy, rowdy	A-B
Racket	noise, commotion, disturbance	continue, remain	B
radiant	luminous, shining, lustrous	peace, quiet	B
Raise	hoist, elevate	dim, not illuminated	C
Ratify	approve, confirm, endorse	Lower	B
rational	logical, level-headed, sensible	veto, refuse	B-C
ravage	devastate, ruin, damage	irrational, crazy	C
Raze	destroy, demolish	restore, revitalize	C
recreation	amusement, pleasure, pastime	build, construct	B-C
reduce	lessen, decrease, diminish	work, labor	B-C
Refute	contradict, dispute	increase, enlarge, amplify	B-C
regular	routine, customary, steady	agree, concur	C
regulate	control, oversee, handle	irregular, abnormal	B-C
relentless	persistent, merciless, unyielding	Decontrol	C
relevant	pertinent, suitable, apropos	lenient, sympathetic	C
reliable	trustworthy, steadfast, stable	irrelevant, insignificant	C
		undependable, unreliable	B-C

WORD
 eloquent
 remote
 repulsive
 reputable
 resist
 retaliate
 reveal
 ridiculous
 risky
 rowdy
 rude
 sad
 same
 savage
 rare
 scarce
 scrawny
 scrupulous
 seize
 separate
 serene
 serious
 shrewd
 shy
 sick
 slim
 sluggish
 small
 smooth
 sociable
 sorrow
 special
 spontaneous
 stable
 stationary
 stimulate

SYNONYMS

unwilling, hesitant
 secluded, isolated, distant
 hideous, offensive, gruesome
 honorable, upstanding, honest
 oppose, withstand, defy
 avenge, revenge, reciprocate
 show, disclose, divulge
 nonsensical, foolish,
 preposterous
 hazardous, perilous, chancy
 boisterous, rambunctious
 impolite, discourteous
 unhappy, dejected, gloomy
 identical, alike, equivalent
 uncivilized, barbarous
 preserve, conserve, keep
 scanty, rare, sparse
 skinny, gaunt, spindly
 meticulous, ethical, fastidious
 apprehend, grab, snatch
 divide, segregate, partition
 peaceful, tranquil, calm
 grave, solemn, pensive
 clever, cunning, crafty
 bashful, timid
 ill, ailing
 slender, thin, svelte
 listless, lethargic, inactive
 little, insignificant, trivial
 slick, glossy, level
 friendly, cordial, gregarious
 woe, anguish, grief
 exceptional, notable, particular
 instinctive, automatic, natural
 steady, unchanging, settled
 fixed, immobile, firm
 rouse, stir, motivate

ANTONYMS

willing, accommodating C
 close, accessible B-C
 pleasing, alluring C
 dishonest, untrustworthy C
 comply, conform B-C
 C
 hide, conceal B-C
 sensible, believable B-C
 B-C
 safe, sound B-C
 well-mannered, genteel C
 polite, mannerly B-C
 happy, glad A-B
 different, diverse B
 civilized, gentle, tame C
 spend, discard B
 plentiful, abundant B-C
 husky, chubby B-C
 unethical, careless C
 release, free B-C
 unite, join B-C
 disturbed, upset B-C
 flighty, fickle B-C
 unthinking, careless B-C
 bold, aggressive B
 well, healthy A
 stout, stocky B
 quick, speedy B-C
 large, important B
 Rough B
 unfriendly, aloof B-C
 joy, ecstasy B-C
 ordinary, usual B
 planned, rehearsed C
 unsettled B
 movable, portable C
 stifle, suppress C

WORD	SYNONYMS	ANTONYMS	LEVEL
Stop	quit, cease, terminate	start, begin	LEVE
strenuous	vigorous, laborious	effortless, easy	A-B
Strict	stringent, severe, stern	Lenient	C
Strong	powerful, mighty, potent	Weak	B-C
Stupid	unintelligent, dense, foolish	knowledgeable, smart	A-B
subsequent	following, succeeding, latter	preceding, previous	B
successful	thriving, prosperous, triumphant	failing, unsuccessful	C
sufficient	ample, enough, adequate	lacking, insufficient	B-C
superb	magnificent, exquisite	inferior, mediocre	B
suppress	restrain, inhibit, squelch	foster, encourage	B-C
surplus	excess, additional, extra	lack, deficit	B-C
Swift	fast, speedy, hasty	slow, sluggish	B-C
synthetic	man-made, artificial	Natural	B
Tall	high, lofty	Short	B
tangible	concrete, definite	vague, ambiguous	A
Taut	tense, tight, stiff	Relaxed	C
Tender	delicate, gentle, affectionate	harsh, rough	B-C
terrible	dreadful, horrible, vile	wonderful, superb	B
Thaw	melt, defrost	Freeze	B
Thrifty	economical, frugal, prudent	wasteful, extravagant	D
Thrive	prosper, flourish, develop	fail, fade, shrivel	B-C
Total	whole, entire, complete	Partial	B-C
Trivial	insignificant, worthless	important, crucial	B
turbulent	tumultuous, blustering, violent	clam, peaceful	C
turmoil	commotion, disturbance, fracas	quiet, tranquility	C
unbiased	impartial, unprejudiced, fair	prejudiced, partial	C
Upset	perturb, ruffle, agitate	soothe, calm	C
Urgent	crucial, important, imperative	unimportant, trivial	B
vacant	unoccupied, empty	filled, occupied	B-C
Vague	unclear, obscure, indistinct	clear, definite	B
valiant	courageous, brave, heroic	cowardly, fearful	B-C
vibrate	shake, quiver, tremble	firm, steady	C
vicious	malicious, spiteful, ferocious	kind, humane	B
victory	triumph, win, success	Defeat	C
virtuous	moral, righteous, angelic	sinful, wicked	B
Vulgar	offensive, uncouth, coarse	refined, tasteful	C
Wealth	riches, prosperity, assets	Poverty	B-C

weary
wholehearted
wild
wise
wonderful
wrong
yield
zeal

tired, fatigued, lethargic
earnest, sincere

uncivilized, savage, reckless
triumph, succeed, prevail
knowing, scholarly, smart
marvelous, incredible, splendid
used, impaired, old
incorrect, untrue, mistaken
produce, bear, provide
peak, pinnacle, apex

energetic, lively
Insincere

tame, calm
Lose
dull, uneducated
ordinary, blah
new, fresh
correct, right
keep, retain
bottom, base

B-C
B
B
A-B
B
B
B
B
B-C
B-C

MATHEMATICS

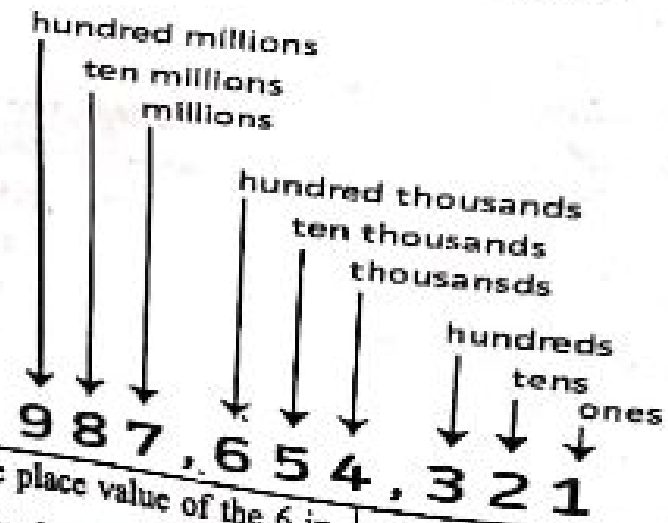
Class 4th

رياضي

Unit No: 1

NUMBERS AND ARITHMETIC OPERATIONS

- ✓ Digits are the symbols that go into numbers: 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, and 9 are digits. 867 is *not* a digit, but it is made up of three of them (8, 6, and 7).
- ✓ Place is where a digit is in a number. In 867, the number 8 is in the hundreds place, 6 is in the tens place, and 7 is in the ones place.
- ✓ Place value is how much each digit is worth, based on what *place* it has in a number. You can find a digit's place value by multiplying it times its place. For example, the 8 in 867 actually has a place value of 800 (or 8×100), since it's in the hundreds place. Similarly, 7 in 867 just have a place value of 7, since it's in the ones place (7×1).
- ✓ For detailed information you can see 5th class Unit no 1st.

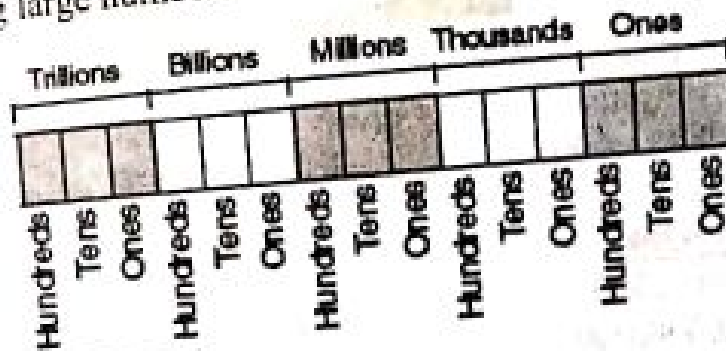


- ✓ What is the place value of the 6 in the given number? (45,806,391)
 - A. Million
 - B. Thousand (6,000)
 - C. Ten
 - D. Hundred thousand
- ✓ In the previous question what is the place value of 4. (45,806,391)

- A. Hundred thousand
- B. Million
- C. Ten Million (40,000,000)
- D. hundreds
- ✓is the smallest 9 digit number.
 - A. 999,999,999
 - B. 100,000,000
 - C. 777,777,777
 - D. 110,000,000

How to Read Large Numbers

Numbers are separated into groups: ones, tens, hundreds, thousands, millions, and so on. Each group contains three subgroups: ones, tens, and hundreds. When writing or reading a large number, begin at the left with the largest group, and proceed to the right. For instance, 7,482 is read as seven thousand, four hundred, eighty-two. The following chart can help in reading large numbers.



How to Compare Two Numbers

When we compare two numbers, there are three possibilities:

- The first number is greater than the second ($4 > 2$).
- The second number is greater than the first ($2 < 3$).
- The two numbers are equal ($6 = 6$).

Example: Which number is smaller, 246 738 or 246 951?

Solution: Line up the digits.

Hundred Thousands	Ten Thousands	Thousands	Hundreds	Tens	Ones
2	4	6	7	3	8
2	4	6	9	5	1

Same digits

Not the same

Compare the digits starting from the left. Find the first place that they differ. In this example, the digits in the hundreds place are not the same. 7 is smaller than 9. So, 246 738 is smaller than 246 951.

Ascending and Descending order:

In general terms, *Ascending* means smallest to largest, 0 to 9, and/or A to Z and *Descending* means largest to smallest, 9 to 0, and/or Z to A.

Ascending order means the smallest or first or earliest in the order will appear at the top of the list:

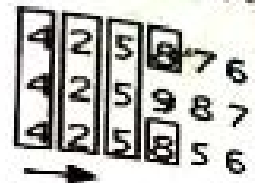
- For numbers or amounts, the sort is smallest to largest. Lower numbers or amounts will be at the top of the list.

Descending order means the largest or last in the order will appear at the top of the list:

- For numbers or amounts, the sort is largest to smallest. Higher numbers or amounts will be at the top of the list.

Example: Arrange the following numbers in increasing order 425 876, 425 987, 425 856

Solution: Line up the numbers vertically
Compare the digits starting from the left.
Arranging the numbers in increasing order, we get
425 856, 425 876, 425 987



EXERCISE 1.1

- ✓ Write the place value of the underlined digit in the given number? (29,231,100)
 - A. 900,000
 - B. 9,000,000
 - C. 90,000,000
 - D. 900,000,000
- ✓ Select the correct number of the given numerals. (One hundred eighty-four thousand three)
 - A. 184,3
 - B. 184,03
 - C. 184,003
 - D. 1,840,003
- ✓ Select the correct number of the given numerals. (Fifty-four million eleven)
 - A. 54,11
 - B. 54,00,11
 - C. 54,000,11
 - D. 54,000,011
- ✓ Select the correct comma of the given number. (96000506)
 - A. 96,000,506
 - B. 9,600,050,6
 - C. 9,6,000,506
 - D. 960,005,06
- ✓ Select the correct one among the following for the given number. (1,479,006)
 - A. One million four seventy nine double zero six
 - B. One billion four hundred seventy nine thousand six

- C. One million four seventy nine thousand zero-zero six
- D. One million four hundred seventy-nine thousand six
- ✓ Select the correct descending order of the given numbers.
 - A. 70,001,111 69,642,315
69,543,000 69,542,315
 - B. 70,001,111 69,642,315
69,542,315 69,543,000
 - C. 70,001,111 69,543,000
69,642,315 69,542,315
 - D. 69,543,000 69,642,315
70,001,111 69,542,315
- ✓ Select the correct Ascending order of the given numbers.
 - A. 89,999,214 50,111,126
40,006,300 30,006,345
 - B. 30,006,345 40,006,300
50,111,126 89,999,214
 - C. 89,999,214 50,111,126
30,006,345 40,006,300
 - D. 40,006,300 30,006,345
50,111,126 89,999,214
- ✓ The greatest 6 digit number is.....
 - A. 666,666
 - B. 100,000
 - C. 999,999
 - D. None of these
- ✓ The smallest 7 digits number is.....
 - A. 1,000,000
 - B. 7,777,777
 - C. 7,000,000
 - D. 100,000,0

Addition of 5-Digit Numbers

Addition: The important thing to remember when adding is to line up the numbers carefully according to place value.
The numbers which we add are called **ADDENDS** and the answer of an addition operation is called **SUM**.

$$\begin{array}{r}
 123 \\
 + 342 \\
 \hline
 465
 \end{array}$$

_____ SUM
 _____ ADDEND
 _____ ADDEND

We will learn about the addition of 5-digit numbers (without carrying and with carrying).

We know how to add 2 or 3, 4-digit numbers without carrying or with carrying. Now we will apply the same method while adding two 5-digit numbers (without carrying and with carrying) and three 5-digit numbers (without carrying and with carrying). Arrange the numbers in columns and then add ones, then tens, then hundreds, the thousands, finally ten thousands.

Consider some of the examples.

Example No. 1: Add 12347 and 46152 without carrying
Adding ones, tens, hundreds, thousands, and ten thousands

	Tth	Th	H	T	O
	1	2	3	4	7
+	4	6	1	5	2
<hr/>					
	5	8	4	9	9 (Answer)

Example No. 2: Add 28743 and 34978 with carrying

	Tth	Th	H	T	O
	2	8	7	4	3
+	3	4	9	7	8
<hr/>					

Add ones i.e., $8 + 3 = 11$.
Write 1 below in ones column and carry 1 to tens column.

	Tth	Th	H	T	O
	2	8	7	4	3
+	3	4	9	7	8
<hr/>					
				2	1

Add tens i.e., $1 + 4 + 7 = 12$.
Write 2 below in tens column and carry 1 to hundreds column.

Adding hundreds

	TTh	Th	H	T	O
		1	1		
	2	8	7	4	3
+	3	4	9	7	8
		7	2	1	

Add hundreds i.e., $1 + 7 + 9 = 17$.

Write 7 below in hundreds column and carry 1 to thousands column.

Adding thousands

	TTh	Th	H	T	O
	1	1			
	2	8	7	4	3
+	3	4	9	7	8
	3	7	2	1	

Add thousands i.e., $1 + 8 + 4 = 13$.

Write 3 below in thousands column and carry 1 to ten thousands column.

Adding ten thousands

	TTh	Th	H	T	O
	1				
	2	8	7	4	3
+	3	4	9	7	8
	6	3	7	2	1

Add ten thousands i.e., $1 + 2 + 3 = 6$.

Write 6 below in ten thousands column.

Subtraction, Multiplication and Division کے مسائل ایک ہے۔ اس کے کنسپٹ کو یہاں آپ سیکھیں گے۔

ہاں۔ اس لیے۔ ان سوک کنسپٹ کا کسی کو ایٹر نہیں ہوگا۔

EXERCISE 1.2 & 1.3

✓ $76258 + 16396 = \dots\dots\dots$

A. 92654

B. 92554

C. 91654

D. 82654

✓ Add 343,846 and 644,012

A. 987658

B. 987856

C. 987858

D. 986858

✓ Asif bought a house for Rs. 954,200 and another house for Rs. 720,000. How much Asif paid for both the houses?

A. 234,200

B. 1674200

C. 1674300

D. 234,300

✓ $39309 - 18005 = \dots\dots\dots$

A. 57314

B. 21307

C. 21342

D. 21304

✓ Subtract 215,300 from 995,841 = $\dots\dots\dots$

A. 780,541

B. 780,542

C. 789,542

D. 785,541

✓ Usman received Rs. 321,412 as his salary annually, if he spent Rs. 240,222 then how much money was left with him?

A. 561,634

B. 561,644

C. 81,190

D. 81,191

✓ Ali purchased sugar for Rs. 600,000 and sold it for Rs. 219,001. How much loss did he face?

- A. 380,888
- B. 380,999
- C. 819,001
- D. 819,000

Subtract the smaller number from bigger number? (460,389)

- A. 120,240
- B. -120,240
- C. 800538
- D. 120,245

A factory made 154,000 juice packs in January and 100,001 in February. How many packs were made in both months?

- A. 53,999
- B. 15,400,154,000
- C. 1.5399
- D. 254,001

Find difference between the largest 6-digit number and the largest 5-digit number.

- A. 900,000 (= 999,999 - 99,999)
- B. 90,000
- C. 100,000
- D. 10,000

The price of two houses purchased by a man is Rs.560,150. If the price of one house is Rs.200,750 then find the price of the other house?

- A. 359,200
- B. 359,300
- C. 359,400
- D. 359,500

Maria has 500,200 more rupees than Alina. If Alina has Rs.200500, how much money does Maria have?

- A. 700,700
- B. 600,600
- C. 299,700

D. 700,299
 Rabia has Rs.5,200 less than Arslan. If Arslan has Rs.235,480, how much money does Rabia have?

- A. 240,290
- B. 240,680
- C. 230,280
- D. 250,690

Divide 6,300 by 90

- A. 70
- B. 80
- C. 90
- D. 102

When we divide 9602 by 22 then remainder is.....

- A. 22
- B. 436
- C. 10
- D. 9602

When we divide 9602 by 22 then Quotient is.....

- A. 436
- B. 10
- C. 9602
- D. 22

When we divide 9602 by 22 then Dividend is.....

- A. 22
- B. 10
- C. 436
- D. 9602

If the cost of 12 bicycles is Rs.9132. what is the cost of 1 bicycle?

- A. 783
- B. 761
- C. 612
- D. 536

Use of Mixed Operations of Addition and Subtraction and Multiplication and Division:

In case the expression involves addition, subtraction, multiplication and division, we use **DMAS** Rule.

D	_____	Division first
M	_____	Multiplication second
A	_____	Addition third
S	_____	Subtraction last

EXERCISE 1.4

✓ Solution of $14 + 7 \times 3 + 2$ is.....

- A. 6
 B. 8
 C. 12
 D. 27

✓ Solution of $4 \times 16 + 2 - 4$ is.....

- A. 32
 B. -28
 C. 28
 D. 12

✓ Solution of $18 + 4 \times 6 \div 2 - 9$ is.....

- A. 21
 B. 57
 C. 62
 D. 74

✓ Sobia has Rs. 4000 she bought two books costing Rs.350 each and 5 notebooks costing Rs.60 each. Find the amount left with her.

- A. 2000
 B. 3000
 C. 4000
 D. 5000

✓ A shopkeeper bought 23 packs of biscuits at the rate of Rs.15 each. He sold them at the rate of Rs. 20 each. How much profit did he make?

- A. 115
 B. 805
 C. 810
 D. 125

✓ Saba bought 9 pens at the rate of Rs.25 each. She also bought 3 geometry boxes at the rate of Rs.75 each. Find the total money she spent.

- A. 0
 B. 232
 C. 456
 D. 450

✓ Nabiha bought 12 jewelry sets in Rs.56,208. She wants 5 more jewelry sets. Find the total cost of all the jewelry sets.

- A. -79,628
 B. 4,684
 C. 23,420
 D. 56,208

✓ Mehwish has Rs.2630 in her purse. She bought a dress of Rs.1200, 3 pairs of socks costing Rs. 30 each and two towels costing Rs.150 each. Find the amount left with her.

- A. 1010
 B. 1020
 C. 1030
 D. 1040

FACTORS AND MULTIPLES

Series

Unit No: 2

Divisibility Rule for Number 2

A number is divisible by 2 if the last digit of the number is 0, 2, 4, 6, or 8.

Example 1: Is the number 246 divisible by 2?

Solution: Since the last digit of the number 246 ends in 6, that means it is divisible by 2.

Divisibility Rule for Number 3

A number is divisible by 3 if the sum of the digits of the number is divisible by 3.

Example 1: Is the number 111 divisible by 3?

Solution: Let's add the digits of the number 111. We have $1+1+1=3$. Since the sum of the digits is divisible by the 3, therefore the number 111 is also divisible by 3.

Divisibility Rule for Number 4

A number is divisible by 4 if the last two digits of the number are divisible by 4.

Example 1: What is the only number in the set below is divisible by 4?
{945, 736, 118, 429}

Solution: Observe the last two digits of the four numbers in the set. Notice that 736 is the only number wherein the last two digits (36) is divisible by 4. We can conclude that 736 is the only number in the set that is divisible by 4.

Divisibility Rule for Number 5

A number is divisible by 5 if the last digit of the number is 0 or 5.

Example 1: Multiple Choice. Which number is divisible by 5.

- A) 68 B) 71 C) 20 D) 44

Solution: In order for a number to be divisible by 5, the last digit of the number must be either 0 or 5. Going over the choices, only the number 20 is divisible by 5 so the answer is choice C.

Divisibility Rule for Number 6

A number is divisible by 6 if the number is divisible by both 2 and 3.

Example 1: Is the number 255 divisible by 6?

Solution: For the number 255 to be divisible by 6, it must be divisible by 2 and 3. Let's check first if it is divisible by 2. Note that 255 is not an even number (any number ending in 0, 2, 4, 6, or 8) which makes it not divisible by 2. There's no need to check further. We can now conclude that this is not divisible by 6. The answer is NO.

Divisibility Rule for Number 9

A number is divisible by 9 if the sum of the digits is divisible by 9.

Example 1: Is the number 1,764 divisible by 9?

Solution: For a number to be divisible by 9, the sum of its digits must also be divisible by 9. For the number 1,764 we get $1 + 7 + 6 + 4 = 18$. Since the sum of the digits is 18 and is divisible by 9 therefore 1,764 must be divisible by 9.

Divisibility Rule for Number 10

A number is divisible by 10 if the last digit of the number is 0.

The numbers 20, 40, 50, 170, and 990 are all divisible by 10 because their last digit is zero.

What are Prime and Composite Numbers?

A prime number is a number which has exactly two factors i.e. '1' and number itself. A composite number has more than two factors, which means apart from getting divided by number 1 and itself, it can also be divided by at least one integer or number. We don't consider the number '1' as a composite number. Apart from these two, there is also a similar category of number which is co-prime numbers.

✓ Prime Numbers

A prime number is the one which has exactly two factors, which means, it can be divided by only "1" and itself. But "1" is not a prime number.

Example of Prime Number

3 is a prime number because 3 can be divided by only two number's i.e. 1 and 3 itself.

$$3/1 = 3$$

$$3/3 = 1$$

In the same way, 2, 5, 7, 11, 13, 17 are prime numbers.

✓ Composite Numbers

A composite number has more than two factors, which means apart from getting divided by number 1 and itself, it can also be divided by at least one integer or number. We don't consider '1' as a composite number.

Example of Composite Number

12 is a composite number because it can be divided by 1,2,3,4,6 and 12. So, the number '12' has 6 factors.

$$12/1 = 12$$

$$12/2 = 6$$

$$12/3 = 4$$

$$12/4 = 3$$

$$12/6 = 2$$

$$12/12 = 1$$

EXERCISE 2.1

✓ Which among the following numbers is divisible by 2?

A. 2500

B. 4753

C. 1415

D. 3013

✓ Which among the following number is divisible by 2?

A. 49

B. 857

C. 3042

D. 37

✓ Which among the following number is divisible by 3?

A. 6343

B. 6345

C. 84736

D. 18290

✓ Which among the following number is divisible by 3?

A. 135

- B. 79
- C. 137
- D. 6343

Which among the following number is divisible by 4? ✓

- A. 78515
- B. 67218
- C. 23562
- D. 67892

Which among the following number is divisible by 5? ✓

- A. 5399
- B. 18272
- C. 59574
- D. 4350

Which among the following number is divisible by 5? ✓

- A. 17
- B. 1007
- C. 8200
- D. 8743

Which among the following number is divisible by 10? ✓

- A. 10230
- B. 58792
- C. 59573
- D. 62934

The composite numbers has ✓

- A. More than two factors
- B. Infinite factors
- C. One factor
- D. Two factors

The smallest prime number is ✓

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

The largest composite number less than 40 is..... ✓

- A. 31

- B. 37
- C. 33
- D. 39

The largest prime number less than 20 is

- A. 16
- B. 15
- C. 19
- D. 18

The numbers that have only two factors and are different from each other are called

- A. Odd numbers
- B. Prime numbers
- C. Composite numbers
- D. Even numbers

.....is neither prime nor composite? ✓

- A. 1
- B. 4
- C. 7
- D. 9

.....is the only even prime? ✓

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

A prime number is a number that can only be divided by.....and the number itself.

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

Factors of a Number

✓ "Factors" are the numbers you multiply to get another number. For instance, factors of 15 are 3 and 5, because $3 \times 5 = 15$. Some numbers have more than one factorization (more than one way of being factored). For instance, 12 can be factored as 1×12 , 2×6 , or 3×4 .

Multiples

✓ The multiples of a number are the values in that number's times table. For example, the multiples of 5 are 5, 10, 15, 20, 25 and so on. There are an infinite amount of multiples of any given number.

Prime Factors

✓ Prime factorization means breaking up a composite number into prime factors. A composite number written as a product of prime number is known as the prime factorization of the number.

Example: Find all prime factors of 12.

We know that $12 = 3 \times 4$ (4 is not a prime number so we further break it up)
 $12 = 3 \times 2 \times 2$

So Prime Factors of 12 are 2 and 3.

Highest common Factors (HCF)

✓ The Highest Common Factor of two numbers is the largest whole number which is a factor of both.

Example: Find the HCF of 12, 24 and 30.

Factors of 12: 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 12

Factors of 24: 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 8, 12, 24

Factors of 30: 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 10, 15, 30

Common Factors of 12, 24, 30 = 1, 2, 3, 6

Highest common factor of 12, 24, 30 is 6

Method of Finding HCF:

✓ *Example:* Find the H.C.F. of 24, 36 and 48.
 First we find the prime factors of 24, 36 and 48.

2	24
2	12
2	6
	3

2	36
2	18
3	9
	3

2	48
2	24
2	12
2	6
	3

$24 = 2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 3$

$36 = 2 \times 2 \times 3 \times 3$

$48 = 2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 3$

The common prime factors = 2, 2, 3
 H.C.F. = $2 \times 2 \times 3 = 12$

Least Common Multiple (LCM):

Example: Find the LCM of 4 and 6?

Solution:

Multiples of 4: 4, 8, 12, 16, 20, 24, 28, 32, 36.....

Multiples of 6: 6, 12, 18, 24, 30, 36, 42.....

چونکہ ہم نے لیٹ کا سمن ٹیبل معلوم کرنا ہے۔ تو دونوں کے ٹیبلز میں لیٹ کا سمن نمبر چیک کر کے ہائی لائٹ کر لیتے ہیں۔

Multiples of 4: 4, 8, 12, 16, 20, 24, 28, 32, 36.....

Multiples of 6: 6, 12, 18, 24, 30, 36, 42.....

LCM of 4 and 6 is **12**

LCM معلوم کرنے کے لئے کئی طریقے ہیں۔ لیکن سب سے آسان طریقہ یہی ہے۔ اور اسی طریقے کو کچھ مثالوں سے سمجھنے کی کوشش کرتے ہیں۔

Example No: 1 Find the LCM of 18, 24 and 60?

Solution:

2	18, 24, 60
2	9, 12, 30
2	9, 6, 15
3	9, 3, 15
3	3, 1, 5
5	1, 1, 5
	1, 1, 1

LCM: $2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 3 \times 3 \times 5$
 $= 360$

EXERCISE 2.2 & 2.3

Find the factors of 28?

- A. 14×2
- B. 2×17
- C. $2 \times 2 \times 7$
- D. 23×5

Out of 52, 62, 70, 82, 78, 66, the numbers that have 13 as factors are

- A. 52, 78
- B. 66, 78
- C. 70, 78
- D. 62, 82

The first four multiples of 7 are

- A. 7, 9, 11, 13
- B. 35, 42, 49, 56
- C. 1, 2, 3, 5
- D. 7, 14, 21, 28

The factors of 50 are

- A. 1, 2, 5, 10, 25, 50
- B. 1, 2, 4, 10, 25, 50

- C. 1, 2, 5, 10, 24
- D. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 10, 25, 50

In a proper order, the first four factors of 80 are

- A. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5
- B. 1, 2, 4, 5, 8
- C. 1, 3, 5, 10, 20
- D. 1, 2, 3, 5, 10

The first five multiples of 8 are

- A. 24, 32, 40, 48, 54
- B. 2, 4, 8, 6, 10
- C. 8, 16, 24, 32, 40
- D. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5

The Highest Common Factor of given numbers 72 and 56 is

- A. 7
- B. 3
- C. 2
- D. 8

- ✓ The HCF of 160, 240, 480 and 360 is
 A. 40
 B. 30
 C. 20
 D. 10
- ✓ The Highest Common Factor (HCF) of 140, 308 and 490 is
 A. 15
 B. 14
 C. 18
 D. 11
- ✓ Mary has 24 pastries and wants to share pastries with her 20 friends. The greatest number of pastries any friend can get
 A. 5
 B. 6
 C. 4
 D. 2
- ✓ The HCF of 450 and 540 is
 A. 90
 B. 24
 C. 20
 D. 16
- ✓ The Least Common Multiple (LCM) of 40, 50 and 70
 A. 1800
 B. 1400
 C. 1200
 D. 1600
- ✓ The Least Common Multiple of 112 and 64 is
 A. 448
 B. 488
 C. 478
 D. 468
- ✓ The Least Common Multiple of 40 and 25 is
 A. 100
 B. 150
 C. 200
 D. 50

- ✓ Find the smallest length of rope which can be cut into pieces of 20cm, 25cm and 30cm length.
 A. 3
 B. 5
 C. 6
 D. 10
- ✓ Find the greatest number that exactly divides 35, 45 and 55.
 A. 20
 B. 15
 C. 10
 D. 5
- ✓ Three milk containers hold 15 liters, 25 liters and 30 liters of milk respectively. Find the maximum capacity of a measuring pot which can be used to measure the milk in each container exactly.
 A. 5
 B. 25
 C. 50
 D. 75
- ✓ Identify prime number among the following numbers?
 A. 15
 B. 49
 C. 55
 D. 31
- ✓ Identify composite number among the following numbers?
 A. 19
 B. 23
 C. 49
 D. 31
- ✓ How many numbers occur between 30 and 50?
 A. 4
 B. 5
 C. 6

FRACTIONS

Unit Series

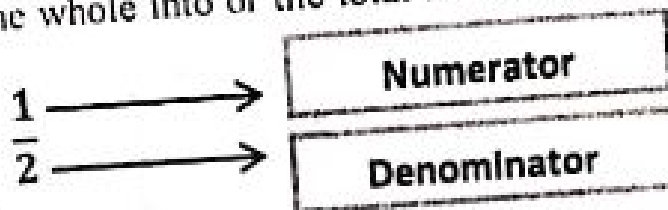
Unit No: 3

What is Fraction?

Fractions represent equal parts of a whole or a collection.
 Fraction of a whole: When we divide a whole into equal parts, each part is a fraction of the whole

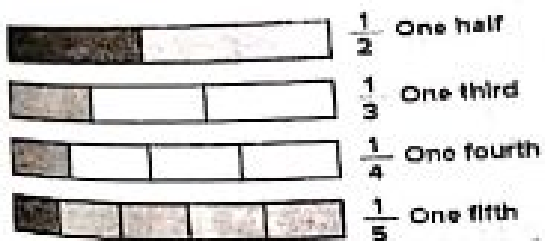
Fraction notation

A fraction has two parts. The number on the top of the line is called the **numerator**. It tells how many equal parts of the whole or collection are taken. The number below the line is called the **denominator**. It shows the total divisible number of equal parts the whole into or the total number of equal parts which are there in a collection.

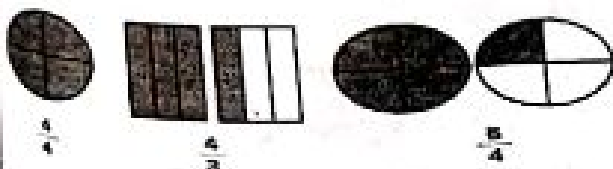


Types of fractions

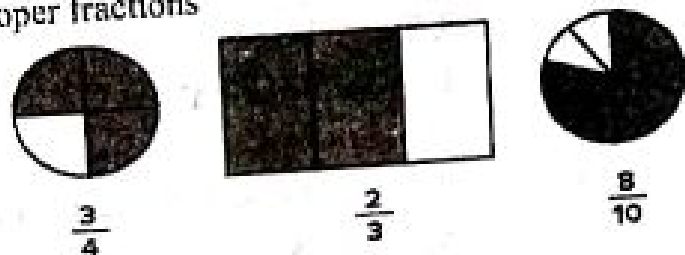
Unit fractions: Fractions with numerator 1 are called unit fractions.



Improper fractions: Fractions in which the numerator is more than or equal to the denominator are called improper fractions.



Proper fraction: Fractions in which the numerator is less than the denominator are called proper fractions



Mixed fractions: Mixed fractions consist of a whole number along with a proper fraction.



Like and Unlike Fractions

Like and unlike fractions are the two groups of fractions:

- (i) $\frac{1}{5}, \frac{3}{5}, \frac{2}{5}, \frac{4}{5}, \frac{6}{5}$
- (ii) $\frac{3}{4}, \frac{5}{6}, \frac{1}{3}, \frac{4}{7}, \frac{9}{9}$

In group (i) the denominator of each fraction is 5, i.e., the denominators of the fractions are equal.

The fractions with the same denominators are called **like fractions**.

In group (ii) the denominator of each fraction is different, i.e., the denominators of all the fractions are different.

The fractions with different denominators are called **unlike fractions**.

EXERCISE

✓ What is the numerator in the fraction $7/9$?

- A. 9
- B. $7/9$
- C. $9/7$
- D. 7

✓ If I cut a pie into 10 equal size pieces, and then I eat 3 of those pieces, what is the numerator and the denominator of the fraction representing the amount I ate?

- A. Numerator=3
Denominator= 3
- B. Numerator= 3
Denominator= 10
- C. Numerator= 10
Denominator= 3
- D. Numerator= 10
Denominator= 10

✓ What is the denominator of $23/78$?

- A. 78
- B. 23
- C. 2
- D. 7

✓ $5\frac{2}{3} - 3\frac{1}{2} = \dots\dots\dots$

- A. 2
- B. $1\frac{2}{5}$
- C. $2\frac{7}{6}$
- D. $2\frac{1}{6}$

✓ $5/2 + 3/4 = \dots\dots\dots$

- A. $10/2$
- B. $10/8$
- C. $13/4$
- D. 1

✓ $5 + 1/7 = \dots\dots\dots$

- A. $5/7$
- B. $6/7$
- C. $1/35$
- D. 35

✓ $2/5 \times 3/7 = \dots\dots\dots$

- A. $14/15$
- B. $6/35$
- C. $35/6$
- D. $15/14$

✓ Write $2\frac{1}{3}$ as a fraction.

- A. $2/3$
- B. $7/3$
- C. $1/3$
- D. 6

✓ Write $31/8$ as a mixed number.

- A. 4
- B. $4\frac{7}{8}$
- C. $3\frac{1}{8}$
- D. $3\frac{1}{4}$

✓ $3 \times 1/4 = \dots\dots\dots$

- A. $31/4$
- B. $1/4 + 1/4 + 1/4$
- C. $1/4$
- D. 12

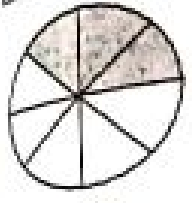
✓ Which two fractions equivalent?

- A. $5/2$ and $2/5$
- B. $4/3$ and $8/6$

Primary Series

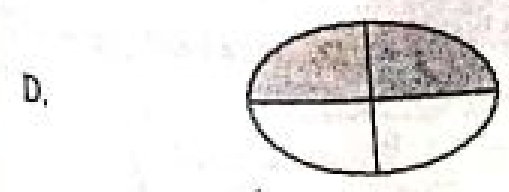
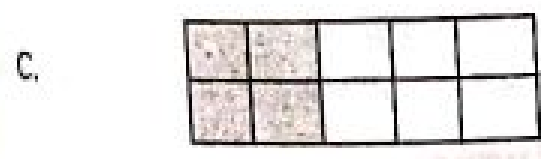
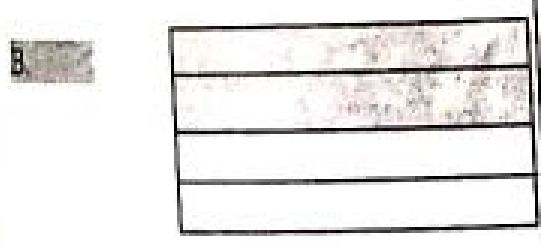
- C. $1/4$ and $2/4$
- D. $2/3$ and $1/3$

Use fractions to write the part of the whole shape that is shaded?



- A. $3/8$
- B. $8/3$
- C. $1/8$
- D. $1/2$

Which figure is shaded to show a fraction equal to $2/5$ of its whole?



Arrange the given fractions in ascending order? ($\frac{3}{9}, \frac{4}{9}, \frac{1}{9}, \frac{2}{9}$)

- A. $\frac{1}{9}, \frac{2}{9}, \frac{3}{9}, \frac{4}{9}$
- B. $\frac{1}{9}, \frac{3}{9}, \frac{2}{9}, \frac{4}{9}$
- C. $\frac{1}{9}, \frac{3}{9}, \frac{2}{9}, \frac{4}{9}$

- D. $\frac{2}{9}, \frac{3}{9}, \frac{4}{9}, \frac{1}{9}$

Arrange the given fractions in ascending order? ($\frac{2}{3}, \frac{7}{4}, \frac{9}{4}, \frac{8}{3}$)

- A. $\frac{7}{4}, \frac{9}{4}, \frac{8}{3}, \frac{2}{3}$
- B. $\frac{8}{3}, \frac{9}{4}, \frac{7}{4}, \frac{2}{3}$
- C. $\frac{8}{3}, \frac{9}{4}, \frac{2}{3}, \frac{7}{4}$
- D. $\frac{9}{4}, \frac{7}{4}, \frac{8}{3}, \frac{2}{3}$

Simplest form of the $\frac{14}{49}$ is.....

- A. $\frac{2}{7} \times \frac{2}{7}$
- B. $\frac{2}{7}$
- C. $\frac{2 \times 7}{7 \times 7}$
- D. None of these

Which of the following is considered a proper fraction?

- A. $3/3$
- B. $6/5$
- C. $9/10$

In order for a fraction to be considered an improper fraction, what must be true?

- A. The numerator is greater than the denominator
- B. The numerator is equal to the denominator
- C. Both A and B are correct

Change $15/4$ into a mixed number.

- A. $3 \frac{3}{4}$
- B. $3 \frac{3}{15}$
- C. 3.3

Which answer has three equivalent fractions?

- A. $12/16 ; 15/20 ; 24/30$

- B. $15/18 ; 20/24 ; 35/42$
 C. $12/21 ; 16/28 ; 32/60$

Change $7\frac{3}{5}$ into a fraction.

- A. $26/3$
 B. $38/5$
 C. $26/5$

Which of the following shows the fraction $36/48$ reduced to lowest terms?

- A. $2/3$
 B. $3/4$
 C. $12/16$

Add $2525 + 3838 = \dots\dots\dots$

- A. $31/40$
 B. $29/40$
 C. $30/40$
 D. $37/40$

Subtract $5/8 - 7/12 = \dots\dots\dots$

- A. $5/24$
 B. $4/24$
 C. $3/24$
 D. $1/24$

$2/7 + 3/8 = \dots\dots\dots$

- A. $31/56$
 B. $35/56$
 C. $37/56$
 D. $39/56$

Subtract $6/5 - 5/7 = \dots\dots\dots$

- A. $15/35$
 B. $17/35$
 C. $19/35$
 D. $22/35$

Ahmad traveled $1\frac{15}{20}$ km the first day, $8\frac{15}{20}$ km the second day. How

many kilometers did he travel altogether?

- A. $10\frac{1}{2}$
 B. $11\frac{1}{2}$
 C. $12\frac{1}{2}$
 D. $13\frac{1}{2}$

A farmer bought $\frac{9}{10}$ quintal of wheat. He sowed $\frac{5}{8}$ quintal of this. How much wheat was left?

- A. $\frac{11}{20}$
 B. $\frac{11}{40}$
 C. $\frac{10}{20}$
 D. $\frac{12}{22}$

$3\frac{2}{3} \times 2\frac{1}{2} = \dots\dots\dots$

- A. $9\frac{1}{6}$
 B. $12\frac{1}{3}$
 C. $15\frac{1}{12}$
 D. $13\frac{11}{12}$

Ali has a 10 meter long rope. He colored $\frac{1}{2}$ of it red and $\frac{2}{3}$ of the remaining part green. What is the length of red and green part?

- A. $7, 1/6$
 B. $5, 10/3$
 C. $3/2, 6$
 D. $4/6, 2$

$7 + 14/3 = \dots\dots\dots$

- A. $2/3$
 B. $98/3$
 C. $3/2$
 D. $14/21$

DECIMALS AND FRACTIONS

Part A Series

Unit No. 4

A decimal number can be defined as a number whose whole number part and the fractional part is separated by decimal point. Like 3.8, 7.25, 20.17

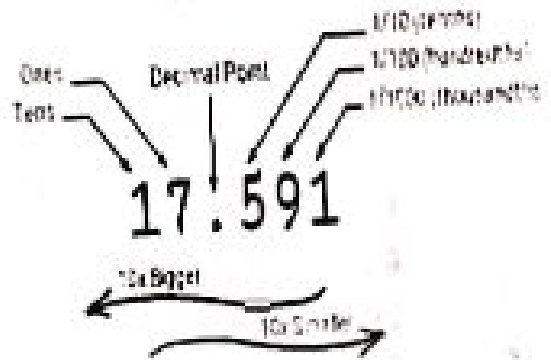
The dot in a decimal number is called a decimal point.

On the left of the decimal point is whole number (such as 3, 7, 20).

On the right of the decimal point is fractional part of the number. (such as .8, .25).

We first read the whole number part and then the fractional part.

The first digit on the right means $\frac{1}{10}$, as we move further right, every place gets 10 times smaller.



How we read Decimal numbers in words:

For example:

- Three and eight hundred forty-five thousandth (3.845).
- Sixty-four and one hundred seventy-four thousandth (64.174).

Like and Unlike decimals:

- Like decimals: Decimals having the same number of digits on the right of decimals points are known as like decimals. (5.45, 17.04, 272.89 etc.)
- Unlike decimals: Decimals not having the same number of digits on the right of the decimals point are known as unlike decimals. (7.3, 23.16, 31.054 etc.)
- The number 7.3 has 1 decimal place.
- The number 23.16 has 2 decimal places.
- The number 31.054 has 3 decimal places.

Addition and subtraction of Decimals:

1st step: write down the one decimal number under the other number and lineup the decimal points.

For example $\begin{array}{r} 12.234 \\ 4.7 \end{array}$

2nd step: convert the given decimals in to like decimals.

$$\begin{array}{r} 12.234 \\ 4.700 \end{array}$$

3rd step: Add or subtract the numbers from right.

$$\begin{array}{r} 12.234 \\ 4.700 \end{array}$$

EXERCISE

✓ $18/1000 = \dots\dots\dots?$

- A. 0.18
 B. 0.018
 C. 0.0018
 D. 0.00018

✓ $7/1000 = \dots\dots\dots?$

- A. 7.0
 B. 0.07
 C. 0.007
 D. 0.0007

✓ In the given number (32.586) 32 is called.....

- A. Decimal point
 B. Fractional part
 C. Integral part
 D. None of these

✓ Select the place value of 3 among the following in the given number. (23.129)

- A. 3 Ones
 B. 3 Tens
 C. 3 Thousands
 D. 3 Ten Thousands

✓ Select the place value of 3 among the following in the given number. (25.139)

- A. 3 Tens
 B. 3 Hundredths
 C. 13 hundredths
 D. None of these

✓ $7/20 = \dots\dots\dots$

- A. 0.7
 B. 0.007
 C. 0.25
 D. 0.35

✓ $13/25 = \dots\dots\dots$

- A. 0.32
 B. 0.42
 C. 0.52
 D. 0.62

✓ $51/10 = \dots\dots\dots$

- A. 51
 B. 5.1
 C. 5.01
 D. 5.001

✓ $0.017 = \dots\dots\dots$

- A. 17/10
 B. 17/100
 C. 17/1000
 D. 17/10000

✓ $64.356 = \dots\dots\dots$

- A. 64356/1
 B. 64356/10
 C. 64356/100
 D. 64356/1000

✓ Solution of $2.87 + 3.59$ is

- A. 5.46
 B. 6.46
 C. 4.46
 D. 7.46

✓ Tanveer got 80.5, 95.6, 78.68, and 87.8 marks in four subjects. What are the total marks that Tanveer got?

- A. 342
 B. 343
 C. 342.58
 D. 343.54

✓ What is the sum of 87.82 and 12.18?

- A. 99.99
 B. 100.00

- C. 101.00
- D. 99.42

Add five and eighty-seven hundredths with two and five hundredths.

- A. 7.92
- B. 8.92
- C. 9.92
- D. 10.92

What should be added to 54.97 to get 75?

- A. 129.97
- B. 10.03
- C. 21.03
- D. 20.03

What is the difference between 13.00 and 9.12?

- A. 21.12
- B. 4
- C. 3.88
- D. 3.22

$3.26 + 1.25 - 3.99 = \dots\dots\dots?$

- A. 0.52
- B. 6
- C. 7.22
- D. 5.42

Ahmad paid Rs.75.50 for five pencils. Ali paid Rs.85.50. how much more money did Ali pay than Ahmad?

- A. 10.100
- B. 10.10
- C. 10
- D. 1

The cost of sugar is Rs.45.25 per kg and the cost of rice is Rs.95.25

per kg. Find the total cost of sugar and rice altogether.

- A. 140.50
- B. 50
- C. 141.20
- D. 50.53

Areeba has Rs. 125.50. She spent Rs. 107.75. Find the amount she has left.

- A. 233.25
- B. 17.75
- C. 16.22
- D. 232.64

What should be subtracted from 5 to get 2.35?

- A. 7.35
- B. 3.65
- C. 2.65
- D. 3.35

$24.23 \times 12 = \dots\dots\dots$

- A. 48.46
- B. 242.30
- C. 24.35
- D. 290.76

$2.35 \times 10 = \dots\dots\dots$

- A. 2.035
- B. 23.5
- C. 2.350
- D. 20.350

$29.315 \times 100 = \dots\dots\dots$

- A. 2931.5
- B. 293.1500
- C. 2931.550
- D. .29315

$4.5 \times 1000 = \dots\dots\dots$

- A. 45000
- B. 4500

C. 45.00

D. 4.5000

✓ $4.5 \times 2.5 = \dots\dots\dots$

A. 9

B. 8.5

C. 10.5

D. 11.25

✓ $12.57 \times 0.23 = \dots\dots\dots$

A. 12.80

B. 2.8911

C. 3.4537

D. 6.4589

✓ $49.58 \times 5.78 = \dots\dots\dots$

A. 286.5724

B. 245.4524

C. 310.2324

D. 412.8224

✓ $0.3 + 2 = \dots\dots\dots$

A. 0.35

B. 0.25

C. 0.15

D. 0.5

✓ $34.67 \div 2 = \dots\dots\dots$

A. 4.242

B. 17.335

C. 3.212

D. 2.999

✓ Arshad covers 64.56 km in 1.45 hours. Select correct option among the following; how much distance he covers in one hour?

A. 44.5240 km

B. 35.3287 km

C. 24.7865 km

D. 14.9734 km

✓ Three bags contain 80.64 kg, 78.76 kg and 69.87 kg wheat

respectively. How much wheat is there in all 3 bags?

A. 129.27

B. 179.27

C. 209.27

D. 229.27

✓ Safdar writes 20.45 pages in 3 days. How many pages will Safdar write in 35 days?

A. 700.00

B. 420.67

C. 238.70

D. 218.65

✓ Khuram wants to buy 15 eggs. If each egg costs Rs.9.75, how much money does Khuram need?

A. 120.35

B. 146.25

C. 167.37

D. 189.12

✓ If 7 meter of cloth costs Rs.289.80, find the price of one meter of cloth.

A. 40

B. 41.40

C. 42.74

D. 43.23

✓ The human heart pumps 4.7 liters of blood in one minute. How many liters will it pump in 8 minutes?

A. 32 liters

B. 35.12 liters

C. 37.6 liters

D. 43.22 liters

✓ If the price of one book is Rs.24.25, find the cost of 7 such books?

A. 169.75

B. 179.75

C. 189.75

D. 199.75

MEASUREMENTS

Units for Measuring Length

We know that the standard unit of length is 'Meter' which is written in short as 'm'.

A meter length is divided into 100 equal parts. Each part is named centimeter and written in short as 'cm'.

Thus, $1\text{ m} = 100\text{ cm}$ and $100\text{ cm} = 1\text{ m}$

The long distances are measured in kilometer. This kilometer equals to 1000 meters. The kilometer is written in short as km.

1 kilometer (km) = 1000 meters (m) and $1000\text{ m} = 1\text{ km}$

The different units of length and their equivalents are given here:

1 kilometer (km)	= 10 Hectometers (hm) = 1000 m
1 Hectometer (hm)	= 10 Decathletes (dcm) = 100 m
1 Decameter (dcm)	= 10 Metres (m)
1 Meter (m)	= 10 Decimeters (dm) = 100 cm = 1000 mm
1 Decimeter (dm)	= 10 Centimetres (cm)
1 Centimeter (cm)	= 10 Millimetres (mm)

Unit of Mass

We know the main standard unit of mass or weight is kilogram which we write in short as 'kg'. 1000th part of this kilogram is gram which is written in short as 'g'.

Thus $1000\text{ gram} = 1\text{ kilogram}$ and $1\text{ kilogram} = 1000\text{ gram}$ i.e. $1000\text{ g} = 1\text{ kg}$ and $1\text{ kg} = 1000\text{ g}$.

This gram (g) is a very small unit of mass.

Capacity / Volume

1 liter = 1000 milliliters

Time

a.m stands for "ante meridiem" (Latin Word) meaning "before mid-day".

p.m stands for "post meridiem" meaning "after mid-day".

1 Hours = 60 Minutes

1 Minutes = 60 Seconds

1 Year = 12 Months

1 Months = 30 Days

1 Week = 7 Days

10 m =

- A. 10,000 cm
- B. 1000 cm
- C. 100 cm
- D. 100,000 cm

EXERCISE

2 km =

- A. 200 m
- B. 200 mm
- C. 2,000 m
- D. 20 cm

- ✓ 2 liter =
- A. 20 ml
 B. 2000 ml
 C. 200 ml
 D. 2,000 ml

- ✓ 5 m =
- A. 500 cm
 B. 50 km
 C. 5,000 cm
 D. 50 cm

- ✓ 3000 ml =
- A. 30 liter
 B. 3 liter
 C. 0.3 liter
 D. 1 liter

- ✓ 600 cm =
- A. 6 m
 B. 6 km
 C. 6 mm
 D. 0.6 km

- ✓ 10 km =
- A. 100 m
 B. 1000 m
 C. 10,000 m
 D. 100,000 m

- ✓ 10 m =
- A. 100,000 mm
 B. 1,000 mm
 C. 100 mm
 D. 10,000 mm

- ✓ 1 m + 200 cm =
- A. 1.2 cm
 B. 300 cm
 C. 201 cm
 D. 1200 cm

- ✓ 1 km + 600 m =
- A. 1600 km
 B. 300 cm
 C. 601 cm
 D. 1600 m

✓ At the weekend, I took the dog for a 4.5 km. How many meters did I travel with the dog?

- A. 450 m
 B. 4500 m
 C. 45000 m
 D. 4.5000 m

✓ I cut 2 m of a plank of a wood which is 3 m long. How much plank did I cut in cm?

- A. 400 cm
 B. 300 cm
 C. 200 cm
 D. 100 cm

✓ My math book is 25 cm long and 20 cm wide. What is its length in mm.

- A. 250 mm
 B. 2500 mm
 C. 450 mm
 D. 4500 mm

✓ 25m, 37cm + 17m, 27cm =

- A. 42m, 64cm
 B. 43m, 64cm
 C. 41m, 63cm
 D. 40m, 62cm

✓ 94m, 11cm - 24m, 12cm =

- A. 68m, 100cm
 B. 68m, 102cm
 C. 69m, 65cm
 D. 69m, 99cm

✓ Ayesha used 2m, 23 cm of red ribbon, 1m, 48cm of blue ribbon and 3 m 25 cm of green ribbon for tying birthday presents. How many ribbons did she use?

- A. 7m
 B. 6m, 99cm
 C. 6m, 96cm
 D. 7m, 12cm

✓ A shopkeeper sold 16m, 50cm of blue silk on Monday, 5m, 25cm on Tuesday and 10m, 0cm on Wednesday. How much silk was sold altogether in three days?

- A. 32m, 75cm
- B. 31m, 75cm
- C. 30m, 75cm
- D. 29m, 75cm

A drainage pipe of length 20m, 15cm long is cut into two pieces. If one piece is 12m, 70cm, how long is the other piece?

- A. 32m, 85cm
- B. 33m, 45cm
- C. 7m, 45cm
- D. 9m, 12cm

A rope is 25m, 50cm long, Hanif cuts pieces of length 8m, 85cm from it. How much rope is left?

- A. 33m, 135cm
- B. 34m, 35cm
- C. 16m, 65cm
- D. 17m, 22cm

0.243 kg is equal ingrams.

- A. 0.243000
- B. 243.1000
- C. 243
- D. 24300

9/4 kg =grams

- A. 1150
- B. 2250
- C. 3350
- D. 4450

3kg, 718gm + 4kg, 143gm =

- A. 15kg, 61gm
- B. 8kg, 861gm
- C. 7kg, 861gm
- D. 15kg, 75gm

Ali had 5kg, 800gm of rice in a sack. He added 3kg, 195gm more. How much does his sack weight now?

- A. 8kg, 995gm
- B. 2kg, 495gm
- C. 8kg, 1295gm
- D. None of these

A basket of mangoes weigh 7kg, 211gm. If the weight of mangoes is 5kg, 637gm, then what is the weight of basket?

- A. 12kg, 848gm
- B. 1kg, 574gm
- C. 2kg, 426gm
- D. None of these

639 liters =ml

- A. 0.639
- B. 639000
- C. 63900
- D. 6390

5 liters, 730ml - 2 liters, 225ml =

- A. 7 liters, 298ml
- B. 2 liters, 152ml
- C. 7 liters, 232ml
- D. 3 liters, 505ml

Usman's family has 2 baskets in their bathroom. One bucket holds 4L, 450ml of water while the other holds 5L, 180ml. what is the total capacity of the two buckets?

- A. 9L, 630ml
- B. 1L, 270ml
- C. 8L, 999ml
- D. 11L, 720ml

نوٹ: کلاس چہارم کا بیج میٹری پورٹن ایک ساگر زیادہ ہونے کی وجہ سے چھوڑ دیا ہے۔ کیونکہ کلاس چہارم کا بیج میٹری بشل ایک ہے۔ جو اردو کلاس پنجم کے بیج میٹری پورٹن میں تفصیل کے ساتھ گھنٹہ پگھلائی۔

اب کی نمبر (Number) کو نمبرل (Numeral) میں لکھنے اور لکھنے کی کوشش کرتے ہیں۔ جیسا کہ

Three million, six hundred sixty-five thousand and forty four

اس طرح کا نمبر جب ہمیں مل جائیگا تو پہلے ہمیں اس میں (Highest value digit) معلوم کرنا ہوگا۔ جیسا کہ اس میں (Million) ہے۔ تو اس کے بعد ہزاروں (Hundred) اور (Ten) کا ذکر نہیں ہے۔ تو ہم (Hundreds) اور (Tens) کی جگہ پر صفر لکھتے ہیں۔

0	0	3
Million		

اسی طرح دوسرے پارٹ میں ہمارے پاس (Hundred) کی پینس ہے 6 اور (Ten) کی پینس ہے 6 اور (One) کی پینس ہے 5۔

6	6	5
Thousand		

اسی طرح تیسرے پارٹ میں ہمارے پاس (Hundred) کی پینس ہے 4 اور (Tens) کی پینس ہے 4 اور (One) کی پینس ہے 4۔

0	4	4
Unit		

اب مندرجہ بالا نمبرل کو ملا کر لکھنے والے نمبرل میں لکھ لیں۔

0	0	3	6	6	5	0	4	4
Million			Thousand			Unit		

003,665,044

نوٹ: اس طرح کے سوالات کے لئے اس طرح کے نمبرل بنانا ضروری نہیں ہے۔ یہ صرف سمجھانے کے لئے یہ طریقہ اختیار کیا ہے۔

Place Value: Find the place value of underlined digit..... (4,465)

4000 + 400 + 60 + 5
 4 thousands + 4 hundreds + 6 tens + 5 ones
 So the 4 is in the hundred place.

Addition, Subtraction, Multiplication and Division:

Addition, Subtraction, Multiplication and Division میں کلاس میں پائے جانے والے مسائل (Exercise) اس پر عمل کریں۔

Example 1:

The price of a house is RS. 18, 356, 420 and the price of a shop is RS. 35, 845, 625. What is the total price of house and shop altogether?
 Price of House 18, 356, 420
 Price of Shop 35, 845, 625
 Solution: 54, 202, 045

Division:

For Practice:

- > $365,420 \div 276$
- > $983,450 \div 89$
- > $123,039 \div 189$

BODMAS Rule: (ٹیٹ کے حوالے سے یہ بہت ہی اہم ٹاپک ہے)

یہ سوال جس میں ایک سے زیادہ (Mathematical Operation +, -, ×, ÷) آتے ہیں۔ تو اس کو آپ نے BODMAS Rule کے مطابق حل کرنا ہو گا۔

For Example:

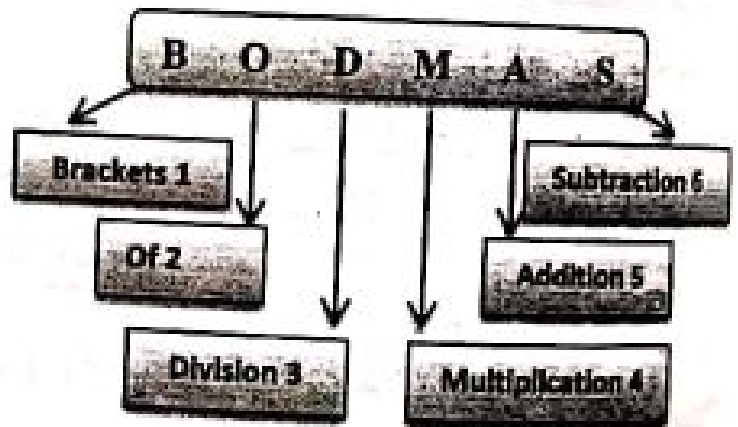
$5 + 0 \times 3 + 12 \div 3 - (2 + 1) ?$ — (1)

Step No: 1 (اس میں ہم نے پہلے بریکٹ کو حل کرنا ہے)

$(2 + 1) = 3$

Put the value of Bracket solution in the Equation no (1)

$5 + 0 \times 3 + 12 \div 3 - 3$



Step No: 2 (جس سوال میں پاور پر سنٹ کا استعمال نہ ہو تو اس سوال میں ہی ٹیپ چھوڑ دیا کرو۔ جیسا اس سوال میں)

Step No: 3 (اس ٹیپ میں ہم نے سوال میں جہاں پر تقسیم ہو گا اس کو حل کرنا ہو گا جیسا کہ $(12/3 = 4)$)

$5 + 0 \times 3 + \underline{12 \div 3} - 3$
 $5 + 0 \times 3 + 4 - 3$

Step No: 4 (اس ٹیپ میں ہم نے ضرب کو حل کرنا ہے)

$5 + \underline{0 \times 3} + 4 - 3$
 $5 + 0 + 4 - 3$ $(0 \times 3 = 0)$

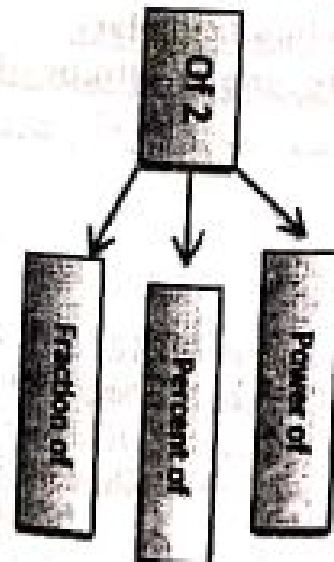
Step No: 5 (اس ٹیپ میں ہم نے جمع کو حل کرنا ہے)

$5 + 0 + 4 - 3$
 $9 - 3$ $(5 + 0 + 4 = 9)$

Step No: 6 (اس ٹیپ میں ہم نے تفریق کو حل کرنا ہے)

$9 - 3$
 $= 6$ $(9 - 3 = 6)$

(Answer)



Exercises

- 1) Which of the following is one billion?
 a) 1,000,000
 b) 10,000,000
 c) 100,000,000
 d) 1,000,000,000
- 2) How many zeros does two hundred million have?
 a) 9
 b) 8
 c) 7
 d) 6

(Solution: 200,000,000)

- 3) Addition of greatest and smallest two digit number is.....
 a) 10
 b) 20
 c) 99
 d) 109

Solution

The greatest two digit number is 99
 The smallest two digit number is 10
 Addition $99 + 10 = 109$

- 4) If we subtract the smallest two-digit number from the largest two digit number, we get?
 a) 99
 b) 89
 c) 109
 d) 110

Solution

The smallest two digit number is 10
 The largest two digit number is 99
 Subtract $99 - 10 = 89$

- 5) 728 multiplied by 100 is.....
 a) 7280
 b) 72800
 c) 728000
 d) 728
- (Solution: $728 \times 100 = 72800$)

- 6) If we divide 480 by 10, we get.....
 a) 48
 b) 4800
 c) 480
 d) 48000
- (Solution: $480 \div 10 = 48$) or $\frac{480}{10} = 48$)
- 7) The smallest six-digit number is.....
 a) 666,666
 b) 100,000
 c) 999,999
 d) 900,000
- 8) The greatest six digit number is.....
 a) 100,000
 b) 999,999
 c) 900,000
 d) 666,666
- 9) The smallest 10 digit number is.....
 a) 1,000,000,000
 b) 9,999,999,999
 c) 9,000,000,000
 d) 1,100,100,100
- 10) The greatest 9 digit number is.....
 a) 100,000,000
 b) 999,999,999
 c) 900,000,000
 d) None of these
- 11) Which operation will be performed first?
 a) +
 b) \times
 c) -
 d) \div
- (Solution: According to BODMAS Rule)
- 12) Three hundred twenty-one million, five hundred sixty-one thousand, three hundred forty-one
 a) 321,561,341
 b) 321,569,341
 c) 321,561,041
 d) 321,061,341
- 13) Three million, two hundred ninety-six
 a) 300,000,296
 b) 30,200,096
 c) 3,000,296

14) Which one of the following is correct according to putting comma rules?

- a) 3,58,694,856
- b) 358,694,856
- c) 3,58,69,48,56
- d) 35,86,94,856

(Solution: اس کے لئے صحیح طریقہ یہ ہے کہ دائیں طرف سے ہر تیسرے

انکھ کے بعد کارا لگاتے ہیں)

15) What is the place value of the given underline digit? 36, 582,403

- a) Ten place
- b) Hundreds place
- c) Thousands place
- d) Ten thousands place

16) What is the place value of the given underline digit? 358,941,364

- a) Thousands place
- b) Billions place
- c) Ten million place
- d) Hundred Million place

(Solution: اس کے لئے پانچویں صہانت ریاضی کے پہلے چھ پر تیس

دہائی لکھ رہے تھے)

17) Ali and Bilal have 32,664 stickers altogether. If Bilal has 6,521 stickers. How many stickers Ali have?

- a) 26,143
- b) 26,243
- c) 39,185
- d) 39285

(Solution:

Subtraction $32,664 - 6,521 = 26,143$)

18) Price of a laptop is RS. 154,284 Aslam wants to buy 135 laptops for his company. How much money did he have to pay altogether?

- a) 200,828,340
- b) 200,838,340
- c) 20,828,360
- d) 20,828,340

(Solution: Multiplication

$154284 \times 135 = 20,828,340$)

19) The total cost price of 3154 chicken Rs. 78850. Find the cost price of a chicken?

- a) 78825
- b) 30
- c) 78,850
- d) 25

(Solution: Division: $78850 \div 3154 = 25$)

20) 52 + 10 in the given question 52 is

- a) Divisor
- b) Quotient
- c) Remainder
- d) Dividend

21) 52 + 10 in the given question 10 is

- a) Divisor
- b) Quotient
- c) Remainder
- d) Dividend

22) What is the remainder of $52 \div 10$?

- a) 5
- b) 52
- c) 2
- d) 10

23) What is the Quotient of $52 \div 10$?

- a) 5
- b) 52
- c) 2
- d) 10

24) Division is the inverse process of.....

- a) Addition
- b) Multiplication
- c) Subtraction
- d) All of these

25) A space shuttle travels 759,600 km distance in 240 hours, how many km does it travel in one hour?

- a) 3,165 km
- b) 182,304,000 km
- c) 759,360 km
- d) 759,840 km

(Solution: Division method

$759,600 \div 240 = 3,165 \text{ km}$)

Number Series

28) $35 + 2 = 48$ is not equivalent to.....
 a) 2×24
 b) 4×12
 c) 8×6
 d) 7×8
 (Solution: all options are equal to 48 but $7 \times 8 = 56$ which is not equivalent)
 BODMAS also known as.....

- a) PEDMAS
 - b) PADMAS
 - c) PODMAS
 - d) PIDMAS
- The correct order to apply operation is
- a) Addition, Multiplication, Division, Subtraction
 - b) Division, Multiplication, Subtraction, Addition
 - c) Division, Multiplication, Addition, Subtraction
 - d) Subtraction, Addition, Multiplication, Division

(Solution: According to DMAS rule)

- 29) $2 + 4 \times 3$ is equal.....
- a) 18
 - b) 14
 - c) Both a and b
 - d) None of these

(Solution: According to BODMAS rule

1st step $4 \times 3 = 12$
 2nd step $2 + 12 = 14$)

- 30) $2 \times (4 + 5) + 6 - 3 = ?$
- a) 21
 - b) 16
 - c) 38
 - d) 12

(Solution: According to BODMAS rule

1st step Remove Bracket $(4+5) = 9$
 2nd step Multiplication $2 \times 9 + 6 - 3 = 18 + 6 - 3$
 3rd step addition $18 + 6 - 3 = 24 - 3$
 4th step subtraction $24 - 3 = 21$)

- 31) $3 \times (5 + 4) = \dots\dots\dots$
- a) $(3 \times 2) + (3 \times 4)$
 - b) $(3 \times 5) + (3 \times 4)$
 - c) $(3 + 5) + (3 \times 4)$
 - d) $(3 \times 5) + 4$

- 32) $(6 \times 9 + 3) - 18 = ?$
- a) 54
 - b) 39
 - c) 43
 - d) None of these

(Solution: First BODMAS use in Bracket and then solve)

$$(6 \times 9 + 3) - 18 = 39$$

$$(54 + 3) - 18 = 57 - 18 = 39$$

- 33) Find the missing operation?
 $7 \square 15 \times 8 = 127$
- a) \pm
 - b) $-$
 - c) \times
 - d) $+$

(Solution: According to BODMAS rule)

- 34) Which operation will you do first in the following equation?

$$(13 - 3) \times 6 + 2$$

- a) 3×6
- b) $6 + 2$
- c) 6×13
- d) $13 - 3$

(Solution: First solve bracket according to BODMAS Rule)

- 35) Simplify $12 + 6 \times 4$
- a) 2
 - b) 6
 - c) 8
 - d) 12

36) $6 \times (13 + 8) = (6 \times 13) + (6 \times ?) = ?$

- a) 126
- b) 142
- c) 172
- d) 186

37) $(3+4)^2 \times 9 = ?$

- a) 108
- b) 339
- c) 441
- d) 225

(Solution:
 1st step $3 + 4 = 7$
 2nd step $7^2 = 49$
 3rd step $49 \times 9 = 441$)

- > **HCF** stands for Highest Common Factor.
- > **LCM** stands for Lowest Common Multiple.
- > All those numbers, which exactly divide a given number, are called **Factors** of a number.
For Example: 50 Factors (1, 2, 5, 10, 25, and 50)
- > Numbers that have only two factors (divisible by 1 and itself) are called **Prime number**.
For Example: 3 and 5 (Factors of 3 is 1 and 3) (Factors of 5 is 1 and 5)
- > Numbers having more than two factors are called **composite numbers**.
For Example: 4 and 6 (Factors of 4 are 1, 2 and 4) (Factors of 6 is 1, 2, 3 and 6)

HCF:

معلوم کرنے کے لئے پہلے فیورز کا معلوم کرنا ضروری ہے۔ جو ایک مثالوں کے ذریعے سمجھنے کی کوشش کرتے ہیں۔

Example No: 1 Find the HCF of 12 and 16.

Solution:

The factors of 12 = $2 \times 2 \times 3$

The factors of 16 = $2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 2$

Common factors = 2, 2

HCF = $2 \times 2 = 4$

$$\begin{array}{r|l} 2 & 12 \\ \hline 2 & 6 \\ \hline & 3 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r|l} 2 & 16 \\ \hline 2 & 8 \\ \hline 2 & 4 \\ \hline & 2 \end{array}$$

Example No: 1 Find the HCF of 12, 18 and 24?

Solution:

The factors of 12 = $2 \times 2 \times 3$

The factors of 18 = $2 \times 3 \times 3$

The factors of 24 = $2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 3$

Common factors = 2, 3

HCF = $2 \times 3 = 6$

$$\begin{array}{r|l} 2 & 12 \\ \hline 2 & 6 \\ \hline & 3 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r|l} 2 & 18 \\ \hline 3 & 9 \\ \hline & 3 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r|l} 2 & 24 \\ \hline 2 & 12 \\ \hline 2 & 6 \\ \hline & 3 \end{array}$$

LCM:

LCM سمجھنے کے لئے پہلے ایک آسان مثال سے سمجھنے کی کوشش کرتے ہیں۔

Example No: 1 Find the LCM of 4 and 6?

Solution:

Multiples of 4: 4, 8, 12, 16, 20, 24, 28, 32, 36, 40, 44, 48, 52, 56, 60, 64, 68, 72, 76, 80, 84, 88, 92, 96, 100, 104, 108, 112, 116, 120, 124, 128, 132, 136, 140, 144, 148, 152, 156, 160, 164, 168, 172, 176, 180, 184, 188, 192, 196, 200, 204, 208, 212, 216, 220, 224, 228, 232, 236, 240, 244, 248, 252, 256, 260, 264, 268, 272, 276, 280, 284, 288, 292, 296, 300, 304, 308, 312, 316, 320, 324, 328, 332, 336, 340, 344, 348, 352, 356, 360, 364, 368, 372, 376, 380, 384, 388, 392, 396, 400, 404, 408, 412, 416, 420, 424, 428, 432, 436, 440, 444, 448, 452, 456, 460, 464, 468, 472, 476, 480, 484, 488, 492, 496, 500, 504, 508, 512, 516, 520, 524, 528, 532, 536, 540, 544, 548, 552, 556, 560, 564, 568, 572, 576, 580, 584, 588, 592, 596, 600, 604, 608, 612, 616, 620, 624, 628, 632, 636, 640, 644, 648, 652, 656, 660, 664, 668, 672, 676, 680, 684, 688, 692, 696, 700, 704, 708, 712, 716, 720, 724, 728, 732, 736, 740, 744, 748, 752, 756, 760, 764, 768, 772, 776, 780, 784, 788, 792, 796, 800, 804, 808, 812, 816, 820, 824, 828, 832, 836, 840, 844, 848, 852, 856, 860, 864, 868, 872, 876, 880, 884, 888, 892, 896, 900, 904, 908, 912, 916, 920, 924, 928, 932, 936, 940, 944, 948, 952, 956, 960, 964, 968, 972, 976, 980, 984, 988, 992, 996, 1000

Multiples of 6: 6, 12, 18, 24, 30, 36, 42, 48, 54, 60, 66, 72, 78, 84, 90, 96, 102, 108, 114, 120, 126, 132, 138, 144, 150, 156, 162, 168, 174, 180, 186, 192, 198, 204, 210, 216, 222, 228, 234, 240, 246, 252, 258, 264, 270, 276, 282, 288, 294, 300, 306, 312, 318, 324, 330, 336, 342, 348, 354, 360, 366, 372, 378, 384, 390, 396, 402, 408, 414, 420, 426, 432, 438, 444, 450, 456, 462, 468, 474, 480, 486, 492, 498, 504, 510, 516, 522, 528, 534, 540, 546, 552, 558, 564, 570, 576, 582, 588, 594, 600, 606, 612, 618, 624, 630, 636, 642, 648, 654, 660, 666, 672, 678, 684, 690, 696, 702, 708, 714, 720, 726, 732, 738, 744, 750, 756, 762, 768, 774, 780, 786, 792, 798, 804, 810, 816, 822, 828, 834, 840, 846, 852, 858, 864, 870, 876, 882, 888, 894, 900, 906, 912, 918, 924, 930, 936, 942, 948, 954, 960, 966, 972, 978, 984, 990, 996, 1000

Multiples of 4: 4, 8, 12, 16, 20, 24, 28, 32, 36, 40, 44, 48, 52, 56, 60, 64, 68, 72, 76, 80, 84, 88, 92, 96, 100, 104, 108, 112, 116, 120, 124, 128, 132, 136, 140, 144, 148, 152, 156, 160, 164, 168, 172, 176, 180, 184, 188, 192, 196, 200, 204, 208, 212, 216, 220, 224, 228, 232, 236, 240, 244, 248, 252, 256, 260, 264, 268, 272, 276, 280, 284, 288, 292, 296, 300, 304, 308, 312, 316, 320, 324, 328, 332, 336, 340, 344, 348, 352, 356, 360, 364, 368, 372, 376, 380, 384, 388, 392, 396, 400, 404, 408, 412, 416, 420, 424, 428, 432, 436, 440, 444, 448, 452, 456, 460, 464, 468, 472, 476, 480, 484, 488, 492, 496, 500, 504, 508, 512, 516, 520, 524, 528, 532, 536, 540, 544, 548, 552, 556, 560, 564, 568, 572, 576, 580, 584, 588, 592, 596, 600, 604, 608, 612, 616, 620, 624, 628, 632, 636, 640, 644, 648, 652, 656, 660, 664, 668, 672, 676, 680, 684, 688, 692, 696, 700, 704, 708, 712, 716, 720, 724, 728, 732, 736, 740, 744, 748, 752, 756, 760, 764, 768, 772, 776, 780, 784, 788, 792, 796, 800, 804, 808, 812, 816, 820, 824, 828, 832, 836, 840, 844, 848, 852, 856, 860, 864, 868, 872, 876, 880, 884, 888, 892, 896, 900, 904, 908, 912, 916, 920, 924, 928, 932, 936, 940, 944, 948, 952, 956, 960, 964, 968, 972, 976, 980, 984, 988, 992, 996, 1000

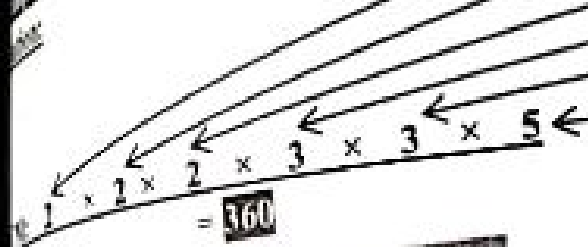
Multiples of 6: 6, 12, 18, 24, 30, 36, 42, 48, 54, 60, 66, 72, 78, 84, 90, 96, 102, 108, 114, 120, 126, 132, 138, 144, 150, 156, 162, 168, 174, 180, 186, 192, 198, 204, 210, 216, 222, 228, 234, 240, 246, 252, 258, 264, 270, 276, 282, 288, 294, 300, 306, 312, 318, 324, 330, 336, 342, 348, 354, 360, 366, 372, 378, 384, 390, 396, 402, 408, 414, 420, 426, 432, 438, 444, 450, 456, 462, 468, 474, 480, 486, 492, 498, 504, 510, 516, 522, 528, 534, 540, 546, 552, 558, 564, 570, 576, 582, 588, 594, 600, 606, 612, 618, 624, 630, 636, 642, 648, 654, 660, 666, 672, 678, 684, 690, 696, 702, 708, 714, 720, 726, 732, 738, 744, 750, 756, 762, 768, 774, 780, 786, 792, 798, 804, 810, 816, 822, 828, 834, 840, 846, 852, 858, 864, 870, 876, 882, 888, 894, 900, 906, 912, 918, 924, 930, 936, 942, 948, 954, 960, 966, 972, 978, 984, 990, 996, 1000

LCM of 4 and 6 is **12**

Chapter Series

Exercise 17.1

Find the LCM of 18, 24 and 60?



2	18, 24, 60
2	9, 12, 30
2	9, 6, 15
3	9, 3, 15
3	3, 1, 5
5	1, 1, 5
	1, 1, 1

Exercise

If the HCF of two numbers is "1" then the numbers are.....

- a) Divisors
- b) Primes
- c) Co-prime
- d) Factors

Solution: Two numbers having only 1 as a common factor is called Co-prime numbers.

For Example: Factors of 6 (1, 2, 3, 6)

Factors of 25 (1, 5, 25)

The HCF of 5, 10, 15 is.....

- a) 5
- b) 10
- c) 20
- d) 30

Solution:

Factors of 5 = 5

Factors of 10 = 2×5

Factors of 15 = 3×5

The number, which is divisible by a number other than itself and 1, is called...

- a) Prime
- b) Composite
- c) Even
- d) Odd

Solution:

یعنی 1 اور خود پر اور تقسیم ہوتے ہیں۔ اسے پر اتم نمبر کہتے ہیں اور اسے (Prime) کہتے ہیں۔
 (Composite) تقسیم ہوتے ہیں۔ اسے کپڑا میں نمبر کہتے ہیں۔

428 is divisible by.....

- a) 3
- b) 4
- c) 5

5. A number is divisible by 2 and 3 is also divisible by.....

- a) 4
- b) 6
- c) 8
- d) 9

6. The least number among the common multiples of 6 and 5 is.....

- a) 6
- b) 5
- c) 15
- d) 30

Solution:

6 multiple = 6, 12, 18, 24, 30, 36, 42.....

5 multiple = 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 30, 35.....

Least common multiple = 30

7. LCM of two prime numbers is their.....

- a) Sum
- b) Difference
- c) Quotient
- d) Product

Solution: for example we have two prime numbers like 3 and 5. When we find the LCM of this numbers then we multiply both because it has no other factors than 1.

($3 \times 5 = 15$)
 The smallest number divisible by 2, 3 and 5 is.....

- a) 15
- b) 60
- c) 30
- d) 20

9. Find the HCF of 22, 33, and 55?

- a) 11
- b) 22
- c) 33
- d) 44

Solution: you can easily solve it according to HCF above discussed method.

10. What are the longest equal pieces into which three ropes of 42m, 48m, and 54m length, can be cut?

- a) 9
- b) 12
- c) 6
- d) 18

Solution:

(Longest, biggest, maximum, highest)

نوٹ: اس طرح کے سوالات میں ایک بات نوٹ کر لیں یا رہائی کے لئے کہ

جس سوال میں یہ الفاظ نظر آئے تو فوراً HCF کے ذریعے سے حل کیا کریں

11. Find the greatest number that can divide exactly 30, 45, and 60?

- a) 10
- b) 15
- c) 30
- d) 40

12. Find the maximum capacity of the pot that can measure milk of 24 liters, 36 liters, and 48 liters exactly?

- a) 12
- b) 14
- c) 16
- d) 18

13. Find the LCM of 15, 25 and 45?

- a) 225
- b) 300
- c) 325
- d) 350

14. Find the capacity of smallest gallon that can be filled completely by the gallons measuring 2, 3 and 4 liters.

- a) 8
- b) 12
- c) 16
- d) 20

Solution: (Minimum, Least, Smallest)

15. Find the least number of toffees which can be exactly divided among 5, 10 and 15 children?

- a) 10
- b) 20
- c) 30
- d) 40

16. Find the least number, which is exactly divisible by 9, 12 and 18.

- a) 30
- b) 36
- c) 42
- d) 48

Series
Part No. 1

Fractions

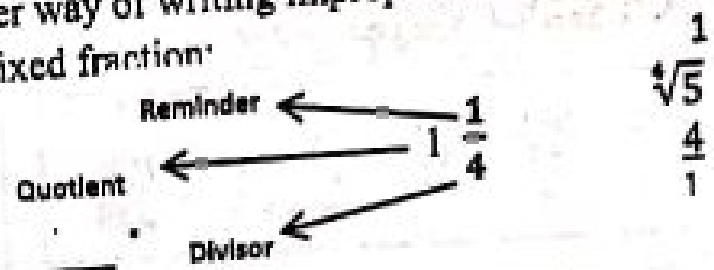
Numbers in the form of $\frac{a}{b}$ is called fraction (Common fraction). Or we can say $\frac{\text{Part}}{\text{Whole}}$
 The top part (a) of the fraction is called **Nominator**.
 The bottom part (b) of the fraction is called **Denominator**.

Proper fraction: All those fractions which have the nominator are less than denominator. For Example: $\frac{1}{4}, \frac{2}{3}, \frac{1}{2}$

Improper fraction: Improper fractions are the fraction where the nominator is bigger than denominator. For Example $\frac{10}{9}, \frac{12}{5}, \frac{20}{12}$

Mixed fraction: Mixed fraction is another way of writing improper fraction

How to convert improper fraction into mixed fraction?
 For example: $\frac{5}{4} = 1 \frac{1}{4}$

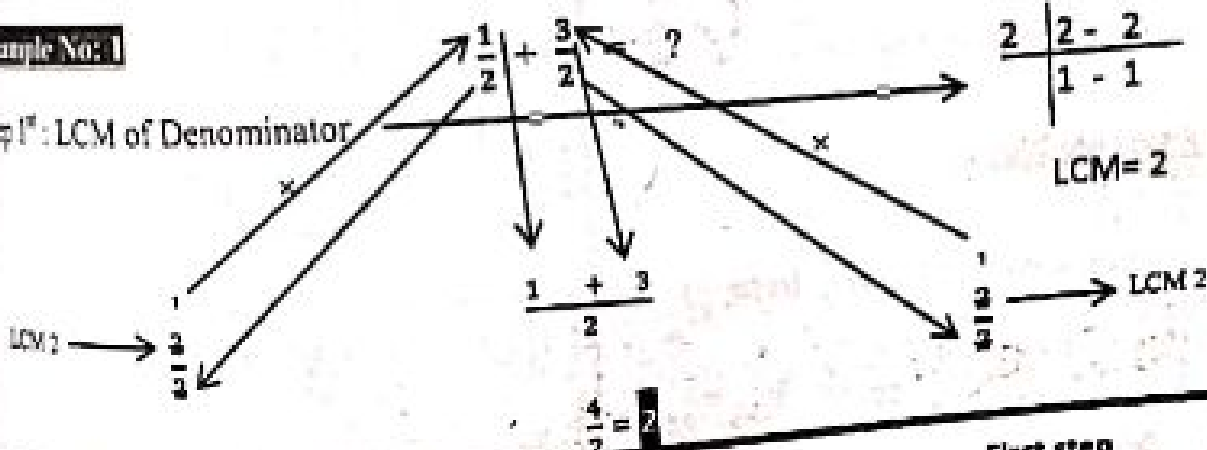


Addition and Subtraction of Fraction

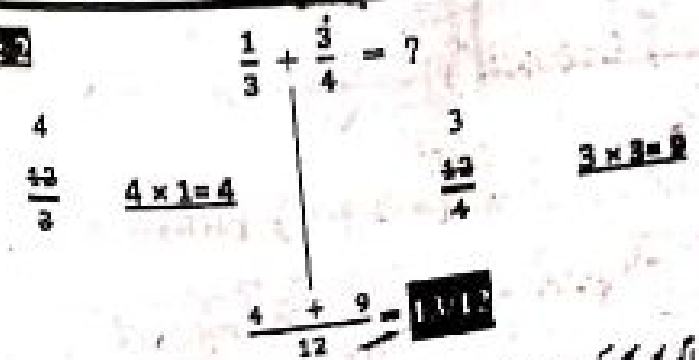
نوٹ: Addition & Subtraction of Fraction معلوم کرنے کے لئے یہ بات یاد رکھیں کہ سب سے پہلے آپ کو LCM of Denominator ہے۔

Example No: 1

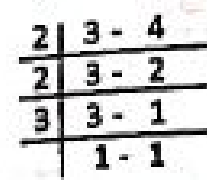
Step 1: LCM of Denominator



Example No: 2



First step



LCM = 2 x 2 x 3 = 12

نوٹ: ان مسائل میں امید ہے۔ یہ سوالات جو آگے ہو گئے۔ اگر آپ کو کئی بھی مسئلہ آ رہا ہے۔ تو مجھے پتہ ہے اس کے حل میں مدد دے دوں گا۔ اے وی کی مدد سے۔
 ان مسائل پر سہل نہیں ہو گا۔

Subtraction:

Example No: 1

$$\frac{1}{2} - \frac{3}{8} = ?$$

$$\frac{4}{8} - \frac{3}{8} = \frac{1}{8}$$

$\frac{1}{2} \xrightarrow{4 \times 1 = 4} \frac{4}{8}$
 $\frac{3}{8} \xrightarrow{1 \times 3 = 3} \frac{3}{8}$

Subtraction of Fraction
 First step
 $\frac{2}{2} - \frac{8}{8}$
 $\frac{2}{2} - \frac{4}{4}$
 $\frac{2}{2} - \frac{2}{2}$
 $1 - 1$
 LCM = $2 \times 2 \times 1 = 4$

Multiplication:

Multiplication of Fraction:

Example No: 1

$$\frac{17}{5} \times \frac{40}{7} = \frac{17}{5} \times \frac{40}{7} = \frac{680}{35}$$

Example No: 2

$$\frac{2}{7} \times 4 = \frac{2}{7} \times \frac{4}{1} = \frac{8}{7}$$

Division of Fraction:

نوٹ: Fractions کی تقسیم کرتے وقت یاد رکھیں۔ کہ تقسیم کی علامت (+) کی جگہ ضرب کی علامت (x) لگا کر اس کے بعد اولے ہندسے کو الٹا کر کے Multiplication of Fraction کے مطابق حل کریں۔

Example No: 1

$$\frac{19}{8} \div \frac{4}{7}$$

(1st step + change in x and $\frac{4}{7}$ in to $\frac{7}{4}$)

$$\frac{19}{8} \times \frac{7}{4} = \frac{19 \times 7}{8 \times 4} = \frac{133}{32}$$

Example No: 3

Prove that

$$\left[\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{3} \right] \times \frac{1}{5} = \left[\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{5} \right] + \left[\frac{1}{3} \times \frac{1}{5} \right]$$

$$\left[\frac{3}{6} + \frac{2}{6} \right] \times \frac{1}{5} = \left[\frac{3}{6} \times \frac{1}{5} \right] + \left[\frac{2}{6} \times \frac{1}{5} \right]$$

$$\frac{5}{6} \times \frac{1}{5} = \frac{1}{10} + \frac{1}{15}$$

$$\frac{5}{30} = \frac{3}{30} + \frac{2}{30}$$

$$\frac{1}{6} = \frac{1}{6} \quad (LHS = RHS)$$

نوٹ: Division and Multiplication of fraction میں BODMAS Rule کے سوالات بھی آئیں گے۔ جس کو آپ نے بلکل اسی طریقے سے

سکھائے گا۔ اس قسم کے سوالات آپ کو Exercise میں مل جائیں گے۔

- (1) ----- ()
- (2) ----- ()
- (3) ----- ()

Exercise

Whenever we perform a normal division of a proper fraction, the answer will always be.....

- a) Less than 1
- b) More than 1
- c) Equal 1
- d) All of these

Solution: For example $\frac{1}{2} = 0.5$ or $\frac{1}{4} = 0.25$

Whenever we perform a normal division of an improper fraction, the answer will always be.....

- a) Less than 1
- b) More than 1
- c) Equal 1
- d) None of these

Solution: For example $\frac{5}{4} = 1.25$ or $\frac{3}{2} = 1.5$

If we add $\frac{1}{2}$ with 3, we get.....

- a) $1\frac{1}{2}$
- b) $2\frac{1}{2}$
- c) $3\frac{1}{2}$
- d) $1\frac{1}{2}$

Solution: $\frac{1}{2} + 3 = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{3}{1}$ (1st step LCM=2)
 $\frac{1+6}{2} = \frac{7}{2} = 3\frac{1}{2}$

Subtracting $\frac{1}{2}$ from 3 gives.....

- a) $1\frac{1}{2}$
- b) $2\frac{1}{2}$
- c) $3\frac{1}{2}$
- d) $1\frac{1}{2}$

Solution: $3 - \frac{1}{2} = \frac{3}{1} - \frac{1}{2}$ (1st step LCM=2)
 $\frac{6-1}{2} = \frac{5}{2} = 2\frac{1}{2}$

Dividing $\frac{3}{2}$ by $\frac{1}{2}$ gives.....

- a) 2

- b) 4
- c) 6
- d) 3

Solution: $\frac{3}{2} \div \frac{1}{2}$ (1st step)
 (+ Change into \times and $\frac{1}{2}$ change into $\frac{2}{1}$)
 $\frac{3}{2} \times \frac{2}{1} = \frac{6}{2} = 3$

A shopkeeper has $5\frac{3}{4}$ liters oil, he brought a gallon of $7\frac{5}{8}$ liters more, how much total oil does he have?

- a) $12\frac{3}{8}$
- b) $13\frac{3}{8}$
- c) $14\frac{3}{8}$
- d) $15\frac{3}{8}$

Solution: $5\frac{3}{4} + 7\frac{5}{8} = \frac{23}{4} + \frac{61}{8}$ (LCM=8)
 $\frac{46+61}{8} = \frac{107}{8} = 13\frac{3}{8}$

Write $\frac{31}{8}$ as a mixed number?

- a) 4
- b) $4\frac{7}{8}$
- c) $3\frac{1}{8}$
- d) $3\frac{7}{8}$

A farmer bought $\frac{9}{10}$ kg of wheat. He sowed $\frac{5}{8}$ kg of this. How much wheat was left?

- a) $\frac{11}{40}$
- b) $\frac{12}{40}$
- c) $\frac{11}{44}$
- d) $\frac{12}{44}$

Solution: $\frac{9}{10} - \frac{5}{8}$ (LCM=40) $\frac{36-25}{40} = \frac{11}{40}$

Shahid placed $5\frac{1}{4}$ tiles together to form the width of a path in his garden. Each

tile is $9\frac{1}{3}$ inches wide. What is the width of the path?

- a) 45
- b) 49
- c) 52
- d) 62

Solution: No of tiles $5\frac{1}{4}$, width of one tile $9\frac{1}{3}$
 $9\frac{1}{3} \times 5\frac{1}{4} = \frac{28}{3} \times \frac{21}{4} = \frac{588}{12} = 49$

The height of the pole is 6m, find the height $\frac{2}{3}$ of the pole?

- a) 8
- b) 6
- c) 4
- d) 2

Solution: $6 \times \frac{2}{3} = \frac{6}{1} \times \frac{2}{3} = \frac{12}{3} = 4$

$20 + \frac{5}{2} \times \frac{9}{4} + (1\frac{2}{3} + \frac{1}{5})$

- a) $30\frac{21}{24}$
- b) $33\frac{23}{24}$
- c) $35\frac{25}{24}$
- d) $39\frac{27}{24}$

Solution: Solve according to BODMAS rule step by step.

A pile of books in the library is $14\frac{2}{5}$ cm high. If each book is $1\frac{1}{5}$ cm thick, how many books are there in the pile?

- a) 12
- b) 14
- c) 16
- d) 18

Solution: Total height of pile = $14\frac{2}{5}$
 So $1\frac{1}{5} \times X = 14\frac{2}{5}$
 $\frac{6x}{5} \times \frac{72}{5}$
 $30x = 360$ $X = \frac{360}{30} = 12$

$$\left[4\frac{1}{2} + \left(5\frac{1}{3} + \frac{2}{3} \right) \right] - 1\frac{1}{2}$$

- a) 17.
- b) 15
- c) 13
- d) 11

Solution: Solve according to BODMAS rule step by step.

What is the product of these fractions in lowest terms? $\frac{5}{10} \times \frac{4}{5}$

- a) $\frac{20}{50}$
- b) $\frac{10}{25}$
- c) $\frac{2}{5}$
- d) $\frac{9}{15}$

20 % is written as a fraction?

- a) $\frac{2}{100}$
- b) $\frac{1}{2}$
- c) $\frac{1}{5}$
- d) $\frac{1}{20}$

Solution: $\frac{20}{100} = \frac{1}{5}$

Which one is the correct answer?

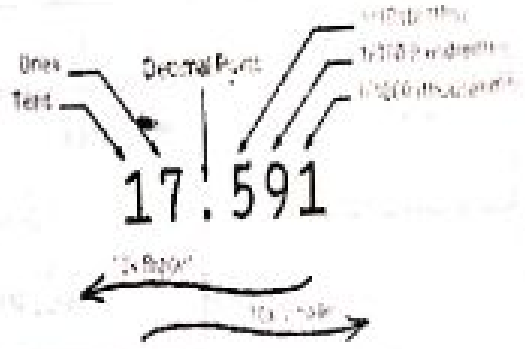
- a) $7\frac{1}{2} + 1\frac{1}{3} \times 3\frac{4}{5}$
 $\frac{239}{30}$
- b) $\frac{1007}{30}$
- c) $\frac{1072}{30}$
- d) $\frac{269}{30}$

If the nominator of a fraction is smaller than its denominator, then the fraction is called a.....

- a) Proper fraction
- b) Improper fraction
- c) Mixed fraction
- d) None of these

Decimals and Percentages

- A **decimal number** can be defined as a number whose whole number part and the fractional part is separated by decimal point. Like 3.8, 7.25, 20.17
- The dot in a decimal number is called a **decimal point**.
- On the **left** of the decimal point is **whole number** (such as 3, 7, 20).
- On the **right** of the decimal point is **fractional part** of the number. (such as .8, .25).
- We first read the whole number part and then the fractional part.
- The first digit on the right means $\frac{1}{10}$, as we move further right, every place gets **10 times smaller**.



How we read Decimal numbers in words:

- For example:
 - Three and eight hundred forty-five thousandth (3.845).
 - Sixty-four and one hundred seventy-four thousandth (64.174).

Like and Unlike decimals:

- Like decimals:** Decimals having the same number of digits on the right of decimals points are known as like decimals. (5.45, 17.04, 272.89 etc.)
- Unlike decimals:** Decimals not having the same number of digits on the right of the decimal point are known as unlike decimals. (7.3, 23.16, 31.054 etc.)
- The number 7.3 has 1 decimal place.
- The number 23.16 has 2 decimal places.
- The number 31.054 has 3 decimal places.

Addition and subtraction of Decimals:

- 1st step: write down the one decimal number under the other number and lineup the decimal points.

	12.234
For example	+ 4.7
- 2nd step: convert the given decimals in to like decimals.

	12.234
	+ 4.700
- 3rd step: Add or subtract the numbers from right.

	12.234
	+ 4.700

Example No: 1 $0.7834 + 15.92 = ?$

1st step:
$$\begin{array}{r} 0.7834 \\ + 15.92 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

2nd step:
$$\begin{array}{r} 0.7834 \\ + 15.9200 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

3rd step:
$$\begin{array}{r} 0.7834 \\ + 15.9200 \\ \hline 16.7034 \end{array}$$

Example No: 1 Subtract 14.72 from 47.432

1st step:
$$\begin{array}{r} 47.432 \\ - 14.720 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

2nd step:
$$\begin{array}{r} 47.432 \\ - 14.720 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

3rd step:
$$\begin{array}{r} 47.432 \\ - 14.720 \\ \hline 32.712 \end{array}$$

Multiplication of decimals by a decimal number:

- 1st step: Multiply the decimal number as usual without the decimal point.
- 2nd step: Multiply the decimal numbers as usual without the decimals the decimals point.
- 3rd step: Count the number of decimal places in the multiplicand and the multiplier.
- 4th step: To mark the decimals point in the product obtained from the right.

Example No: 1 73.47 by 0.63

<p>1st step: 7347 63</p>	<p>2nd step: 7347 63 22041 440820 462861</p>	<p>3rd step: Decimals places 2 + 2 = 4</p>	<p>4th step: Mark the decimals in answer 46.2861</p>
---	---	---	---

Multiplying Decimal by whole number:

- 1st step: Multiplying the decimals without the decimals point by the whole number.
- 2nd step: Remember to mark the decimal point in product from right to left according to the number of decimal places in the given decimal number.

Example No: 1 Find the product 5.36×8

- 1st step: $536 \times 8 = 4288$
- Since 5.36 have two decimal places. So 42.88

Dividing Decimal by a whole number:

- 1st step: Devide the decimal number (dividend) by considering it as a whole number by the given whole number.
- 2nd step: Mark the decimal point in the quotient.

Example No: 1 Devide 0.2080 by 65.

- 1st step: Devide the decimal number without decimal point.
 - 2nd step: Since 0.2080 has 4 decimal place. Therefore, $0.2080 \div 65$ will also have 4 decimal places.
- = 0.0032

32
65 | 2080
- 195

130
- 130

0

Deviding Decimal by a Decimal number:

Example No: 1 Solve $0.128 \div 0.08$

نوٹ: اس طرح کے سوالات میں جس نمبر سے ہم تقسیم کرتے ہیں۔ یعنی Divison جو کہ 0.08 ہے۔ اس کی اعشاریہ ختم کرنے کے لئے 100 ہے دائیں طرف لگا دوں گے اور اسی طرح جس نمبر کو تقسیم کر رہے ہیں۔ یعنی 0.128 اسی میں بھی اعشاریہ 100 ہے دائیں طرف لگا دوں گے۔ جیسا کہ 12.8

16
$\sqrt{12.8}$
8

48

48

0

Problem Series

Converting decimals into fraction:

Example: $\frac{30.420}{1000}$

نوٹ: اس طرح کے سوالات میں سب سے پہلے اعشاریہ کو ختم کر کے نیچے آگے لیں۔ اور ساتھ میں اعشاریہ کے دائیں طرف ہفتہ Digits ہو۔ اسے 1 کے ساتھ 1000 جاگیں۔ جیسا کہ

Percentage

The symbol % is used for percentage. Equal to $\frac{1}{100}$. Example $85\% = \frac{85}{100}$

Exercise

- > The place value of 4 in 265.342 is.....
 - a) Unit
 - b) Tenth
 - c) Hundredth
 - d) Thousandth
- > The multiplication of a decimal by 10, displaces the decimal point from its original position;
 - a) One place left
 - b) One place right
 - c) Two places left
 - d) Two places
- > The division of a decimal by 100, displaces the decimal point from its original position;
 - a) One place left
 - b) One place right
 - c) Two place left
 - d) Two place right
- > 2.36 when added to 23.6, it gives;
 - a) 23.36
 - b) 23.63
 - c) 25.96
 - d) 24.96
- > The answer of 0.36×0.245 has decimal places;
 - a) Two
 - b) Three
 - c) Four
 - d) Five
- > The quotient of $2.5 \div 5$ is
 - a) 12.25
 - b) 125
 - c) 0.5
 - d) 75

- > 50 % Of 140 is.....
 - a) 120
 - b) 100
 - c) 80
 - d) 70

Solution: $\frac{50}{100} \times 140 = \frac{1}{2} \times 140 = \frac{140}{2} = 70$

- > Find the cost of 15.8 kg of rice, if the cost of 1 kg of rice is RS.32.
 - a) 505.6
 - b) 512.5
 - c) 518.3
 - d) 503.7

Solution: 1kg rice=32, Quantity of rice= 15.8
 $32 \times 15.8 = 505.6$

- > What is the number of decimal places of 17.009 and 5.78?
 - a) 3 and 1
 - b) 2 and 2
 - c) 3 and 2
 - d) 1 and 3

Solution: $17.009 = 3$ and $5.78 = 2$

- > Which one among the following is like decimal?
 - a) 34.5, 310.10
 - b) 3.17, 10.25
 - c) 110.220, 5.4620
 - d) None of these

Solution: 3.17 decimal place number = 2
 10.25 decimal place number = 2
 Both are same. So b option is like decimals.

- Like decimal of 14.653 is.....
- a) 14.3
 - b) 30.65
 - c) 175.332
 - d) 3.6530

Solution: 14.653 decimal place number = 3
 Option "c" decimal place number = 2
 Both are same. So "c" option is like decimals.

- $40.3 + 14.653 = ?$
- a) 54.953
 - b) 54.656
 - c) 54.683
 - d) 54.720

Solution: 1st make 40.3 like decimal = 40.300
 $40.300 + 14.653 = 54.953$

- $33.7 - 29.8564 = ?$
- a) 4.5243
 - b) 3.8436
 - c) 3.4753
 - d) 7.2485

Solution: First make both like decimal, then 29.8564 subtract from 33.7000

- Identify unlike decimal pairs?
- a) 4.23, 4.573
 - b) 29.34, 67.15
 - c) 213.390 57.152
 - d) 20.5, 210.5

Solution: b, c, d all has same decimal place number with each pair, but "a" have not same decimal place number.

- Multiply 42.73 by 100 = ?
- a) 42.7300
 - b) 4273
 - c) 42730
 - d) 427300

Solution: $4273 \times 100 = 427300$
 Mark decimal point after two digit
 4273.00

- Multiply 57.2 by 10 = ?
- a) 572
 - b) 5720
 - c) 5.72
 - d) 57.20

Solution: $572 \times 10 = 5720$
 Put decimal point after one digit from right.
 572.0

- Divide 27.42 by 100 = ?
- a) 2742
 - b) .2742
 - c) 27.4200
 - d) 274200

Solution: $\frac{2742}{100} \div 100 = \frac{2742}{100} \times \frac{1}{100} = \frac{2742}{10000}$
 .2742

- Divide 27.42 by 1000 = ?
- a) 27.42000
 - b) 274.2000
 - c) 0.02742
 - d) .27420

Solution: $\frac{2742}{100} \div 1000 = \frac{2742}{100} \times \frac{1}{1000}$
 $\frac{2742}{100000} = .02742$

- $4.58 \times 735 = ?$
- a) 33663.02
 - b) 33.6630
 - c) 3366.55
 - d) 3366.30

Solution: 4.58 (Two decimal places)
 $458 \times 735 = 336630$
 Put decimal point after two digit from right
 3366.30

- Divide 56.8 by 4 = ?
- a) 13.20
 - b) 14.2
 - c) 13.879
 - d) 14.999

Solution: 1st $568 \div 4$ (without decimal point)
 = 142 (Put decimal point after one digit from right)

Divide $153.14 \div 26 = ?$

- a) 5.89
 - b) 6.42
 - c) 9.31
 - d) 4.89
- $1.5 \times 2.3 = ?$
- a) 3.45
 - b) 2.15
 - c) 30.3
 - d) 2.25

Solution: $15 \times 23 = 345$
 1.5 decimal place no=1, 2.3 decimal place no=1 so $1+1=2$ (put after two digit from right) = 3.45

- $12.74 + 1.52$, find the answer up to four decimal places?
- a) 8.2436
 - b) 8.3815
 - c) 7.4300
 - d) 6.4210

Solution: solve according to division decimal number by decimal number.

- $2.8 \div 0.7 = ?$
- a) 14.8
 - b) 0.56
 - c) 6
 - d) 4

Solution: solve according to division decimal number by decimal number.

- $0.28 = ?$
- a) $\frac{28}{10}$
 - b) $\frac{7}{25}$
 - c) $\frac{28}{100}$
 - d) $\frac{14}{25}$

Solution: $\frac{28}{100} = \frac{14}{50} = \frac{7}{25}$

- Solve $1.2 + 1.6 + 4 \times 3 - 2$
- a) 4
 - b) 6

- c) 0.4
- d) 0.6

Solution: solve according to BODMAS rule.

- $14 \div 0.2 + (3.1 - 2.56) \times 2$
- a) 71.08
 - b) 30.75
 - c) 10.25
 - d) 3.2

Solution: solve according to BODMAS rule.

- 3.7 is rounded to.....whole number.
- a) 4
 - b) 3.5
 - c) 3
 - d) None of these
- 4.234 rounded to.....nearest hundredths.
- a) 4.5
 - b) 4.34
 - c) 4.23
- 0.002 is equal to.....
- a) $\frac{2}{10}$
 - b) $\frac{2}{100}$
 - c) $\frac{2}{1000}$
 - d) $\frac{2}{10000}$
- If 15 boxes are shaded whereas 85 are blank. What is the percentage of shaded boxes?
- a) 85%
 - b) 15%
 - c) 100%
 - d) 65%
- $\frac{3}{8}$ is equal to.....
- a) 375
 - b) 2.375
 - c) .225
 - d) .435
- 0.03 is equal in percentage.....
- a) 30%
 - b) 300%
 - c) 3%

Exercise

> 1 metre is equal to.....

- a) 10 cm
- b) 100 cm
- c) 1000 cm
- d) 10000 cm

Solution: 1 meter = 100 centimeter

> 1 km is equal to.....

- a) 10
- b) 100 m
- c) 1000 m
- d) 10000 m

Solution: 1 kilometer = 1000 meter

> 68 km is equal to.....

- a) 68 m
- b) 6800 m
- c) 68000 m
- d) 680000 m

Solution: $68 \times 1000 = 68000 \text{ m}$

> 68000 meters is equal to.....

- a) 680 km
- b) 6800 cm
- c) 680000 cm
- d) 6800000 cm

Solution: $68000 \times 100 = 68000000 \text{ cm}$

> 63562 meters =kilometer

- a) 63.562
- b) 63.9
- c) 6.2146
- d) 6.5

Solution: $\frac{63562}{1000} = 63.562$

> 4km, 102 meters =centimeters

- a) 4102
- b) 4120
- c) 410200
- d) 4102000

Solution: $4\text{km} = 4000$

$4000 \text{ m} + 102 \text{ m} = 4102 \text{ m}$ (1m=100cm)
 $4102 \times 100 = 410200\text{cm}$

> 23540 centimeters =meters

- a) 235
- b) 2350
- c) 235.400
- d) 235.40

Solution: $1\text{cm} = \frac{1}{100} \text{ meters}$

$\frac{23540}{100} = 235.40\text{m}$

> 1cm =mm

- a) 10
- b) 100
- c) 1000
- d) 10000

Solution: 1cm = 10 mm

> 31cm, 12mm =mm

- a) 31012
- b) 3100
- c) 322
- d) 31

Solution: $31 \times 10\text{mm} = 310 \text{ mm} + 12 = 322$

> 632 mm =cm

- a) 63.2
- b) 63.200
- c) 6300
- d) 630

Solution: $1\text{cm} = 10\text{mm}$

$632 \text{ mm} = \frac{632}{10} \text{ cm} = 63.2\text{cm}$

> Add 50 kilometers 880 meters to 70 kilometer 750 meters is equal to.....

- a) 120km, 1630 m
- b) 121km, 630 m
- c) 120km, 1530 m

Subtract 3km 6m from 7km 3m.

- a) 3km, 997 m
- b) 3km, 7m
- c) 3km, 97m
- d) 4km, 3m

Solution:

$$\begin{array}{r} 6 \qquad 1003 \\ 7 \text{ (m)} \text{-----} 3 \text{ (cm)} \\ - 3 \text{-----} 6 \\ \hline 3 \text{-----} 997 \end{array}$$

Asma bought 2m, 50cm long white cloth and 5m, 75cm green cloth to make flags. How much is the total length of the cloth?

- a) 7m, 125cm
- b) 8m, 25 cm
- c) 7m, 25cm
- d) 8m, 125cm

Solution:

$$\begin{array}{r} 2 \text{ (m)} \text{-----} 50 \text{ (cm)} \\ + 5 \text{-----} 75 \\ \hline 8 \text{-----} 25 \end{array}$$

1 second = ?

- a) 60 minutes
- b) $\frac{1}{60}$ seconds
- c) $\frac{1}{60}$ hours
- d) $\frac{1}{60}$ minutes

How many seconds are there in 30 minutes?

- a) 1200
- b) 1500
- c) 1800
- d) 2100

Solution: 1 minutes = 60 seconds
30minutes = $30 \times 60 = 1800$

660 minutes = hours

- a) 11
- b) 12
- c) 13
- d) 14

Solution: $\frac{660}{60} = 11$ hours

How many months are there in 340 days?

- a) 11 months, 10 days
- b) 12 months, 10 days
- c) 13 months, 10 days
- d) 14 months, 10 days

Solution: $\frac{340}{30} = 11$
 $\sqrt[3]{340}$
10 11 months
40 10 days
30
10

$^{\circ}\text{C} = \dots\dots\dots$

- a) $\frac{5}{9} (^{\circ}\text{F} - 32)$
- b) $\frac{5}{9} (^{\circ}\text{F} + 32)$
- c) $\frac{9}{5} ^{\circ}\text{C} + 32$
- d) $\frac{9}{5} ^{\circ}\text{C} - 32$

$^{\circ}\text{F} = \dots\dots\dots$

- a) $\frac{9}{5} ^{\circ}\text{C} - 32$
- b) $\frac{9}{5} ^{\circ}\text{C} + 32$
- c) $\frac{5}{9} (^{\circ}\text{F} + 32)$
- d) $\frac{5}{9} (^{\circ}\text{F} - 32)$

40 $^{\circ}\text{C}$ is equal in Fahrenheit?

- a) 101 $^{\circ}\text{F}$
- b) 102 $^{\circ}\text{F}$
- c) 103 $^{\circ}\text{F}$
- d) 104 $^{\circ}\text{F}$

Solution: Put the value of $^{\circ}\text{C}$ in the given formula $\frac{9}{5} ^{\circ}\text{C} + 32 = \frac{9}{5} (40) + 32 = 104^{\circ}\text{F}$

The temperature measured in Fahrenheit scale is 95 $^{\circ}\text{F}$, what will be the temperature in Celsius scale?

- a) 35 $^{\circ}\text{C}$
- b) 36 $^{\circ}\text{C}$
- c) 37 $^{\circ}\text{C}$
- d) 38 $^{\circ}\text{C}$

Solution: Put the value of $^{\circ}\text{F}$ in the given formula $\frac{5}{9} (^{\circ}\text{F} - 32) = \frac{5}{9} (95 - 32) = 35^{\circ}\text{C}$

- The temperatures of a summer week days are 37°C , 42°C , 40°C , 36°C , 35°C and 36°C respectively. What is the average temperature of the week?
- 37.67°C
 - 76°C
 - 42.45°C
 - 45°C

Solution: $\frac{37+42+40+36+35+36}{6} = \frac{226}{6}$
 $= 37.666666 = 37.67$

- Meter is thousandths part of a.....
- Milimeter
 - Kilometer
 - Decimeter
 - Centimeter

Solution: $1000\text{m} = 1\text{kilometer}$

- How many minutes are there in 3 hour 30 minutes?
- 200
 - 210
 - 180
 - 190

Solution: $3\text{hour} = 3 \times 60 = 180 + 30 = 210$

- A second is a unit of time which is $\frac{1}{60}$ th of a
- Hour
 - Minute
 - Second
 - None of these

Solution: $1\text{ minutes} = 60\text{ seconds}$

- There are months in two years.
- 12
 - 104
 - 24
 - 730

Solution: $1\text{ year} = 12\text{ months}$
 $2\text{ year} = 12 \times 2 = 24$

- The human body temperature in $^{\circ}\text{C}$ is.
- 35°C

- 37°C
- 39°C
- 49°C

- The basic unit of distance is.....
- Milimeter
 - Centimeter
 - Meter
 - Kilometer

- 1 kg (kilogram) =grams
- 700
 - 800
 - 900
 - 1000

- A school start at 8:00 a.m and ends at 3:0 p.m. there are eight seasons each day, with a break of half hour. What the time of each season?
- 52 minutes, 20 seconds
 - 49 minutes, 25 seconds
 - 35 minutes, 10 seconds
 - 30 minutes, 45 seconds

Solution: $8:00\text{-----}3:00 \rightarrow 7\text{hours}$
 $7\text{ hours} = 420\text{ minutes}$
 (Subtract 30 mints break) $= 420 - 30 = 390$
 Total season $8 = 390/8 = 48.75$

- The temprature on Sunday morning is 26°C at afternoon is 32°C and at evening it is 23°C . what is the average temprature of the day?
- 26°C
 - 27°C
 - 32°C
 - 29°C

Solution: $\frac{26+32+23}{3} = \frac{81}{3} = 27$

- $-40^{\circ}\text{F} = \dots\dots\dots^{\circ}\text{C}$
- -40°
 - -30°
 - -35°

Solution: $\frac{5}{9} (^{\circ}\text{F} - 32) = \frac{5}{9} (-40 - 32) = \frac{5}{9} (-72)$
 $\frac{-360}{9} = -40$

Unit No: 6

The price of a pen is Rs.20, find the price of 15 pen?

- a) 300
- b) 30
- c) 230
- d) 75

Solution: price of one pen = 20
Price of 15 pen = $20 \times 15 = 300$

Find the price of 25 chairs if the price of one chair is Rs.250?

- a) 6150
- b) 6250
- c) 20
- d) 10

Solution: Price of one chair = 250
Price of 25 chair = $250 \times 25 = 6250$

A gardner plucked 675 flowers. How many bunches, of 15 flowers each, can be made from these flower?

- a) 10,125
- b) 680
- c) 45
- d) 15

Solution: No of flowers = 675
Flower in one bunch = $15 = \frac{675}{15} = 45$

The weight of 25 bags of sugar is 650 kg. find the weight of 50 bags of sugar?

- a) 700
- b) 900
- c) 1100
- d) 1300

Solution: 25 bags weight = 650
One bag weight = $\frac{650}{25} = 26$
50 bags weight = $50 \times 26 = 1300$

The cost of one dozen of eggs is Rs.65 Find the cost of 5 dozens of eggs?

- a) 325
- b) 330
- c) 345

Unitary Method

Solution: One dozen eggs Rs. = 65
5 dozen egg Rs = $65 \times 5 = 325$

➤ Ahmad earns Rs. 400 per day, find his weekly income?

- a) 2400
- b) 2600
- c) 2700
- d) 2800

Solution: One day earning = 400
Weekly (7 day) income = $400 \times 7 = 2800$

➤ If the cost of one dozen pencils is Rs. 90, find the cost of one pencil?

- a) 8
- b) 7.5
- c) 10
- d) 9.5

Solution: One dozen (12) pencils Rs = 90
One pencil cost = $\frac{90}{12} = 7.5$

➤ If a dozen of bananas cost Rs. 72, find the cost of 7 bananas?

- a) 42
- b) 56
- c) 79
- d) 82

Solution: One dozen (12) bananas cost 72
One banana cost = $72/12 = 6$
7 banana cost = $6 \times 7 = 42$

➤ The annual rent of a house is Rs. 114,000, find the rent of 33 months?

- a) 212,000
- b) 313,500
- c) 414,500
- d) 515,500

Solution: Annual (12) rent 114,000
One month rent = $114,000/12 = 9,500$
33 months' rent = $33 \times 9,500 = 313,500$

Ratio:

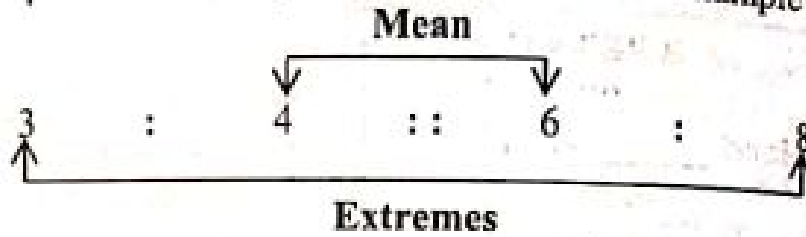
When we compare two things or find a quantitative relation between two quantities

تقسیم کئے۔ کہ علی کے پاس تین (3) بیٹل ہے۔ جبکہ عمران کے پاس دو (2) بیٹل ہے۔ تو اس کو ہم $\frac{3}{2}$ یا 3:2 جیسا کہ $\frac{3}{2}$ یا 3:2

Ratio deals with 2 or more quantities.

Fraction deals with 1 quantity and parts of that quantity.

Proportion: The proportion is the equality of two ratios. For example $3 : 4 = 6 : 8$



$3 : 4 :: 6 : 8$

$24 = 24$ (Product of extremes = products of means)

Kinds of proportion:

1) **Direct proportion:** Direct proportion is that when one quantity increase, other one quantity also increase.

Or

When one quantity decreases, other one quantity also decreases.

2) **Inverse proportion:** Inverse proportion is that when one quantity increases and other one quantity decreases.

Or

When one quantity decreases and other one quantity increases.

Example no: 1 15 labours completed some work in 16 days, in how many days 20 labours will complete the same work?

Solution:

<u>Labour</u>	<u>days</u>
15	16
20	x

Direct proportion ہے۔ اگر سوال Direct proportion ہے۔ تو جس سائڈ پر ہم ہو گا اس سائڈ پر تیر کا نشان اوپر کی جانب ہونا چاہئے۔ اگر سوال Inverse proportion ہے۔ اور اگر Inverse proportion ہے۔ تو تیر کا نشان x کے مخالف ہو گا۔ اب اس سوال کو سمجھنے کی کوشش

15 دن میں 15 کام کرتے ہیں۔ 20 مزدور یہ کام کتنے دنوں میں ختم کریں گے؟ جو تقریباً کم دن میں ختم کریں گے۔ تو دن کم گئے۔ اس لیے یہ سوال Inverse proportion کا ہے۔ تو دوسرا تیر مخالف کی سمت میں لکھیں گے۔ جیسا کہ

<u>Labour</u>	<u>days</u>
15 ↓	16 ↑
20 ↓	x ↑

$x : 16 :: 15 : 20$ (Extreme and means multiply with each other)

$20x = 16 \times 15$
 $x = \frac{16 \times 15}{20} = \frac{240}{20} = 12$ (x=12 days)

Exercise

The length of one rod is 5m, the length of 5 such rods will be.....

- a) 5m
- b) 10m
- c) 15m
- d) 25m

Solution: Length of one rod = 5m
Length of 5 such rods = $5 \times 5 = 25$

Price of 10 books is 550 rupees, the price of such 15 books is.....

- a) Rs. 655
- b) Rs. 725
- c) Rs. 825
- d) Rs. 925

Solution: Price of 1 books = $550/10 = 55$
Price of 15 books is = $55 \times 15 = 825$

The ratio of boys to the girls in the class is 3:4. If there 27 boys, then the girl will be.....

- a) 12
- b) 36
- c) 40
- d) 45

Solution: $3 : 4 :: 27 : X$ ($3x = 4 \times 27$)
 $X = \frac{4 \times 27}{3} = \frac{108}{3} = 36$

The fourth proportion of 2, 3 and 4 is...

- a) 2
- b) 6
- c) 8
- d) 12

Solution: $2 : 3 :: 4 : X$ ($2x = 3 \times 4$)
 $\frac{2x}{2} = 6$

Lowest form of 24 : 8 is.....

- a) 3 : 1
- b) 12 : 4
- c) 6 : 2
- d) All of these

Solution: $24 : 8 = \frac{24}{8} : \frac{8}{8} = 3 : 1$

The value of x is.....
(2 : 7 :: 6 : x)
a) 12
b) 42
c) 21
d) 14

Solution: $2 : 7 :: 6 : x = (2x = 42)$
 $x = 21$

The weight of Aslam is 40 kg whereas the weight of his father is 60 kg. find the ratio of Aslam's weight to his father's weight?
a) 2 : 3
b) 3 : 4
c) 4 : 5
d) 5 : 6

Solution: $40 : 60 = \frac{40}{20} : \frac{60}{20} = 2 : 3$

A car uses 20 liters of petrol to cover a distance of 150 km, how many liters are required for 320 km distance to covered?
a) 9.37
b) 42.67
c) 32.56
d) 53.24

Solution: Direct proportion question

	km		liters
	150	↑	20
	320	↑	x

$X : 20 :: 320 : 150$

$150 X = 20 \times 320$
 $X = \frac{20 \times 320}{150} = \frac{6400}{150} = \frac{128}{3} = 42.6666$

6 days and 2 weeks in a : b form.....
a) 6 : 2
b) 14 : 2
c) 14 : 6
d) 3 : 7

Solution: $6 : 14 = \frac{6}{2} : \frac{14}{2} = 3 : 7$

Average: An average is a single number taken as representative of a list of numbers. "Average" refers to the arithmetic mean, the sum of the numbers divided by how many numbers are being averaged.

➤ Arithmetic Means = Average = $\frac{\text{Sum of numbers of quantities}}{\text{Total number of quantities}}$

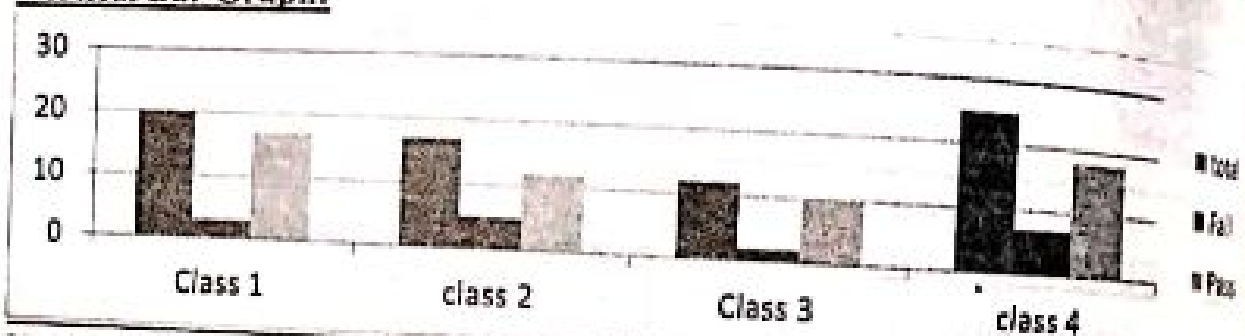
Example No: 1 Find average of 64, 75, 81, 85, 90?

Average = $\frac{64+75+81+85+90}{5}$

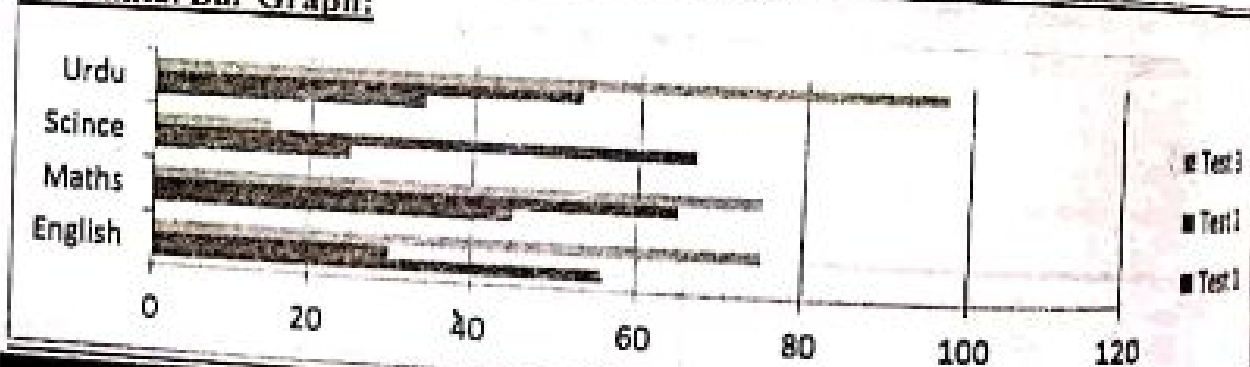
Average = $\frac{395}{5} = 79$

Block Graph or Column Graph: Bar graphs are generally drawn to show comparisons of similar quantities.

Vertical Bar Graph:



Horizontal Bar Graph:



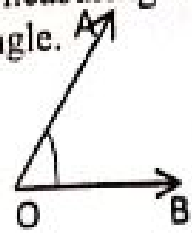
Exercise

- Average of the given numbers (4, 6, 10, 12, 15, 20, 25, 28, 30) is.....
 - a) 16.67
 - b) 18.16
 - c) 25.65
 - d) 17.33
- The height of three children is 1.6 meter, 1.8 meter and 1.4 meter. What is the average height?
 - a) 1.3 m
 - b) 1.9 m
 - c) 2.2 m
 - d) 1.6 m
- Asad's marks in English 84, Maths 94, Science 78, Urdu 68. What is the average of his marks?
 - a) 51
 - b) 71
 - c) 81
 - d) 91
- Horizontal bar graph and vertical bar graph are the type of
 - a) Frequency
 - b) Data
 - c) Graph
 - d) None of these

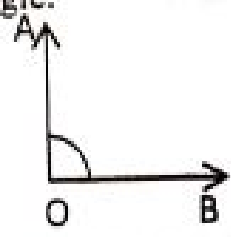
Two rays with a common end point make an angle. Point O is called vertex the angle and the two rays are called its arm.



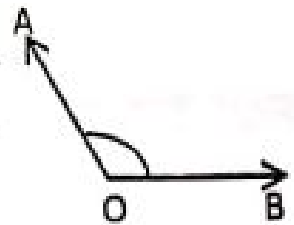
Acute Angle: An angle measuring less than 90° is called acute angle. For example 50°.



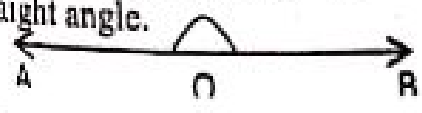
Right angle: An angle whose measure is 90°, called a right angle.



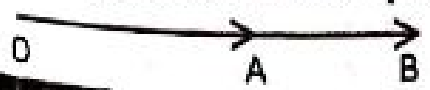
Obtuse angle: An angle whose measure is greater than 90° but less than 180° is called obtuse angle.



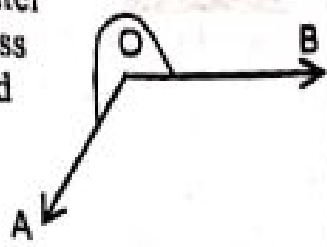
Straight angle: An angle whose measure is 180° is called straight angle.



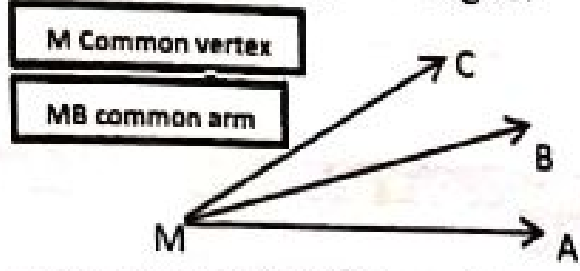
Complete angle: An angle with measure 360° is known as a complete angle.



Reflex angle: An angle whose measure is greater than 180° but less than 360° is called a reflex angle.

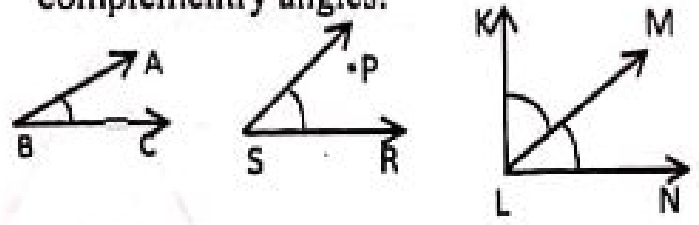


Adjacent angle: Two angles, on opposite sides of a common arm and having a common vertex, are called adjacent angles?



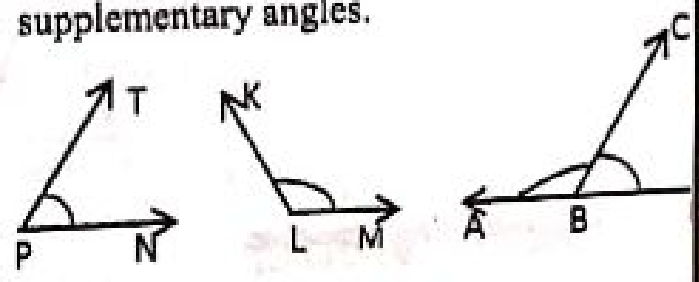
Angle AMB and BMC are adjacent. **Complementary angles:**

Two angles, the sum of whose measure is 90° are called complementary angles.



$m\angle ABC + m\angle PSR = 40 + 45 = 90$
 $m\angle KLM + m\angle MLN = 45 + 45 = 90$

Supplementary angles: Two angles, the sum of whose measures is 180°, are called supplementary angles.

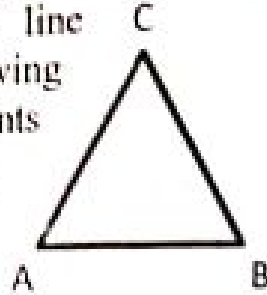


$m\angle TPN + m\angle KLM = 53 + 127 = 180$
 $m\angle ABC + m\angle CBD = 135 + 45 = 180$

- > The **D-shaped** instrument is called a **protector**.
- > An angle is measured in degree. **Protector** used to measure **angles**.
- > Ruler is used to draw line and to measure the length of the line.

Triangle:

➤ A triangle is a geometrical figure formed by three line segments having common endpoints when taken in pairs. ABC is a triangle.

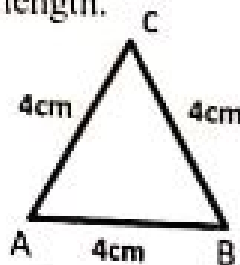


Classification of triangle with respect to sides:

➤ There are three kinds of triangle with respect to measure of sides.

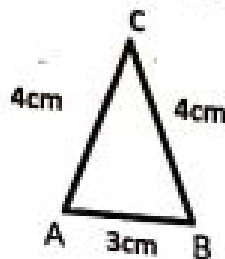
Equilateral Triangle:

A triangle is said to be an equilateral if all of its three sides are equal in length.



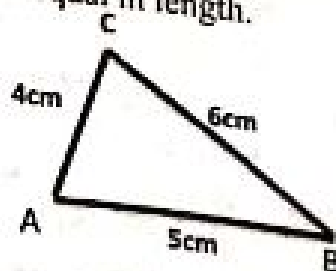
Isosceles Triangle:

A triangle is said to be an isosceles if two its sides are equal in length.



Scalene Triangle:

A triangle is said to be a scalene triangle if all of its sides are unequal in length.



Classification of triangle with respect to Angles:

There are three kinds of triangle with respect to measure of angles.

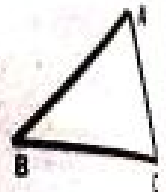
Obtuse Triangle:

Triangle one angle greater than 90° and less than 180° .



Acute Triangle:

Triangle having no angle greater then or equal to 90° .



Right Triangle:

Triangle having one angle equal to 90° .



Quadrilaterals:

A quadrilateral is a closed, four-sided plane figure. The elements of a quadrilateral are its four side and four angles.

Rhombus:

A rhombus is a quadrilateral in which.....

- a) All sides are equal
- b) Opposite sides are parallel
- c) Opposite angles are equal



Trapezium:

A trapezium is a quadrilateral in which two sides are parallel and two are non-parallel.



Kite:

- a) Two pairs of equal adjacent sides
- b) Two opposite angles equal



Exercise

An acute angle is an angle which is greater than 0° and less than.....

- a) 40°
- b) 60°
- c) 90°
- d) 130°

An angle which is greater than 90° and less than 180° is called

- a) Acute angle
- b) Right angle
- c) Reflex angle
- d) Obtuse angle

Reflex angle is greater than.....and less than

- a) $180^\circ, 360^\circ$
- b) $90^\circ, 180^\circ$
- c) $180^\circ, 270^\circ$
- d) $45^\circ, 90^\circ$

If two angles of a triangle are of measure 60° each. Then the measure of the third angle will be.....

- a) 30°
- b) 60°
- c) 90°
- d) 120°

Two adjacent angles have common..... and a common.....

- a) Side, angle
- b) Vertex, arm
- c) Shape, arm
- d) Vertex, angle

Two angle are complementary if their sum is.....

- a) 90°
- b) 120°
- c) 180°
- d) 360°

If the sum of two angles is 180° then the angles are called.....

- a) Complementary angle
- b) Right angle
- c) Straight angle
- d) Supplementary angle

A triangle, with all sides equal in length is called.....

- a) Equilateral Triangle
- b) Isosceles Triangle
- c) Scalene Triangle
- d) All of these

A triangle in which one angle is of 90° is called.....

- a) Obtuse Triangle
- b) Acute Triangle
- c) Right Triangle
- d) None of these

A close figure of four sides is called....

- a) Circle
- b) Triangle
- c) Quadrilaterals
- d) None of these

Complete angle equal to.....

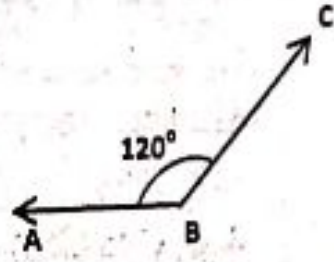
- a) 90°
- b) 120°
- c) 180°
- d) 360°

Straight angle equal to.....

- a) 90°
- b) 120°
- c) 180°
- d) 360°

Identify the angle?

- a) Obtuse angle
- b) Acute angle
- c) Reflex angle
- d) Right angle



Which of the given pairs of angles are supplementary angles?

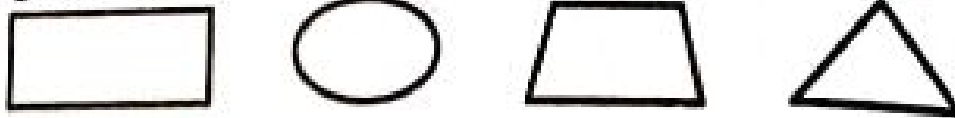
- a) $60^\circ, 120^\circ$
- b) $39^\circ, 50^\circ$
- c) $80^\circ, 10^\circ$
- d) $45^\circ, 45^\circ$

A triangle sides, 3cm, 5cm, 6cm is

- a) Equilateral Triangle
- b) Isosceles Triangle
- c) Scalene Triangle
- d) None of these

Closed Figures:

A geometrical figure that has the same starting and ending point, is called closed figure.



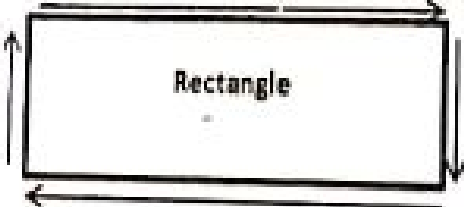
Open Figures:

A geometrical figure that has different starting and end point is called open figure.



Rectangle:

Perimeter of rectangle = $2 \times (\text{length} + \text{breadth})$



Area of rectangle = $\text{length} \times \text{breadth}$



Example No: 1 Find the Perimeter and Area of a rectangle which length is 5cm and breadth is 4cm.

Solution: Perimeter of rectangle = $2 \times (L+B)$
 Perimeter of rectangle = $2 \times (5 + 4) = 2 \times (9)$
 = **18cm**

Area of rectangle = $\text{length} \times \text{breadth}$
 Area of rectangle = $5 \times 4 = \mathbf{20 \text{ cm}^2}$

Example No: 2 A rectangular is 8.5m long and 5.5m broad. Find the cost of carpeting the floor of the room at the rate of Rs.80 per sq. meter.

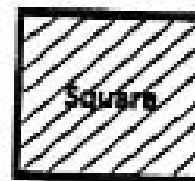
Solution: Area of Room = $L \times B$
 $= 8.5\text{m} \times 5.5\text{m}$
 $= 46.75 \text{ m}^2$
 Cost of 1 m^2 of carpet = Rs. 80
 Cost of 46.75 m^2 of carpet = 46.75×80
 = **Rs. 3740**

Square:

Perimeter of square = $4 \times \text{length of one side}$



Area of Square = $\text{length of side} \times \text{length of side}$



Example No: 1 Find the Perimeter and Area of square having length of side as 21cm.

Solution: Perimeter of square = $4 \times L$
 Perimeter of a square = 4×21
 = **84cm**

Area of square = $L \times L$
 Area of square = $21 \times 21 = \mathbf{441 \text{ cm}^2}$

Example No: 2 The perimeter of a square sheet is 36cm, how many pieces of 1 cm^2 can be made from it?

Solution: Perimeter of a square sheet = 36cm
 (Perimeter of square = $4 \times L$)
 $36\text{cm} = 4 \times 9$ ($L=9$)
 Area of square sheet = $L \times L = 9 \times 9$
 $= 81 \text{ cm}^2 = 81/1 = 81$
 Pieces of 1 cm^2 can be made = **81**

Exercise

1. A cardboard of length 10cm and perimeter 32 cm has width.....

- a) 10 cm
- b) 8 cm
- c) 6 cm
- d) 4 cm

Solution: Perimeter = 32, length = 10
 $Perimeter = 2 \times (L + W)$
 $32 = 2 \times (10 + W)$
 $16 = 10 + W$
 $16 - 10 = W$
 $W = 6$ (W = Width)

2. The area of square of length of side 6cm is.....

- a) 12 cm²
- b) 14 cm²
- c) 24 cm²
- d) 36 cm²

Solution: Area of square = L × L (L=6cm)
 Area of square = 6cm × 6cm
 36 cm²

3. The expenditure of planting grass at the rate of Rs. 10 per square meter in a ground of 144 square meter is.....

- a) Rs. 144
- b) Rs. 1440
- c) Rs. 14.40
- d) Rs. 1.44

Solution: expenditure per square meter = 10
 144 square meter expenditure = 144 × 10
 = 1440

4. The expenditure of paint at the rate of Rs. 100 per meter square in painting a rectangular wall of length 10 meter and width 4 meter is.....

- a) Rs. 400
- b) Rs. 4000
- c) Rs. 2800
- d) Rs. 3000

Solution: Expenditure per m² = 100
 Area of wall = L × W = 10 × 4 = 40 m²
 Expenditure of 40 m² = 40 × 100 = 4000

The formula to find the area of rectangle is.....

- a) A = Length × Width
- b) A = Length of side × Length of side
- c) A = 4 × Length of side
- d) A = Length + width

5. Find the area of rectangle having length 8m, and breadth 7m.

- a) 15 m²
- b) 56 m²
- c) 30 m²
- d) 45 m²

Solution: Area of rectangle = L × B
 Area of rectangle = 8m × 7m
 56m²

6. Find the perimeter of square having length of one side is 5.7cm?

- a) 20.3 cm
- b) 25.49 cm
- c) 22.8 cm
- d) 24.3 cm

Solution: Perimeter of square = 4 × L
 Perimeter of square = 4 × 5.7cm
 22.8 cm

7. Total distance all around the geometrical figure is called.....

- a) Area
- b) Circle
- c) Shape
- d) Perimeter

8. The unite of area is.....

- a) Meter
- b) Centimeter
- c) Square m. or square cm
- d) All of the above

9. The unit of perimeter is.....

- a) m²
- b) cm²
- c) m or cm
- d) All of the above

MATHEMATICS

Class 6th

رياضي

Unit No: 1

SETS

Set: A set is a collection of well-defined class and distinct objects. The objects are called its elements or members.

Examples of set: (1) The set of Hockey players of your school.

(2) The set of days of a week.

(3) $A = \{a, e, i, o, u\}$

➤ Tabular form:

In tabular form of a set we simply list each element separated by a comma, and then put curly brackets around the whole thing.

Sets are usually denoted by "capital" letters and its elements are denoted by "small" letters.

Examples: 1) Set of first three natural number. 2) Set of first four alphabets.

1) $A = \{1, 2, 3\}$ $1 \in A, 2 \in A, 3 \in A$ (the symbol \in stand for "is a member of")

If 6 does not "belong to" or "member of" A, then we write it as $6 \notin A$.

Types of set:

- **Finite Set:** A set whose elements can be listed is called finite set.
- Examples: 1) let $P = \{5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 30\}$ 2) $Q = \{\text{natural number less than 25}\}$
- **Infinite Set:** A set that is not finite is called infinite.
- Examples: 1) Set of all positive integers which is multiple of 3 is an infinite set.
- 2) $W = \{0, 1, 2, 3, \dots\}$ i.e. set of all whole numbers is an infinite set.
- **Empty Set:** A set which has no element is called an empty set or null set and is written as $\{ \}$ or \emptyset
- Examples: 1) The set of months with 32 days. 2) Set of whole number less than 0.
- **Singleton Set:** A set having only one element is called a singleton set.
- Examples: $\{0\}, \{10\}, \{a\}, \{\text{Nasir}\}$
- **Equal Sets:** Two sets A and B are said to be equal if they have the same elements and denoted as $A=B$
- Example: If $A = \{1, 2, 3\}, B = \{1, 2, 3\}$ then $A=B$
- **Equivalent Sets:** Two sets A and B are said to be equivalent if they have the same number of elements but not necessarily the same members.
- Examples: $A = \{1, 2, 3\}, B = \{a, b, c\}$
- **Subsets:** A set A is said to be a subset of the set B if all the elements of A are the elements of B. It is symbolically written as $A \subseteq B$.
- **Proper Subset:** If all the elements of A are in B, but there is at least one element of B which is not the element of A, then A is called proper subset of B. symbolically it is written as $A \subset B$.
- **Improper Subset:** If $A \subseteq B$ and $A=B$ then A is called improper subset of B.

..... is an ordered collection of objects.
 a) Relation
 b) Set
 c) Member
 d) Ratio
 Power set of empty set has exactlysubset.

a) One
 b) Two
 c) Three
 d) four

which of the following two sets are equal?

- a) $A = \{1, 2\}$ and $B = \{1\}$
- b) $A = \{1, 2\}$ and $B = \{1, 2, 3\}$
- c) $A = \{1, 2, 3\}$ and $B = \{2, 1, 3\}$
- d) $A = \{1, 2, 4\}$ and $B = \{1, 2, 3\}$

Anything belong to set is called an of set.

- a) Subset
- b) Elements
- c) Domain
- d) Power

A set which described with the help of a statement is called.....form.

- a) Tabular
- b) Set builder
- c) Discriptive
- d) None of these

The null is considered to be a..... of every set.

- a) Super set
- b) Proper subset
- c) Subset
- d) Improper subset

The set of all subset of a set is calledset.

- a) Power
- b) Null
- c) Super
- d) Proper

✓ \in is the symbole of.....

- a) Power
- b) Set
- c) Subset
- d) Member

✓ If a set has four elements then its power set will contain elements equal toelement.

- a) 16
- b) 4
- c) 8
- d) 10

✓ If $A = \{1, 2, 3\}$ and $B = \{1, 2, 3, 4, 5\}$ then A is.....subset of B.

- a) Porper
- b) Super
- c) Improper
- d) None of these

✓ If $E = \{2, 4, 6\}$ and $O = \{1, 3, 5\}$ are.....sets.

- a) Equal
- b) Equivalent
- c) Complement to each other
- d) proper

✓ $\{0\}$ is the set which has..... element.

- a) One
- b) Two
- c) Three
- d) four

✓ Two sets are said to be equal if and only if they have the same.....

- a) Equal
- b) Power
- c) Elements
- d) None of these

✓ The set of first ten natural numbers...

- a) $A = \{0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9\}$
- b) $A = \{1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, \dots\}$
- c) $A = \{1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10\}$
- d) $A = \{2, 3, 5, 7, 11, 13, 17, 19, 23, 29\}$

✓ Which of the following sets is infinite?

- a) The set of factors of set 12
- b) Set of prime number less than 10.
- c) $\{7, 8, 10, 13\}$
- d) $\{1, 3, 5, \dots\}$

> **Natural number:** $N = \{1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, \dots\}$

Whole number: $W = \{0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, \dots\}$

$X = Y$ means x is equal to y.

$X < Y$ means x less than y.

$X > Y$ means x is greater than y.

$X \leq Y$ means x is less than or equal to y.

$X \geq Y$ means x is greater than or equal to y.

Commutative property of addition: $a + b = b + a$

$3 + 4 = 4 + 3, \quad 7 = 7$

if $a=3, b=4$ then

Associative property of addition: $(a+b)+c = a+(b+c)$

$(2+5)+6 = 2+(5+6) \quad 13=13$

if $a=2, b=5, c=6$

Commutative property of multiplication: $a \times b = b \times a$

$3 \times 4 = 4 \times 3 \quad 12=12$

if $a=3, b=4$

Associative property of multiplication: $(a \times b) \times c = a \times (b \times c)$

$(2 \times 4) \times 3 = 2 \times (4 \times 3) \quad 24=24$

if $a=2, b=4, c=3$

Distributive law of multiplication over subtraction: $a(b-c) = a \times b - a \times c$ if $a=2, b=4, c=3$

$2(4-3) = 2 \times 4 - 2 \times 3 \quad 2=2$

Distributive law of multiplication over Addition: $a(b+c) = a \times b + a \times c$ if $a=2, b=4, c=3$

$2(4+3) = 2 \times 4 + 2 \times 3 \quad 14=14$

Exercise

✓ Any number divided by.....is equal to the number itself.

- a) Itself
- b) 0
- c) $\frac{1}{2}$
- d) 2

Solution: any number $5, \frac{5}{1} = 5$

✓ ∴ non-zero number divided by itself is equal to.....

- a) 0
- b) $\frac{1}{2}$
- c) 2
- d) 3

Solution: any non-zero number $5, \frac{5}{5} = 1$

✓ Zero divide by any non-zero whole number is.....

- a) 0
- b) 1
- c) 2
- d) 3

Solution: $\frac{0}{7} = 0$

✓ Any number divide by zero is equal to.....

- a) 0
- b) 1
- c) 2
- d) undefined

Solution: any number $5, \frac{5}{0} = \text{undefined}$

Number Series

Which one is multiplicative identity?

- a) 1
- b) 0
- c) Itself
- d) None of these

Solution: $5 \times 1 = 5, 10 \times 1 = 10$

Which one is additive identity?

- a) 0
- b) 1
- c) Itself
- d) None of these

Solution: $0 + 5 = 5, 0 + 7 = 7$

If $25 \div 5 = 5$, then the quotient is.....

- a) 0
- b) $\frac{5}{25}$
- c) 25
- d) All of these

Solution: dividend = 25, divisor = 5, answer quotient = 5, remainder = 0

A wagon manufacturing plant in Japan, can produce 8000 wagons a day at top production. Which of the following is a reasonable amount of wagons that can be produced in a month?

- a) 24,000
- b) 240,000
- c) 2,400,000
- d) 240,000,000

Solution: 1 day = 8000, $30 \times 8000 = 240,000$

Division of a whole number by..... is not defined.

- a) 0
- b) 1
- c) 10

Solution: $3 \div 0 = \text{undefined}$

Name of property $2 + 3 = 3 + 2$ is.....

- a) Commutative property of addition
- b) Associative property of addition
- c) Distributive property of addition
- d) Additive identity property

✓ The statement $e + (f + g) = (f + g) + e$ is an example of which property of addition?

- a) Commutative
- b) Associative
- c) Identity
- d) None of these

✓ $6 \times (5 + 3) = (6 \times 5) + (6 \times 3)$ is an example of.....

- a) Distributive of multiplication over addition
- b) Associative property
- c) Commutative property
- d) Additive property

✓ The natural number along with zero form the collection of.....number.

- a) Natural number
- b) Whole number
- c) Integer
- d) None of these

✓ Write the Successor of 100199.

- a) 100110
- b) 100200
- c) 100100
- d) 100101

✓ The whole number which does not have a predecessor.....

- a) 0
- b) 1
- c) 2
- d) 3

✓ 0 is a.....number.

- a) Natural number
- b) Whole number
- c) Both a and b
- d) None of these

✓ $9 + (6 + 3) = \dots\dots\dots$

- a) $9 + (3 + 6)$
- b) $(6 + 9) + 3$
- c) $(9 + 6) + 3$
- d) None of these

✓ $6 \dots\dots\dots 8$.

- a) $<$
- b) $>$
- c) \leq

Factors:

Factors are parts of numbers that multiplied together, give a larger number. Or Factor is a number which divide the dividend completely leaving no remainder. For example, $6 \div 1 = 6$, $6 \div 2 = 3$, $6 \div 3 = 2$, $6 \div 6 = 1$ (1,2,3,6 are the factors of 6)

Multiples:

Multiples are numbers where the same number is repeated, as if you were counting by that number. For example multiples of 2 are 2,4,6,8,10.....

Prime numbers:

A prime number is a natural number that has exactly two factors 1 and itself. Examples, 2,3,5,7..... ($2=1,2$) ($3=1,3$) ($5=1,5$) ($7=1,7$)

Composite numbers:

Composite number is a natural number that has more than two factors. Examples, 4,6,8..... ($4=1,2,4$) ($6=1,2,3,6$) ($8=1,2,4,8$)

Highest Common Factor (HCF):

The highest common factor of two or more numbers is product of common factors.

Example No 1: Find HCF of 30 and 24?

2	30
3	15
5	5
1	1

2	24
2	12
2	6
3	3
1	1

$30 = 2 \times 3 \times 5$

$24 = 2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 3$

Common factor = 2×3

HCF=6

Example No 2: Find HCF of 28, 42 and 70?

2	28
2	14
7	7
1	1

2	42
3	21
7	7
1	1

2	70
5	35
7	7
1	1

$28 = 2 \times 2 \times 7$

$42 = 2 \times 3 \times 7$

$70 = 2 \times 5 \times 7$

Common factor = 2×7

HCF=14

Least Common Multiple (LCM):

The least number which is the multiple of two or more than two given numbers is called their least common multiple.

Example No 1:

Find the LCM of 4 and 6?

2	4 - 6
2	2 - 3
3	1 - 3
1	1 - 1

$2 \times 2 \times 3 = 12$ (LCM)

Example No 2: Find the LCM of 24, 32, 36, and 48?

2	24 - 32 - 36 - 48
2	12 - 16 - 18 - 24
2	6 - 8 - 9 - 12
2	3 - 4 - 9 - 6
2	3 - 2 - 9 - 3
3	3 - 1 - 9 - 3
3	1 - 1 - 3 - 1
1	1 - 1 - 1 - 1

$2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 3 \times 3 = 288$ (LCM)

Exercise

..... is neither prime nor composite.

- a) 1
- b) 2
- c) 3
- d) 4

..... is the only even prime number, whereas all other prime numbers are odd.

- a) 8
- b) 6
- c) 4
- d) 2

Numbers which are the multiple of 2 are called.....

- a) Odd number
- b) Even number
- c) Natural number
- d) Whole number

Number that can not completely divide by 2 is called.....

- a) Odd number
- b) Even number
- c) Integer number
- d) Whole number

A number is divisible by.....if its digit at unit place is even.

- a) 5
- b) 4
- c) 3
- d) 2

Solution: 72, 114, 396, 518

A number is divisible by.....if the sum of its digits is divisible by 3.

- a) 2
- b) 3
- c) 4
- d) 5

Solution: 621, 8753, 7515 (6+2+1=9/3=3)

Which of the following number is divisible by 3?

- a) 1512

- b) 1645
- c) 433
- d) 720

Solution: $1+6+4+5=16$ is not divisible by 3

A number is divisible by.....if its last two digit are either 0 or divisible by 4.

- a) 3
- b) 4
- c) 6
- d) 8

Solution: 72, 40, 80, 116, 136

A number is divisible by.....if the last digit is either 5 or 0.

- a) 4
- b) 5
- c) 7
- d) 9

Solution: 10, 55, 105, 200

A number is divisible by.....if it is divisible by 2 and it is divisible by 3.

- a) 2
- b) 4
- c) 6
- d) 8

Solution: 72, 540, 414

Number of times a number is multiplied is called the....

- a) Factor
- b) Position
- c) Integer
- d) Index

Solution: $100=10 \times 10=10^2$, $1000=10^3$

Find the least number of laboures that can be sent to workplaces in groups of 16, 20, 24, and 32 laboures.

- a) 480
- b) 332
- c) 112
- d) 72

- ✓ Find the greatest length of a measuring tape that can measure distances of 405cm, 315cm and 390cm completely.
- 15
 - 17
 - 21
 - 37
- ✓ Find the least number of students in school that can be sent exactly in groups of 15, 18, 27, 36 and 45 to visit the zoo.
- 420
 - 540
 - 720
 - 778
- ✓ Find the least number of oranges that can be packed in crates having capacity of 45, 40 or 60 per crate.
- 210
 - 274
 - 360
 - 410
- ✓ Find the greatest measure of a container that can measure completely the quantities of kerosene oil measuring 210 litres, 350 litres and 490 litres?
- 50
 - 70
 - 90
 - 110
- ✓ HCF of 18, 24, and 30 is.....
- 360
 - 120
 - 30
 - 6
- ✓ HCF of 14, 35 and 98 is.....
- 7
 - 9
 - 98
 - 70
- ✓ LCM of 6, 8 and 12 is.....
- 24
 - 48
- c) 96
d) 98
- ✓ Which of the following is not a prime number.
- 7
 - 5
 - 1
 - 11
- ✓ Prime factorization of 56 is.....
- 14×2^2
 - 7×2^3
 - 28×2
 - None of these
- ✓ Which of the following number is not an even number?
- 2100
 - 59372
 - 48629
 - 220
- ✓ The following numbers are all.....of 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 30, 35, 40, 45, and 50
- Answer
 - Numbers
 - Factors
 - Multiples
- ✓ 28, 35, 42, 49 and 56 are all multiples of which number?
- 7
 - 3
 - 12
 - 8
- ✓ 40 is a multiple of which number?
- 6
 - 11
 - 8
 - 15
- ✓ Which of the following shows the prime factorization of 64?
- 2^3
 - 2^7
 - 3^6
 - 2^6

Integers

Number Series

Integers:

$\{ \dots, -5, -4, -3, -2, -1, 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, \dots \} = \{ 0, \pm 1, \pm 2, \pm 3, \pm 4, \pm 5, \dots \}$

Positive integer or natural numbers $\{ 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, \dots \}$

Negative integer $\{ \dots, -5, -4, -3, -2, -1 \}$

numbers:

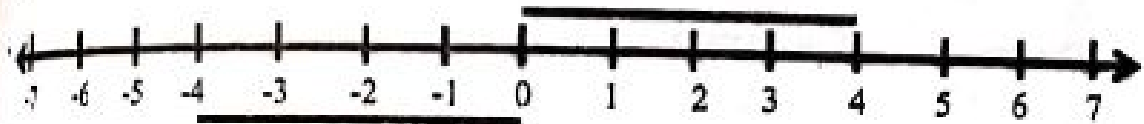
Natural numbers: $\{ 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, \dots \}$

Natural numbers: $\{ 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, \dots \}$

Absolute or numerical value of an integer:

Absolute value of a number a , denoted by $|a|$ is the distance between "a" and "0" on the number line. Since 4 is 4 units to the right of "0" and -4 is 4 units to the left of "0" both have an absolute value 4. Thus $|4| = 4$ or $|-4| = 4$

$|4| = 4 - 0 = 4$, $|-4| = 0 - (-4) = 4$



Ascending order: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8

Descending order: 8, 7, 6, 5, 4, 3, 2, 1

Rules for multiplication:

- $(+) \times (+) = +$
- $(+) \times (-) = -$
- $(-) \times (+) = -$
- $(-) \times (-) = +$

Rules for division:

- $(+) \div (+) = +$
- $(+) \div (-) = -$
- $(-) \div (+) = -$
- $(-) \div (-) = +$

Exercise

$(-3) \times (-2) = \dots\dots\dots?$

- a) 6
- b) -6
- c) 1
- d) 3

$|-5| = \dots\dots\dots?$

- a) 5
- b) -5
- c) ± 5
- d) None of these

$0 - 0 = \dots\dots\dots?$

- a) 0
- b) 1
- c) -1
- d) None of these

$1 - (+3) = \dots\dots\dots?$

- b) +7
- c) 12
- d) -1
- ✓ $(+12) \div (-3) = \dots\dots\dots?$
 - a) +4
 - b) $-\frac{4}{9}$
 - c) 9
 - d) None of these
- ✓ Integers = $\dots\dots\dots$
 - a) $\{0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, \dots\}$
 - b) $\{0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, \dots\}$
 - c) $\{0, +1, +2, +3, +4, +5, \dots\}$
 - d) None of these
- ✓ -1 is $\dots\dots\dots$ integer.
 - a) Positive
 - b) Negative
 - c) Both a and b
 - d) None of these

- ✓ $-2 \dots \dots \dots -3$.
- is less than
 - is greater than
 - is equal
 - None of these
- ✓ $(-8) + (+3) = ?$
- 3
 - 5
 - 11
 - None of these
- ✓ The product of -140 and $+8$ is.....
- 1120
 - 3200
 - 1120
 - 3200
- ✓ The answer of $(-126/14) + 2$ is.....
- 8
 - 8
 - 7
 - 7
- ✓ The sum of 5 and -7 is.....
- 2
 - 2
 - 7
 - 5
- ✓ The integers between -3 and 2 includes
- $0, -2, -1, 1$
 - $-2, -1, 0, 1$
 - $-1, -2, 0, 1$
 - $0, 1, -1, -2$
- ✓ The arrangement of the following integers $1, 2, -1, -2, 0$ in ascending order is.....
- $2, 1, 0, -1, -2$
 - $0, -1, -2, 1, 2$
 - $-2, -1, 0, 1, 2$
 - $0, 1, 2, -1, -2$
- ✓ The additive inverse of -2 is.....
- 2
 - +2
 - 0
 - ± 2
- ✓ The quotient of -144 and -12 is.....

- 12
 - 12
 - 16
 - 16
- ✓ The absolute value of integers $-5, -1, 0, 2, 4$ in ascending order can best expressed as.
- 5, 4, 2, 1, 0
 - $0, 1, 2, 4, 5$
 - $2, 4, 0, -5, -1$
 - $0, -1, 2, -5, 4$
- ✓ If you subtract 50 from -30 , the answer will be.....
- 20
 - 40
 - 60
 - 80
- ✓ The sum of -5 and -6 is.....
- 11
 - 11
 - 1
 - 1
- ✓ The absolute value of integers $+10$ and -12 are.....
- $10, 20, -10, -20$
 - $0, -10$
 - 10, 12
 - $0, 12$
- ✓ By dividing 104 by -13 , the quotient will be.....
- 9
 - 9
 - 8
 - 8
- ✓ Fill in the blanks: $(-5) + \dots = 0$
- +5
 - 5
 - 0
 - ± 5
- ✓ The sum of $-3, -7, -5$, and $+5$ is.....
- 20
 - 10
 - 10
 - None

Simplifications

Solani Series

Brackets or grouping Symbols:

Brackets are used to group two or more numbers together with other operations:

- Vinculum or Bar
- Parenthesis or Curved Brackets or Circled Brackets
- Braces or Curly Brackets
- Square Brackets or Box Brackets

“ ”
“()”
“{ }”
“[]”

Note: If more than one bracket is used in one question, then brackets will be open in the above-mentioned order that is , (), { }, [].

BODMAS Rule: The word BODMAS is used for the order of fundamental operations. **B**rackets, **O**perations, **D**ivision, **M**ultiplication, **A**ddition, **S**ubtraction

نوٹ: BODMAS Rule کی بارے میں پانچویں جماعت کے پہلے نمبر میں تفصیل موجود ہے۔

Fraction Bar Example No 1: $\frac{6+4^2}{3^2 \times 4} = ?$

Solution: $\frac{6+4^2}{3^2 \times 4}$ means $(6+4^2) \div (3^2 \times 4)$

$$\frac{6+4^2}{3^2 \times 4} = \frac{6+16}{9 \times 4} = \frac{22}{36} = \frac{11}{18}$$

Example No 2: Simplify $6-2 + [8 + \{2 \times 3 + (4 - \overline{5 + 2})\}]$

Solution: $6-2 + [8 + \{2 \times 3 + (4 - \overline{5 + 2})\}]$

$$6-2 + [8 + \{2 \times 3 + (4 - 7)\}] \quad \text{(Vinculum solved)}$$

$$= 6-2 + [8 + \{2 \times 3 + (-3)\}] \quad \text{(Operation within parenthesis)}$$

$$= 6-2 + [8 + \{2 \times 3 - 3\}] \quad \text{(Parenthesis solved)}$$

$$= 6-2 + [8 + \{6 - 3\}] \quad \text{(Operation with Braces)}$$

$$= 6-2 + [8 + 3] \quad \text{(Braces Solved)}$$

$$= 6-2 + 11 \quad \text{(Squared Bracket solved)}$$

$$= 6+11-2 = 17-2 = 15$$

Exercise

Word S used in BODMAS is abbreviation of

- a) Solution
 - b) Subtraction
 - c) Square
 - d) None of these
- () is.....
- a) Vinculum
 - b) Parentheses

c) Braces

d) Square braces

Order of brackets is.....

- a) Braces, square bracket, vinculum and parenthesis
- b) Vinculum, Braces, parenthesis, square bracket
- c) Vinculum, parenthesis, Braces, square bracket
- d) parenthesis, vinculum, Braces

- ✓ 5.12 - 5.02 is equal to.....
- 10.14
 - 0.14
 - 0.10
 - 0.01

Solution:
$$\begin{array}{r} 5.12 \\ - 5.02 \\ \hline 0.10 \end{array}$$

- ✓ Brackets are of.....
- 2 types
 - 3 types
 - 4 types
 - 5 types

Solution: Parenthesis (), Square Brackets [], Angle Brackets < >, Curly Brackets { }

- ✓ $15 + 5 + 5 \times 2 = ?$
- 8
 - 2
 - 17
 - None of these

Solution:
$$15 + 5 + 5 \times 2 = 15 + 1 \times 2 = 15 + 2 = 17$$

- ✓ $16 - 2 + 7 + 6 \times 2 = ?$
- 16
 - 14
 - $27 \frac{5}{7}$
 - None of these

Solution:
$$\begin{aligned} 16 - 2 + 7 + 6 \times 2 \\ = 16 - \left(\frac{2}{1}\right) + 6 \times 2 = 16 - \left(\frac{2}{1}\right) + 12 \\ = 28 - \left(\frac{2}{1}\right) = \left(\frac{28}{1}\right) - \left(\frac{2}{1}\right) = \left(\frac{28-2}{1}\right) = \left(\frac{26}{1}\right) = 26 \end{aligned}$$

- ✓ The price of one dozen eggs is Rs.60.50. find the price of one egg?
- 5.041
 - 7.35
 - 6.3
 - 4

Solution: price of one egg $= \frac{60.50}{12} = 5.041$

- ✓ A room $5 \frac{1}{2}$ meter long and $3 \frac{1}{4}$ meter wide. How much square meter carpet required for its floor?

- $17 \frac{15}{2}$
- $17 \frac{7}{8}$
- $12 \frac{13}{2}$
- $9 \frac{29}{7}$

Solution: Length of room $= 5 \frac{1}{2} = \frac{11}{2}$
 Width of room $= 3 \frac{1}{4} = \frac{13}{4}$
 Area of room $= \frac{11}{2} \times \frac{13}{4} = \frac{143}{8} = 17 \frac{7}{8} \text{ m}^2$

- ✓ A bamboo is 24 meter long, 0.75 of it is above the ground and remaining part is inside the ground. How many meters bamboo inside the ground?

- 9 m
- 8 m
- 7 m
- 6 m

Solution: Total bamboo = 24m
 Part above the ground = $0.75 \times 24 = 18$
 Part inside the ground = $24 - 18 = 6$

- ✓ In peshawer the temperature on one day of june was 45.6° , on second day 43.3° , on third day 40.5° , and on fourth day it was 44.7° . find the total temperature of four day?

- 172.4°
- 173.3°
- 174.1°
- None of these

Solution: $45.6^\circ + 43.3^\circ + 40.5^\circ + 44.7^\circ = 174.1^\circ$

- ✓ $1.02 + (3.9 \times (4.05 - 2.02 - 0.98))$
- 12.739
 - 13.612
 - 11.32
 - 10

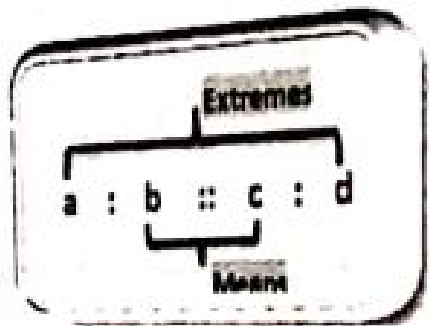
Ratio and Proportion

Ratio: A relation which one quantity bears to another quantity of the same kind with regard to their magnitude is called a ratio.
Symbolically ratio between two same quantities a and b is written as $a : b$ or $\frac{a}{b}$. The symbol ":" means ratio. In the ratio $a : b$ (or $\frac{a}{b}$), a is called **antecedent** and b is called **Consequent**.

Example: Find the ratio between Rs.225 and Rs. 150.

$$225 : 150 = 45 : 30 = 3 : 2$$

Proportion: Equality of two ratios is called a proportion. A proportion is an equation stating that two ratios are equal. $a : b = c : d$ is written as $a : b :: c : d$



The 1st and 4th terms are called **extremes** and 2nd and 3rd terms are called the **means**.

Example: Find the value of x such that the following proportion is true. $x : 12 :: 3 : 4$

$$x : 12 :: 3 : 4$$

(Product of extremes = $4x$), (product of means = $12 \times 3 = 36$)

As the proportion is true, so

$$4x = 36$$

$$x = \frac{36}{4} = 9$$

Kind of proportion:

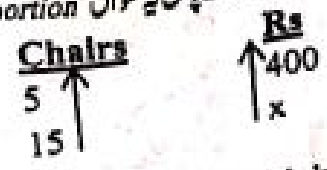
Direct Proportion: Direct proportion is that when one quantity increase, other one quantity also increase.
Or
When one quantity decreases, other one quantity also decreases.

Example: Price of 5 chairs is Rs. 400. Find the price of 15 chairs.

Chairs	Rs
5	400
15	x

نوٹ: یہاں پر یہ بات یاد رکھنا ہو گی۔ کہ جس سائیز پر x ہو گا اس سائیز پر تیر کا نشان اوپر کی جانب ہونا چاہئے۔ اگر سوال Direct proportion ہے تو دوسرے تیر کا نشان بھی اوپر کی طرف ہونا چاہئے۔ اور اگر Inverse proportion ہو۔ تو تیر کا نشان x کے مخالف ہو گا۔ اب اس سوال کو گھنٹی کی شکل کرتے ہیں۔

اگر پانچ کرسیوں کی قیمت چار سو روپے ہے۔ تو پندرہ کرسیوں کی قیمت یقیناً زیادہ ہو گی۔ لہذا اس سے پاس یہ سوال Direct proportion کا ہے۔



$400 : 15 :: 5 : x$ (Extreme and means multiply with each other)

$$5x = 400 \times 15$$

$$x = \frac{6000}{5} = 1200$$

> **Inverse proportion:** Inverse proportion is that when one quantity increases and other one quantity decreases.
Or
When one quantity decreases and other one quantity increases.

Example no: 1 15 labours completed some work in 16 days, in how many days 20 labours will complete the same work?

Solution:

<u>Labour</u>	<u>days</u>
15	16
20	x

نوٹ: مثال پر یہ بات یاد رکھنا ہو گی کہ جس سمت پر x ہو گا اس سمت پر تیر کا نشان اوپر کی جانب ہونا چاہئے۔ اگر سوال Direct proportion ہے۔ تو اس کے برعکس تیر کا نشان بھی اوپر کی طرف ہونا چاہئے۔ اور اگر Inverse proportion ہے۔ تو تیر کا نشان x کے مخالف ہو گا۔ اب اس سوال کو سمجھنے کی کوشش

کریں۔
مثلاً: اگر 15 دن میں 16 دن میں ختم کرتے ہیں۔ تو 20 دن میں یہ کام کتنے دنوں میں ختم کریں گے؟ جو یقیناً کم دن میں ختم کریں گے کیونکہ مزدور بڑھا دیئے۔ تو دن کم کریں گے۔ اس لیے یہ سوال Inverse proportion کا ہے۔ تو اس کے مخالف کی سمت میں لکھیں گے۔ جیسا کہ

<u>Labour</u>	<u>days</u>
15 ↓	16 ↑
20 ↓	x ↑

x : 16 :: 15 : 20 (Extreme and means multiply with each other)

$$20x = 16 \times 15$$

$$x = \frac{16 \times 15}{20} = \frac{240}{20} = 12 \text{ (x=12 days)}$$

Exercise

- ✓ The numbers 27 and 9 are in the lowest ratio.....
 - a) 3 : 1
 - b) 9 : 3
 - c) 9 : 27
 - d) All of these

Solution: $27/9 : 9/9 = 3 : 1$

- ✓ The numbers $\frac{3}{2}$ and $\frac{7}{2}$ are in the ratio...
 - a) $\frac{21}{4}$
 - b) 3 : 7
 - c) Both a and b
 - d) None of these

Solution: $a:b = \frac{a}{b} = \frac{3/2}{7/2} = \frac{3}{2} \times \frac{2}{7} = \frac{3}{7} = 3:7$

- ✓ In 3:5, 3 is called.....
 - a) Antecedent

- b) Consequent
- c) Participant
- d) Constant
- ✓ In 3:5, 5 is called.....
 - a) Antecedent
 - b) Consequent
 - c) Participant
 - d) Constant
- ✓ $y = \frac{1}{2}x$ is.....
 - a) Direct proportion
 - b) Indirect proportion
 - c) Compound proportion
 - d) None of these
- ✓ $y = 7x$ is.....
 - a) Compound proportion
 - b) Indirect proportion
 - c) Direct proportion
 - d) None of these

Section Series

Find the ratio between the given quantities in the lowest form. (364 cows and 455 cows).

- a) 52 : 65
- b) 4 : 5
- c) 7 : 3
- d) 9 : 12

Solution: 364 : 455 (+ Both by 7)
52 : 65 (+ Both by 13)
4 : 5 (Lowest form)

The age of Uzair is 10 years, 8 months and the age of Usman is 13 years, 4 months. What is the ratio between their ages in the lowest form?

- a) 6 : 9
- b) 7 : 5
- c) 4 : 2
- d) 4 : 5

Solution: Uzair 10 y, 8 m = 128 months
Usman 13y, 4 m = 160 months
128 : 160 = 6 time divide by 2 both
4 : 5

Saeeda earns Rs.85,000 and spends Rs. 51,000 in a year. Find the ratio of her income to expenditure.

- a) 5 : 3
- b) 7 : 9
- c) 9 : 11
- d) 12 : 14

Solution: 85000 : 51,000 (3 time divide by 2)
* 10625 : 6375 (3 time divide by 3)
85 : 51 (divide by 17)
5 : 3

If 25kg of rice costs Rs.250, find the cost of 45 kg rice.

- a) 410
- b) 415
- c) 430
- d) 450

Solution: (Direct proportion)
25 : 45 :: 250 : x
25x = 45 × 250 = 25x = 11250
x = 11250/25 = 450

- ✓ 5 : 3 :: x : 12 (what is the value of x)
- a) 10
 - b) 15
 - c) 20
 - d) 36

Solution: $3x = 60$
Product of extremes = Product of means
 $x = 60/3 = 20$

- ✓ 20 : 9 :: 40 : x (what is the value of x)
- a) 12
 - b) 14
 - c) 16
 - d) 18

Solution: $20x = 360$
Product of extremes = Product of means
 $x = 360/20 = 18$

- ✓ Prize of one dozen bananas is Rs.30. find the price of 100 bananas.
- a) 200
 - b) 250
 - c) 300
 - d) 350

Solution: (Direct proportion)
 $x : 30 :: 100 : 12$ $12x = 30 \times 100$
 $12x = 3000$ $x = 3000/12 = 250$

- ✓ A shopkeeper earned a profit of Rs.27 on selling goods for Rs.360. find the profit on selling goods for Rs. 100.
- a) 5.5
 - b) 6.5
 - c) 7.5
 - d) 8.5

Solution: (Direct proportion)
 $x : 27 :: 100 : 360$ $360x = 27 \times 100$
 $360x = 2700$ $x = 2700/360 = 7.5$

- ✓ $\frac{5}{3} = \frac{20}{12}$ what is the extreme product.
- a) 60
 - b) 15
 - c) 100
 - d) 36

- **Percent:** Percent means "out of hundred". The symbol '%' used for percent. Percent (%) equal to $\frac{1}{100}$. Examples: $4\% = \frac{4}{100}$, $8\frac{1}{3}\% = \frac{25}{3}\% = \frac{25}{3} \times \frac{1}{100} = \frac{1}{12}$
- **Conversion of Fraction into Percentage:**
 - ☞ Multiply and divide by 100.
 - ☞ Replace $\frac{1}{100}$ by % and simplify the remaining fraction.

Example: Convert the given fraction into percentage $\frac{2}{5}$.

$$\frac{2}{5} \times \frac{100}{100} = \left[\frac{2 \times 100}{5} \right] \times \frac{1}{100}$$

$$(40) \times \frac{1}{100} = 40\% \quad \left(\frac{1}{100} = \% \right)$$

Example: Convert the given fraction into percentage $\frac{1}{4}$.

$$\frac{1}{4} \times \frac{100}{100} = \left[\frac{1 \times 100}{4} \right] \times \frac{1}{100}$$

$$(25) \times \frac{1}{100} = 25\% \quad \left(\frac{1}{100} = \% \right)$$

- **Conversion of Percentage into a Decimal Fraction:**
 - ☞ Remove % Sign.
 - ☞ Move the decimal point two places to the left.

Example: Express each percent as a decimal. $28\% = \frac{28}{100}$ (First

step remove % sign $\% = \frac{1}{100}$)

.28 (2nd step move the decimal point two places to the left)

Example: Express each percent as a decimal. $375\% = \frac{375}{100}$ (First

step remove % sign $\% = \frac{1}{100}$)

3.75 (2nd step move the decimal point two places to the left)

- **Conversion of Decimal Fraction into Percentage:**
 - ☞ Replace decimal sign.
 - ☞ Move the decimal point two places to the right and write percent sign.

Example: Express 0.35 as a percent.

$\frac{35}{100}$ (Put 1 on the place of decimal and zeros on the place of other digit.

$$35 \frac{1}{100} = 35\% \quad \left(\frac{1}{100} = \% \right)$$

Example: Express 1.49 as a percent. $\frac{149}{100}$

(Put 1 on the place of decimal and zeros on the place of other digit.

$$149 \frac{1}{100} = 149\% \quad \left(\frac{1}{100} = \% \right)$$

Cost price, selling price, profit, Loss, Discount:

- **Cost price:** The price, which paid to purchase a good or commodity, called cost price. Cost price denoted by C.P.
- **Selling price:** The price by which a good sold is called its selling price. Selling price denoted by S.P.
- **Profit:** If $S.P > C.P$, then the profit is gained. The difference of sale price and cost price is called profit. **Profit = S.P - C.P**
- Profit Percent = $\frac{\text{Profit}}{\text{Cost price}} \times 100\%$ = $\frac{S.P - C.P}{C.P} \times 100\%$**
- **Loss:** If $S.P < C.P$, then loss is suffered. The difference of cost price and sale price is called loss. **Loss = C.P - S.P**
- Loss Percent = $\frac{\text{Loss}}{\text{Cost price}} \times 100\%$ = $\frac{C.P - S.P}{C.P} \times 100\%$**
- **Discount:** The reduction on the sale price is called discount. **Discount = Marked Price - Sale price**

Exercise
(in fraction form)

- 25% = $\frac{1}{4}$
 a) $\frac{1}{4}$
 b) $\frac{1}{8}$
 c) $\frac{1}{6}$
 d) $\frac{1}{10}$

Solution: $25\% = 25 \times \frac{1}{100} = 25/100 = 1/4$

0.2 = (in percentage form)

- a) 2%
 b) 20%
 c) 5%
 d) 10%

Solution: $0.2 = \frac{2}{10} = \frac{12}{10} = \frac{20}{100} = 20 \times \frac{1}{100} = 20\%$

30% = (in decimal form)

- a) 0.003
 b) 0.03
 c) 0.3
 d) 30

Solution: $30\% = 30 \times \frac{1}{100} = \frac{30}{100} = .30$

Ali bought a used computer for Rs.5000 and spent Rs.500 on its repair and then sold it for Rs.6500. find his loss or profit.

- a) 500
 b) 1000
 c) 2000
 d) 2500

Solution: C.P = 5000+500=5500 (500 repair)
 S.P = 6500
 Profit = S.P-C.P
 = 6500-5500 Profit = 1000

Cost price of book was Rs.30. it is sold for Rs.20. Find the loss percent of the book.

- a) $30 \frac{1}{33} \%$
 b) $33 \frac{1}{3} \%$
 c) $35 \frac{1}{35} \%$
 d) $39 \frac{1}{7} \%$

Solution: C.P = 30, S.P = 20 (Loss = C.P-S.P)
 Loss = 30-20 = 10
 Loss percent = $\frac{\text{Loss}}{\text{C.P}} \times 100\%$
 Loss percent = $\frac{10}{30} \times 100\% = 33 \frac{1}{3} \%$

✓ 10% discount on the Radio price 500 is.....

- a) 30
 b) 40
 c) 50
 d) 60

Solution: Discount = 10% of 500

$\frac{10}{100} \times 500 = \frac{5000}{100} = 50$

✓ Aslam bought 5 dozens of eggs at the rate of Rs.30 per dozen and sold per dozen at the rate of Rs.40. Find the profit he gained.

- a) 20
 b) 30
 c) 40
 d) 50

Solution: C.P = 5 × 30 = 150
 S.P = 5 × 40 = 200

Profit = S.P-C.P = 200-150 = 50

✓ Saima bought a pack of ten pencils for Rs.20 and sold per pencil for Rs.2.5. find profit or loss percent?

- a) Profit 50%
 b) Loss 35%
 c) Profit 25%
 d) Loss 25%

Solution: C.P of ten pencil = 20
 S.P = 2.5 × 10 = 25

Profit = S.P-C.P = 25 - 20 = 5
 Profit percent = $\frac{\text{profit}}{\text{C.P}} = \frac{5}{20} \times \frac{100}{100} = \frac{500}{20} \times \frac{1}{100}$
 Profit percent = 25% ($\frac{1}{4} = \%$)

- 2/5 =
 a) 20%
 b) 30%
 c) 40%

Solution: $\frac{2}{5} \times \frac{100}{100} = \frac{200}{5} \times \frac{1}{100} = 40\% (\frac{1}{100} = \%)$

- ✓ 50 % of 150?
 - a) 60
 - b) 65
 - c) 70
 - d) 75

Solution:

اس طرح کے مسائل میں صرف یہی کہہ کر $\frac{1}{100}$ کی اور اس کی طرف سے $\times 60$ مل گیا کریں۔ صحیح

$$50\left(\frac{1}{100}\right) \times 150 = \frac{50}{100} \times 150$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \times 150 = \frac{150}{2} = 75$$

- ✓ 13 % of 90?
 - a) 6.92
 - b) 9.12
 - c) 11.7
 - d) 12.7

Solution: $13\left(\frac{1}{100}\right) \times 90 = \frac{13}{100} \times 90 = \frac{117}{10} = 11.7$

- ✓ 8 is 5% of what number?
 - a) 130
 - b) 140
 - c) 150
 - d) 160

Solution: let the number = x

$$5\% \text{ of } x \text{ is } = 8 \quad = \left(\frac{5}{100}\right) \times x = 8 = \frac{5x}{100} = 8$$

$$5x = 800 \quad x = \frac{800}{5} = 160$$

- ✓ 12 is 35% of what number?
 - a) 24.28
 - b) 34.28
 - c) 44.38
 - d) 54.38

Solution: The number = x (35% of x is

$$= 12) = \left(\frac{35}{100}\right) \times x = 12 \quad = \frac{35x}{100} = 12$$

$$35x = 1200 \quad x = \frac{1200}{35} = 34.28$$

- ✓ 98 is what percent of 200?
 - a) 45%
 - b) 47%
 - c) 49%

Solution: suppose the required % is = x

$$98 = \frac{x}{100} \times 200 \quad 98 = 2x \quad x = 98/2 = 49\%$$

Twenty five out of 150 students failed in mathematics in the annual examination. What percent of the whole class failed?

- a) 10.6%
- b) 16.6%
- c) 22.6%
- d) 28.6%

Solution: Part/total = $\frac{25}{150} = \frac{25}{150} \times \frac{100}{100}$

$$= \frac{2500}{150} \times \frac{1}{100} = \frac{2500}{15000} \% = \frac{50}{3} \% = 16.6\%$$

A car costing 240,000 rupees reduce in price by 10%. Find the new price.

- a) 200,000
- b) 210,000
- c) 216,000
- d) 222,000

Solution: 10% of car price = $\frac{10}{100} \times 240,000$

$$= 24,000$$

$$240,000 - 24,000 = 216,000$$

Convert the given number into lowest common fraction. $12\frac{1}{2}\%$

- a) $\frac{25}{2}$
- b) $\frac{12}{2}$
- c) $\frac{20}{3}$
- d) $\frac{1}{8}$

Solution: $12\frac{1}{2}\% = \frac{25}{2}\%$

$$\frac{25}{2} \times \frac{1}{100} = \frac{1}{8}$$

40% =

- a) 0.004
- b) 0.04
- c) 0.4
- d) 4

Solution: $40\% = 40 \times \frac{1}{100} = \frac{40}{100}$

$$\frac{4}{10} = 0.4$$

2 (Term)

- 2 is called constant.
- n is called variable.
- 7 is called coefficient
- **Constant:** If the value of a quantity remains unchanged (fixed), then it is called a constant.
Example: 0, ±1, ±2, ±3, ±4, ±5.....
- **Operation:** Mathematical operation is called operation.
Example: (+, -, ×, ÷).
- **Variable:** The letters used to denote numbers in algebra are called variable.
Example: x - 5 and y + 3 (x and y are variables)
- **Coefficient:** The number appearing as multiple of a variable used in algebraic term is called its coefficient.
Example: 5x, 2y, -z, 6a (5, 2, -1, 6 are the coefficient)
- **Algebraic expressions:** Any numeral, variable or combination of numerals and variables connected by one or more mathematical operation is known as an algebraic expression.
Example: 5x, 3x-7, m×5n
- **Monomial:** An algebraic expression consisting of one term e.g. 3x is called monomial.
- **Binomial:** The algebraic expression consisting of two term e.g. 7x+9 is called binomial.
- **Trinomial:** The algebraic expression consisting of three term e.g. 2x+3y-9 is called trinomial.
- **Algebraic sentences:** In algebraic sentences the symbols =, ≠, <, > etc. are commonly used. For example, 4+2=6, a ≠ b, 3 > 2, 4 < 6 etc.
- **Statements:** Sentences that are either true or false are known as statement.
Example: 3 + 2 = 5 (True sentence), 7 < 4 (False sentence)
- **Open statements:** A sentence that does not include enough information required to decide whether it is true or false is known as open statement.
Example: x + 2 = 9
- **Like terms:** Terms that have same variable parts are called like terms.
Example: 5y + 3 + 2y + 8y, 5y, 2y and 8y are like terms.
- **Unlike terms:** Terms with difference variable parts are called unlike terms.
Example: 2x+5y, 2x and 5y are unlike terms.

Exercise

- ✓ x + y = is an algebraic.....
- a) Expression
- b) Sentence
- c) Equation
- d) None of these

- ✓ 3 < 0.....
- a) True sentence
- b) False sentence
- c) Open sentence
- d) None of these

- ✓ x^2y and xy^2 are.....
 - a) Like terms
 - b) Unlike terms
 - c) Constant
 - d) Sentence
- ✓ Number of terms in the given expression $2x^2 + 3x + 4$ is/are.....
 - a) One
 - b) Two
 - c) Three
 - d) Four
- ✓ $5x + 7y + 6$ in the given expression..... is constant.
 - a) $5x$
 - b) $7y$
 - c) 6
 - d) None of these
- ✓ In $12x$, x is called.....
 - a) Constant
 - b) Variable
 - c) Operation
 - d) All of these
- ✓ In $230y$, coefficient is/are.....
 - a) 230
 - b) 23
 - c) 30
 - d) y
- ✓ $x + 3 = 12$ is.....
 - a) Algebraic sentence
 - b) Open statement
 - c) False statement
 - d) None of these
- ✓ Which one is true sentence?
 - a) $x + 7 = 10$
 - b) $3 \times 2 = 6$
 - c) $10 - 4 = 6$
 - d) Both b and c
- ✓ Which one is false sentence?
 - a) $6 < 4$
 - b) $6 \times 2 = 12$
 - c) $x - 3 = 4$
 - d) $7 + 5 = 12$
- ✓ Exponents in the given expression $3y^2$ is.....

- a) 3
- b) y
- c) 2
- d) None of these
- ✓ Coefficient in the given expression $-6x^2$
 - a) -6
 - b) 6
 - c) x
 - d) 2
- ✓ $5 + 3$ 9
 - a) $<$
 - b) $=$
 - c) $>$
 - d) \geq
- ✓ How many terms in the given algebraic expression $(7xy + 9z)$?
 - a) 2
 - b) 3
 - c) 4
 - d) 5
- ✓ $x^2y + 2xy^2 - 2x^2y + 5xy^2 = ?$
 - a) $4x^2y + 7xy^2$
 - b) $2x^4y^2 + 7x^2y^4$
 - c) $-xy(x-7y)$
 - d) $xy(x + 2y + 3x - 5)$
- ✓ If we add $3x^2 + 5x$ and $6x^2 + 2x = ?$
 - a) $9x^4 + 7x^2$
 - b) $18x^2 + 10x$
 - c) $x(9x + 7)$
 - d) $9(x^2 + 7)$
- ✓ If we subtract $3x^2 + 4x + 5$ from $6x^2 - 7x + 7$.
 - a) $-3x^2 + 11x - 2$
 - b) $3x^2 - 11x + 2$
 - c) $9x^2 - 3x + 12$
 - d) None of these
- ✓ If $x=1$, $y=2$ and $z=-1$ then the value of $(x+y)^2 - (y-z)^2$ is.....
 - a) 10
 - b) 0
 - c) 12
 - d) 14

Linear Equation

Algebraic Equation: Two algebraic expressions form an equation when they are related with each other by the symbol of equality '='.

Example: $x - 13 = 3$

Linear equation: In equation in one variable, where the exponents of the variable is 1, is called linear equation in one variable.

Example: $x - 1 = 2x + 3$ (variable = x , exponent = 1)
 $x + m = 0$ (variable = x , exponents = 1)

Exercise

✓ Which value is the solution of $2x + 1 = 7$?

- a) 6
- b) 5
- c) 4
- d) 3

Solution: If we put $x = 3$
 $2x + 1 = 7$ $2(3) + 1 = 7$
 $6 + 1 = 7$ $7 = 7$

✓ Seven less than three times a number is -22. Find the number.

- a) -3
- b) -5
- c) 3
- d) 5

Solution: Three time a number = $3x$
 7 less than $3x = 3x - 7 = -22$
 $3x - 7 = -22$ $3x = -22 + 7$
 $3x = -15$ $x = -5/3$ $x = -5$

✓ Seven more than three times a number is 31. Find the number.

- a) 5
- b) 6
- c) 7
- d) 8

Solution: Three time a number = $3x$
 7 more than $3x = 3x + 7 = 31$
 $3x + 7 = 31$ $3x = 31 - 7$
 $3x = 24$ $x = 24/3$ $x = 8$

✓ What is the value of variable in the given equation? ($3x + 1 = 7$)

- a) 8
- b) 6
- c) 4
- d) 2

Solution: $3x + 1 = 7$
 $3x = 7 - 1$ $3x = 6$ $x = 6/3$ $x = 2$

✓ If 5 is added to a number(x) then the number becomes 12. Find the number.

- a) 7
- b) 17
- c) 60
- d) 65

Solution: let the number is = x
 $x + 5 = 12$ ---- (1) $x = 12 - 5$ $x = 7$
 (now put $x = 7$ in equation (1) $12 = 12$)

✓ If 9 is added to a number(x) then the number becomes 25. Find the number.

- a) 34
- b) 16
- c) 225
- d) 237

Solution: let the number is = x
 $x + 9 = 25$ ---- (1) $x = 25 - 9$ $x = 16$
 (now put $x = 16$ in equation (1) $25 = 25$)

✓ If 5 is subtracted from a number it becomes 13, find the number.

- a) 4
- b) 8
- c) 18
- d) 24

Solution: let the number is = x
 $x - 5 = 13$ $x = 13 + 5$ $x = 18$

✓ Find the number whose 3 times when subtracted from 9 becomes 12.

- a) 1
- b) -1
- c) 3
- d) -3

Solution: let the number = x
 3 times of the number = $3x$
 $9 - 3x = 12$ $-3x = 12 - 9$ $-3x = 3$ $x = -1$

✓ If 5 is subtracted from three a number the result is 16. Find the number.

- a) 3
- b) -2
- c) -7
- d) 7

Solution: let the number = x
 3 times of the number = $3x$
 $3x - 5 = 16$ $3x = 16 + 5$ $3x = 21$ $x = 7$

✓ Age of father is twice the age of his son. If father is 16 year older than his son, find the age of the father and his son.

- a) 32, 16
- b) 16, 32
- c) 16, 28
- d) 28, 16

Solution: let the age of son = x
 Age of the father = $2x$ years
 $x + 16 = 2x$ $2x - x - 16 = 0$
 $x = 16$ $2x = 2(16) = 32$
 Father age = 32 and Son age = 16

✓ The sum of a number and 9 is -2. Find the number.

- a) 7
- b) 11
- c) -11
- d) 18

Solution: suppose the number = x
 $x + 9 = -2$ $x = -2 - 9$
 $x = -11$

✓ The sum of -5 and a number is -13. Find the number.

- a) 10
- b) -10
- c) $9/2$
- d) $12/2$

Solution: Suppose the number = x
 $-5 + x = -13$ $x = -13 + 5$
 $x = -8$

✓ The difference of a number and 3 is -6. Find the number.

- a) -3
- b) 3
- c) 9
- d) 6

Solution: Suppose the number = x
 $x - 3 = -6$ $x = -6 + 3$
 $x = -3$

✓ Nadia is five years older than her brother Najam. The sum of their ages is 37. How old is Nadia?

- a) 42
- b) 32
- c) 21
- d) 17

Solution: Suppose age of Najam = x
 Age of Nadia = $x + 5$
 $x + (x + 5) = 37$ $2x + 5 = 37$
 $2x = 32$ $x = 16$
 Age of Nadia = $x + 5 = 16 + 5 = 21$

✓ $8xy = \dots$ when $x = \frac{-7}{2}$ and $y = \frac{3}{2}$

- a) -20
- b) -22
- c) -42
- d) -52

Solution: $8xy$
 $8 \times \frac{-7}{2} \times \frac{3}{2}$ $= 8^2 \times \frac{-21}{4}$
 $2 \times -21 = -42$

Exercise

- ✓ Numerical facts obtained from observation and experiments are called.....
 - a) Figure
 - b) Data
 - c) Frequency
 - d) Classes
- ✓ Data is of.....
 - a) One type
 - b) Two types
 - c) Three types
 - d) Four types
- ✓ In bar graph width of bar is.....
 - a) Equal
 - b) Greater than first bar
 - c) Less than first bar
 - d) Unequal
- ✓ Pie graph is also known as.....
 - a) Bar graph
 - b) Circular graph
 - c) Rectangular graph
 - d) Line graph
- ✓ Sum of measures of angles in pie-graph is.....
 - a) 90°
 - b) 180°
 - c) 270°
 - d) 360°
- ✓ Pie-graph divided into.....
 - a) Sectors
 - b) Rectangles
 - c) Chords
 - d) Squares
- ✓is that type of graph in which data is represented by vertical and horizontal bars, which have equal width.
 - a) Pie-graph

- b) Bar-graph
- c) Both a and b
- d) None of these

In pie-graph, data represented by the sectors of a.....

- a) Line
- b) Square
- c) Circle
- d) rectangle

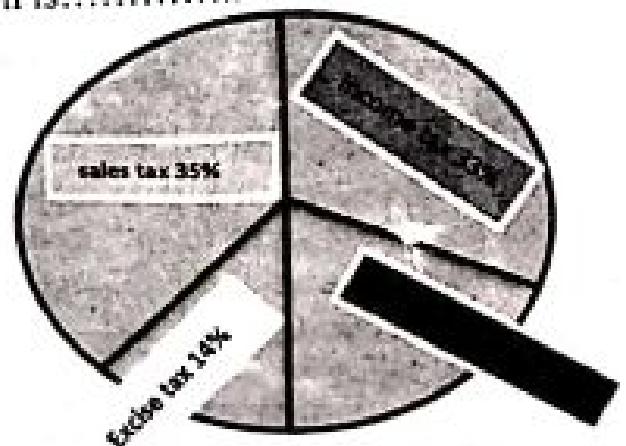
✓ Graph show relationship between two different.....

- a) Persons
- b) Shapes
- c) Quantities
- d) Lines

✓ Raw data when put in some order or arranged in different groups is called.....

- a) Grouped data
- b) Ungrouped data
- c) Scattered data
- d) Unattempt data

✓ The angle for sales tax in the following graph is.....



- a) 126°
- b) 113°
- c) 127°
- d) 140°

Solution: Required angle = $\frac{35}{100} \times 360$
 = 126°

- **Perimeter of rectangle:** Distance around a rectangle figure is called its perimeter of rectangle. $P = 2(l + w)$
- **Area of Rectangle:** The measure of the surface enclosed by a rectangle figure is its area. $A = l \times w$
- **Perimeter of a square:** Distance around a square figure is called its perimeter of square. $P = 4s$ ($P = s + s + s + s$)
- **Area of square:** The measure of the surface enclosed by a square figure is its area. $A = s \times s$
- **Altitude:** altitude of a geometric figure is the measure of the shortest distance between the base and its opposite vertex.



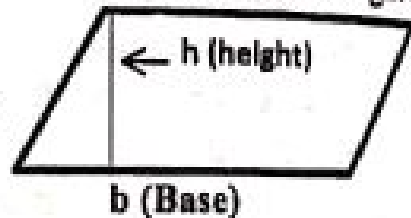
- **Area of parallelogram:** If a parallelogram has a base of base b units and a height of h units then the area A is bh square units.

$$A = bh$$

Example: find the area of parallelogram which height 5cm, and base is 15 cm.

Solution: Area = base \times height

$$\text{Area} = 15\text{cm} \times 5\text{cm} = 75\text{cm}^2$$



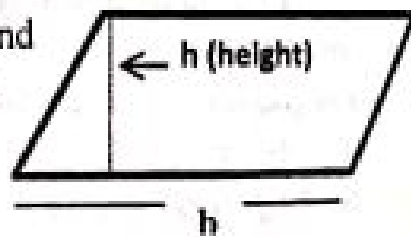
- **Area of triangle:** If a triangle has a base of b units and a height of h units, then the area A is $\frac{1}{2}bh$ square units.

Example: Find the area of triangle having base 4, height 3.

Solution: $A = \frac{1}{2}bh$

$$A = \frac{1}{2}(4\text{cm} \times 3\text{cm})$$

$$A = \frac{12}{2} = 6\text{cm}^2$$



- **Area of trapezium:** $A = \frac{1}{2}(\text{Sum of bases}) \times \text{Altitude}(h)$

Example: Lengths of the bases of a trapezium are 9cm and 4cm. if the area of trapezium is 39cm^2 , finds its altitude.

Solution: $A = \frac{1}{2}(\text{Sum of bases}) \times \text{Altitude}(h)$

$$39 = \frac{1}{2}(9+4) \times \text{Altitude}$$

$$= \frac{13}{2} \times \text{Altitude} = 39$$

$$\text{Altitude} = 39 \times \frac{2}{13} = 6\text{cm}$$

Exercise

- ✓ Perimeter of a square having one side equal to 15cm is.....

- a) 225cm^2
- b) 60cm
- c) 225cm
- d) 60cm^2

Solution: $P = 4s$

$$P = 4(15) = 60\text{cm}$$

- ✓ Perimeter of a square is 16.8cm. Length of its side is.....

- a) 4.2 cm
- b) 0.42cm
- c) 8.4 cm
- d) 67.2 cm

Solution:

$$P = 4s$$

$$16.8 = 4s$$

$$4s = 16.8$$

$$s = \frac{16.8}{4}$$

$$s = 4.2$$

Revision Series

✓ Perimeter of a rectangle having length 11 cm and width 8 cm is.....

- a) 76 cm²
- b) 88 cm
- c) 19 cm
- d) 38 cm

Solution: $P = 2(l + w)$
 $P = 2(11 + 8)$ $P = 2(19)$ **P = 38**

✓ Perimeter of a rectangle is 208cm. Its length is 57 cm. its width is.....

- a) 151
- b) 259
- c) 47
- d) 87

Solution: $P = 2(l + w)$
 $208 = 2(57 + w)$ $208 = 114 + 2w$
 $2w = 208 - 114$ $2w = 94$
 $w = 94/2$ **w = 47**

✓ Area of a square having one side 15cm is.....

- a) 30 cm²
- b) 60 cm
- c) 225 cm
- d) 225 cm²

Solution: $A = s \cdot s$
 $A = 15 \text{ cm} \times 15 \text{ cm}$ **A = 225 cm²**

✓ Area of rectangle having length 0.9m and width 0.5m is.....

- a) 4.5 m²
- b) 2.8 m²
- c) 0.045 m²
- d) 0.45 m²

Solution: $A = l \cdot w$
 $A = 0.9 \text{ m} \times 0.5 \text{ m} = 0.45 \text{ m}^2$

✓ Base of a parallelogram is 10cm. what will be the area of the parallelogram if the length of its altitude is 7 cm?

- a) 34 cm²
- b) 68 cm²
- c) 70 cm²
- d) 35 cm²

Solution: $\text{Area} = \text{Base} \times \text{height}$
 $A = 10 \text{ cm} \times 7 \text{ cm}$ **= 70 cm²**

✓ Area of triangle having its base 9cm and altitude 10 cm is.....

- a) 90 cm²
- b) 45 cm²
- c) 76 cm²
- d) 19 cm²

Solution: $\text{Area} = \frac{1}{2} \times (\text{Base} \times \text{height})$
 $A = \frac{1}{2} \times (9 \text{ cm} \times 10 \text{ cm})$ $A = 90/2$
A = 45 cm²

✓ Base of trapezium are 9cm and 6 cm. if its altitude is 4cm, its area is.....

- a) 30 cm²
- b) 60 cm²
- c) 36 cm²
- d) 24 cm²

Solution: $\text{Area} = \frac{1}{2} (\text{Sum of Base} \times \text{Altitude})$
 $A = \frac{1}{2} \times (9+6) \times 4$ $A = \frac{1}{2} (60)$ $A = \frac{60}{2}$
A = 30 cm²

✓ Area of parallelogram is 36m². If the length of its altitude is 4m, what is its base?

- a) 6 m
- b) 32 m²
- c) 18 m
- d) 9 m

Solution: $\text{Area} = (\text{Base} \times \text{Altitude})$
 $36 = \text{Base} \times 4$ $\text{Base} \times 4 = 36$
 $\text{Base} = 36/4$ **Base = 9 m**

✓ A garden is square shaped. If the length of one of its sides is 5.2 meter, find its perimeter.

- a) 18.8 m
- b) 20.8 m
- c) 22.8 m
- d) 24.8 m

✓ A conference hall is 8.5 m long and 6.4 m wide. A carpet is laid in the hall. Length and breadth of the carpet are 8 m and 5.9 m respectively. Find the area of the uncovered place of the conference hall.

- a) 7.2 m²
- b) 9.2 m²
- c) 11.2 m²
- d) 13.2 m²

Solution: Area of hall = 54.4 m²
 Area of carpet = 47.2 m²
 Area of uncovered place = 54.4 - 47.2 = 7.2 m²

✓ A square shaped park is 170 m long. A road 6 m wide has been constructed along the outer side of the boundary. Find the area of the road.

- a) 28900 m²
- b) 33124 m²
- c) 4224 m²
- d) 4672 m²

Solution: Area of square park = 28900 m²
 Length of outer square = 170 + 6 + 6 = 182
 Area of outer square = 33124 m²
 Area of the road = 33124 - 28900 = 4224 m²

✓ A park is 110 m long and 96 m wide. In the middle of the park two roads, 4 m wide parallel to its sides are constructed. Find the area of the roads.

- a) 440 m², 384 m²
- b) 332 m², 288 m²
- c) 542 m², 432 m²
- d) 331 m², 272 m²

Solution: Area of park = 10560 m²
 Area of the road parallel to the length = 110 × 4 = 440 m²
 Area of the road parallel to the width = 96 × 4 = 384 m²

✓ Find the area of triangle which has base 10 cm and height is 4 cm.

- a) 10 cm²
- b) 20 cm²
- c) 30 cm²
- d) 40 cm²

Solution: Area of triangle = $\frac{1}{2}(\text{Base} \times \text{height})$
 $\frac{1}{2}(10 \times 4) = \frac{40}{2} = 20$

✓ If the length of base is 6 cm, and altitude is 4 cm, then area of parallelogram is.....

- a) 24 cm²
- b) 12 cm²
- c) 24 cm²
- d) 2 cm²

Solution:
 Area of parallelogram = length × altitude
 A = 6 cm × 4 cm = 24 cm²

✓ If base is 7.5 cm, and altitude is 4 cm then find the area of triangle.

- a) 30 cm²
- b) 30 cm
- c) 15 cm²
- d) 15 cm

Solution: Area of triangle = $\frac{1}{2}(b \times h)$
 $A = \frac{1}{2}(7.5 \times 4)$ $A = \frac{30}{2} = 15 \text{ cm}^2$

✓ Find the area of trapezium if b1 = 6 cm, b2 = 4 cm and altitude = 3 cm.

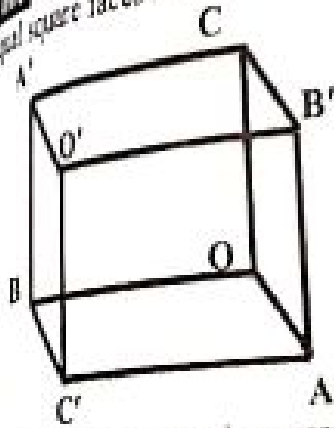
- a) 72 cm²
- b) 8 cm²
- c) 15 cm²
- d) 22 cm²

Solution: $A = \frac{1}{2}(\text{Sum of bases}) \times \text{Altitude (h)}$
 $A = \frac{1}{2}(b1 + b2) \times 3$ $A = \frac{1}{2}(6 + 4) \times 3$
 $A = \frac{1}{2}(10) \times 3$ $A = \frac{30}{2} = 15 \text{ cm}^2$

Three Dimensional Solids

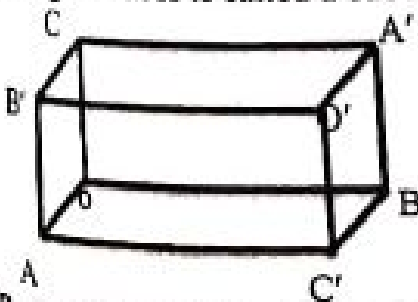
Chapter Series

Cube: A solid body bounded by six equal square faces is called a cube.

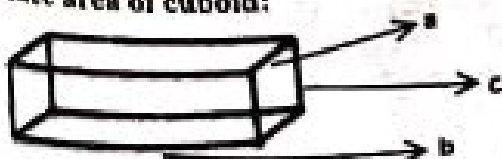


- **Square faces:** there are six square faces.
- **Edges:** There are 12 edges of cube. (OA, AC', C'B, OB, O'B', B'C, CA', OC, OC', A'B, O'A', AB')
- **Vertices:** There are 8 vertices of the cube.
- **Surface area of cube:** There are six square faces in cube and area of one square is a^2 . So area of 6 faces is $6a^2 \text{ cm}^2$.
- **Volume of cube:**
Volume = length \times breadth \times height
Volume = $a^3 \text{ cm}^3$

Cuboid: A solid body bounded by six rectangular faces is called a cuboid.



- **Rectangular faces:** There are six rectangular faces of cuboid.
- **Edges:** There are 12 edges of cube. (OA, AC', C'B, OB, O'B', B'C, CA', OC, OC', A'B, O'A', AB')
- **Vertices:** There are 8 vertices of the cube.
- **Surface area of cuboid:**



Area of cuboid = $2(ab + bc + ca) \text{ cm}^2$
 Volume of Cuboid = $a \times b \times c$
 Volume of Cuboid = $abc \text{ cm}^3$

Exercise

- ✓ A triangles lies in.....dimension.
 - a) 2
 - b) 3
 - c) 4
 - d) 5
- ✓ Figures which lies in plane are called.....dimensional.
 - a) 6
 - b) 4
 - c) 2
 - d) 1
- ✓ A cuboid is a.....D-figure.
 - a) 2
 - b) 3
 - c) 4
 - d) 5
- ✓ Surface area of cube of a, cm side = ...
 - a) 3a cm
 - b) $4a^2 \text{ cm}^2$
 - c) 5a cm
 - d) $6a^2 \text{ cm}^2$
- ✓ Volume of cube of a, cm side =
 - a) $3 a^3 \text{ cm}^3$
 - b) $a^3 \text{ cm}^3$
 - c) $6a^3 \text{ cm}^2$
 - d) $2a^3 \text{ cm}$
- ✓ How many squares face of cube?
 - a) 3
 - b) 4
 - c) 5
 - d) 6
- ✓ How many edge of cube?
 - a) 10
 - b) 11
 - c) 12
 - d) 13
- ✓ How many vertices of cuboid?
 - a) 8
 - b) 9
 - c) 10
 - d) 11

- ✓ Volume of cuboid is.....
- Length × breadth × height
 - Surface × breadth × base
 - Base × breadth × altitude
 - None of these
- ✓ A round evenly solid body is called a..
- Circle
 - Sphere
 - Cone
 - Cylinder
- ✓ Cylinder has.....edges.
- Two
 - Three
 - Four
 - five
- ✓ How many circular face/faces of cone?
- One
 - Two
 - Three
 - Four
- ✓ Find the surface area of cube of side 3 cm.
- 27 cm
 - 27 cm²
 - 54 cm²
 - 54 cm
- ✓ Find the volume of cubical room of side 12 m.
- 144 m²
 - 144 m³
 - 1728 m²
 - 1728 m³
- ✓ Find the surface area of cuboid ($h = 10, l = 20, w = 14$)
- 2800
 - 1240
 - 480
 - 720
- ✓ Find the volume of a cuboid whose length, breadth and height are respectively equal to 7cm, 4cm, and 8cm.
- 112 cm³
 - 112 cm²
 - 224 cm³
 - 224 cm²
- ✓ The side of cubical pool is 5 meters. Find its volume.
- 125 m³
 - 125 m²
 - 25 m
 - 25 m³
- ✓ A rectangular room is 4.5m long, 3.5m wide and 5m deep. Find its surface area.
- 61.5 m²
 - 111.5 m²
 - 112.5 m²
 - 113.5 m³
- ✓ Volume of box is 60cm³.if its base area is 20cm². Find its depth.
- 1200 cm²
 - 1200 cm³
 - 3 cm
 - 3 cm²
- ✓ Find the surface area of cube whose one side is 5cm.
- 150 cm²
 - 150 cm³
 - 25 cm²
 - 125 cm²
- ✓ Find the surface area of cuboids if length 4cm, breadth 3cm and height 2cm.
- 24 cm
 - 24 cm²
 - 52 cm
 - 52 cm²
- ✓ Find volume of the cube whose one side is 6cm.
- 36 cm³
 - 36 cm²
 - 216 cm²
 - 216 cm³

MATHEMATICS

Class 7th

ریاضی

SETS

Set No. 1

➤ **Sets:** "a collection of well-defined distinct objects".

➤ **Descriptive form:** One way to specify a set is to give a verbal description of its elements.

Examples: (Set of first ten odd integers.) (Set of vowels of English alphabets.)

➤ **Tabular form:** Members of a set are written within braces and are separated by commas.

Examples: $A = \{1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 11, 13, 15, 17, 19\}$, $B = \{a, e, i, o, u\}$

➤ **Set Builder form:** Set-builder notation is a mathematical notation for describing a set by enumerating its elements or stating the properties that its members must satisfy.

Example: $A = \{x \mid x \text{ is odd number and is less than } 20\}$

$B = \{x \mid x \text{ is vowel of English alphabets}\}$

$\{3, 4, 5, 6, \dots\} = \{x \in \mathbb{N} \mid x > 2\}$ its read as "the set of all x's in natural number, such that x is greater than 2".

➤ **Union of two or more sets:** If A and B are any two sets, then the union of set A and Set B consists of all elements in set A or in set B and is denoted by $A \cup B$.

Example: If $A = \{1, 2, 3\}$, $B = \{3, 4, 5\}$ find $A \cup B$.

$A \cup B = \{1, 2, 3, 4, 5\}$

نوٹ: یعنی اس میں ہم دونوں سیٹ کے ارکان لکھتے ہیں۔ اور جو کئی دونوں میں آیا ہے وہ ایک بار لکھتے ہیں۔

➤ **Intersection of two or more sets:** If A and B are any two sets, then the intersection of set A and set B consists of all those elements which are common to both A and B, and it is denoted by $A \cap B$.

Example: If $A = \{1, 2, 3, 4\}$, $B = \{3, 4, 5\}$ find $A \cap B$.

$A \cap B = \{3, 4\}$

نوٹ: یعنی اس طرح کے حالات میں دونوں سیٹوں میں مشترک ارکان لکھے جاتے ہیں۔

➤ **Difference of two sets:** If A and B are two sets then their difference consists of all those elements of set A which are not in set B and it is denoted by $A - B$ or A/B .

Example: If $A = \{2, 3, 4, 5, 6\}$, $B = \{5, 6, 7, 8\}$ find $A - B$ or $A/B = ?$

$A - B$ or $A/B = \{2, 3, 4, 5, 6\} - \{5, 6, 7, 8\} = \{2, 3, 4\}$

نوٹ: اس طرح کے حالات میں سیٹ A میں موجود ارکان لکھے جاتے ہیں۔ B میں سے ہٹا دیا جاتا ہے۔

➤ **Disjoint set:** Two sets A and B are disjoint sets, if they do not have any common element i.e. $A \cap B = \emptyset = \{ \}$

Example: $A = \{4, 5\}$ and $B = \{6, 7, 8\}$, find $A \cap B = ?$

$A \cap B = \{4, 5\} \cap \{6, 7, 8\} = \{ \}$

نوٹ: یعنی اگر دو ایسے سیٹ ہوں۔ جس میں مشترک کوئی بھی ارکان نہ ہوں۔ اسے Disjoint set کہتے ہیں۔

- **Overlapping sets:** Two sets A and B are called overlapping sets if none of them is a subset of the other and there is at least one element, which is common to both the sets.
Example: $A = \{1, 2, 3, 4, 5\}$ and $B = \{4, 6, 8, 10\}$
 4 is common element of A and B. $A \not\subseteq B$, and $B \not\subseteq A$.
- **Universal set:** A set, which consists of all the elements under consideration in a particular problem, is called universal set and is denoted by U.
Example: If the set of positive integer is under consideration, then the set of all integers will be universal set i.e.
 $U = \{0, \pm 1, \pm 2, \pm 3, \pm 4, \dots\}$ $W = \{0, 1, 2, 3, \dots\}$
- **Complement of a set:** If U is a universal set and A is any subset of U, then the complement of set A is the set of all elements of U which are not in set A, and it is denoted by A' .
Example: $U \setminus A = A' = \{1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6\} \setminus \{1, 2, 3\} = \{4, 5, 6\}$

M C Q s

- ✓ $A \cup B = \dots\dots\dots?$
 - a) $\{x/x \in A \text{ and } x \in B\}$
 - b) $\{x/x \in A \text{ or } x \in B\}$
 - c) $\{x/x \in A \text{ and } x \notin B\}$
 - d) $\{x/x \notin A \text{ and } x \in B\}$
- ✓ $A - B = \dots\dots\dots?$
 - a) $\{x/x \in A \text{ and } x \in B\}$
 - b) $\{x/x \in A \text{ or } x \in B\}$
 - c) $\{x/x \in A \text{ and } x \notin B\}$
 - d) $\{x/x \notin A \text{ and } x \in B\}$
- ✓ $B - A = \dots\dots\dots?$
 - a) $\{x/x \in A \text{ and } x \in B\}$
 - b) $\{x/x \in A \text{ or } x \in B\}$
 - c) $\{x/x \in A \text{ and } x \notin B\}$
 - d) $\{x/x \in B \text{ and } x \notin A\}$
- ✓ $(A')' = ?$
 - a) U
 - b) \emptyset
 - c) A
 - d) A'
- ✓ $A \cup A' = ?$
 - a) U
 - b) \emptyset
 - c) A
 - d) A'

- ✓ $A \cap A' = ?$
 - a) U
 - b) \emptyset
 - c) A
 - d) A'
- ✓ $U' = ?$
 - a) U
 - b) \emptyset
 - c) $U - A$
 - d) $U - B$
- ✓ $\emptyset' = ?$
 - a) U
 - b) \emptyset
 - c) U'
 - d) $U - A$
- ✓ If $A \cap B = \emptyset$ then A and B are.....
 - a) Overlapping set
 - b) Disjoint set
 - c) Equal set
 - d) None of these
- ✓ If $A = \{1, 2, 3\}$, $B = \{3, 4, 5\}$ then $A \cap B = ?$
 - a) $\{2, 3\}$
 - b) $\{1, 3\}$
 - c) $\{3\}$
 - d) $\{1, 2, 3, 4, 5\}$

Chapter Series

How many methods are used for representing a set?

- a) 2
- b) 3
- c) 4
- d) 5

is use for.....

- a) Member
- b) Such that
- c) Set
- d) Complement

$A = \{1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10\} = ?$

- a) A is a set of first ten natural number
- b) A is a set of first ten whole number
- c) A is a set of first ten integer
- d) All of the above

$A = \{1, 2, 3, \dots, 20\} = ?$

- a) $\{x/x \text{ is a natural number}\}$
- b) $\{x/x \text{ is first twenty numbers}\}$
- c) $\{x/x \text{ is a natural number } \leq 20\}$
- d) None of these

$A = \{1, 2, 3, 4\}$ $B = \{3, 4, 5\}$ then

$A \cup B = ?$

- a) $\{1, 2, 3, 4\}$
- b) $\{1, 2, 3, 4, 5\}$
- c) $\{3, 4\}$
- d) None of these

If A is the set of first ten natural numbers, and B is the set of first five positive even numbers, then $A \cap B = ?$

- a) $\{2, 4, 6, 8, 10\}$
- b) $\{1, 2, 3, 4, 5, \dots, 10\}$
- c) $\{1, 3, 5, 7, 9\}$
- d) None of these

$A = \{0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5\}$ $B = \{1, 3, 5\}$

$C = \{3, 4, 5\}$

$(A \cup B) \cup C = ?$

- a) $\{3, 5\}$
- b) $\{1, 3, 5\}$
- c) $\{2, 4, 6\}$
- d) $\{0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5\}$

✓ If $A = \{1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10\}$ and $B = \{2, 4, 6, 8, 10\}$ $A \setminus B = ?$

- a) $\{1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10\}$
- b) $\{1, 3, 5, 7, 9\}$
- c) $\{2, 4, 6, 8, 10\}$
- d) None of these

✓ If $A = \{1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 12\}$ $B = \{3, 6, 9, 12, 18\}$ then is it possible $A \setminus B = B \setminus A$

- a) Yes
- b) No
- c) Both a and b
- d) None of these

✓ If $U = \{1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, \dots, 20\}$ then find complements of $A = \{2, 4, 6, 8, \dots, 20\}$

- a) $\{1, 2, 3, 4, 5, \dots, 20\}$
- b) $\{2, 4, 6, 8, \dots, 20\}$
- c) $\{1, 3, 5, 7, 9, \dots, 19\}$
- d) All of these

✓ If $U = \{4, 8, 12, 16, 20\}$ then find $U' = ?$

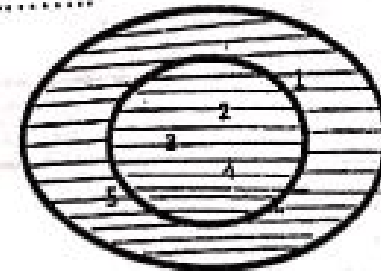
- a) U'
- b) $\{ \}$
- c) U
- d) None of these

✓ If $U = \{a, b, c, d, e, f\}$ $A = \{a, b, c\}$

$A \cap A' = ?$

- a) A
- b) U
- c) A'
- d) $\{ \}$

✓ The given Venn diagrams show that.....



- a) Union of sets
- b) Intersection of sets
- c) Both a and b
- d) None of these

Rational Numbers

Unit No: 2

Rational Numbers: The set of all numbers of the form $\frac{p}{q}$, where p and q are integers and $q \neq 0$, is called the set of rational numbers.

Examples: 9, 0, $-\frac{3}{7}$, $-\frac{6}{4}$, $2\frac{1}{5}$

M C Q s

✓ What is $\frac{3}{10}$ divided by $1\frac{4}{5}$?

- a) $\frac{1}{2}$
- b) $\frac{3}{8}$
- c) $\frac{1}{6}$
- d) $\frac{27}{50}$

Solution: $\frac{3}{10} \div 1\frac{4}{5} = \frac{3}{10} \div \frac{9}{5} = \frac{3}{10} \times \frac{5}{9} = \frac{3}{18} = \frac{1}{6}$

✓ The multiplicative inverse of $\frac{1}{4}$ is.....

- a) 4
- b) -4
- c) $-\frac{1}{4}$
- d) 0

Solution: $\frac{1}{4} \times 4 = 1$

✓ Find $\frac{13}{20} - \frac{7}{20}$. Write it in simplest form.

- a) $\frac{6}{10}$
- b) $\frac{3}{5}$
- c) $\frac{6}{20}$
- d) $\frac{3}{10}$

Solution: $\frac{13}{20} - \frac{7}{20} = \frac{13-7}{20} = \frac{6}{20} = \frac{3}{10}$

✓ $-11 + (-7) = ?$

- a) 4
- b) -18
- c) 18
- d) 77

Solution: $-11 + (-7) = -11 - 7 = -18$
 $(-) + (-) = -$

✓ Evaluate $a - b$ if $a = 9\frac{1}{6}$ and $b = 5\frac{2}{6}$

- a) $3\frac{5}{6}$
- b) $5\frac{5}{6}$
- c) $4\frac{3}{6}$
- d) $45\frac{2}{36}$

Solution: $a - b = \frac{55}{6} - \frac{32}{6}$ (Take LCM)
 $\frac{55-32}{6} = \frac{23}{6} = 3\frac{5}{6}$

✓ Additive inverse of $\frac{1}{7}$ is.....

- a) 7
- b) -7
- c) $-\frac{1}{7}$
- d) $\frac{1}{7}$

Solution: $\frac{1}{7} - \frac{1}{7} = \frac{1-1}{7} = \frac{0}{7} = 0$

✓ Additive inverse of -10 is.....

- a) -10
- b) 10
- c) $\frac{1}{10}$
- d) $-\frac{1}{10}$

Solution: $-10 + 10 = 0$

✓ The sum of a number and its additive inverse is.....

- a) 1
- b) -1
- c) 0
- d) None of these

Solution: for every number a, $a + (-a) = 0$

Number Series

Simplest form is = ?

- a) $\frac{24}{42}$
- b) $\frac{3}{21}$
- c) $\frac{4}{42}$
- d) All of these

Solution: $\frac{4}{7} \times \frac{1}{6} = \frac{4}{42} = \frac{2}{21}$

The multiplicative inverse of $-\frac{3}{8}$ is...

- a) 0
- b) 1
- c) $\frac{8}{3}$
- d) $-\frac{8}{3}$

Solution: $-\frac{3}{8} \times -\frac{8}{3} = 1$

The multiplicative inverse of $2\frac{1}{5}$ is...

- a) $\frac{11}{5}$
- b) $\frac{5}{11}$
- c) $-\frac{5}{11}$
- d) $5\frac{1}{2}$

Solution: $2\frac{1}{5} = \frac{11}{5} \times \frac{5}{11} = 1$

$\frac{1}{3} + \frac{5}{9}$ the simplest quotient form is.....

- a) $\frac{5}{27}$
- b) $\frac{5}{11}$
- c) $\frac{9}{15}$
- d) $\frac{3}{5}$

Solution: $\frac{1}{3} + \frac{5}{9} = \frac{1}{3} \times \frac{3}{3} + \frac{5}{9} = \frac{3}{9} + \frac{5}{9} = \frac{8}{9}$

$\frac{a}{b} + \frac{c}{d} = \frac{c}{d} + \frac{a}{b}$ it is called.....

- a) Commutative property of rational w.r.t. addition

- b) Associative property of rational w.r.t. addition
- c) Distributive property of rational w.r.t. addition
- d) None of these

$\frac{3}{5} \dots\dots \frac{5}{6}$?

- a) <
- b) >
- c) \geq
- d) =

Solution: $\frac{3}{5}$ and $\frac{5}{6} = \frac{3}{5} \times \frac{6}{6}$ and $\frac{5}{6} \times \frac{5}{5}$
 $\frac{18}{30}$ and $\frac{25}{30}$ since $18 < 25$
 $\frac{18}{30} < \frac{25}{30}$ or $\frac{3}{5} < \frac{5}{6}$

Ascending order of $\frac{3}{5}, \frac{2}{15}, -3\frac{1}{2}, -2\frac{7}{10}, 7$

- a) $-\frac{7}{2}, -\frac{27}{10}, \frac{3}{5}, \frac{2}{15}, 7$
- b) $-\frac{7}{2}, -\frac{27}{10}, \frac{2}{15}, \frac{3}{5}, 7$
- c) $7, \frac{3}{5}, \frac{2}{15}, -\frac{27}{10}, -\frac{7}{2}$
- d) $7, \frac{3}{5}, \frac{2}{15}, -\frac{7}{2}, -\frac{27}{10}$

Solution: $\frac{3}{5}, \frac{2}{15}, -3\frac{1}{2}, -2\frac{7}{10}, 7$ (Take LCM of denominator = 30), then write numerators in ascending order.

Descending order of $\frac{19}{30}, \frac{8}{15}, -\frac{7}{10}, \frac{2}{5}$?

- a) $\frac{19}{30}, \frac{8}{15}, \frac{2}{5}, -\frac{7}{10}$
- b) $-\frac{19}{30}, \frac{2}{5}, \frac{8}{15}, -\frac{7}{10}$
- c) $\frac{8}{15}, \frac{19}{30}, \frac{2}{5}, -\frac{7}{10}$
- d) $-\frac{7}{10}, \frac{2}{5}, \frac{8}{15}, \frac{19}{30}$

Decimals: There are two types of decimals.

- ❖ **Terminating (Rational):** Terminating decimals are decimals having a finite number of digits after the decimals. e.g. 7.5, 25.35
- ❖ **Non-Terminating:** Non-Terminating decimals are decimals having an infinite numbers of digits after the decimals. e.g. 7.5555..., 25.35786654...
- ☞ **Repeating (Rational):** 7.5555... is the example of Repeating or recurring decimal.
- ☞ **Non-Repeating (Irrational):** 25.35786654... is the example of non-repeating or non-recurring decimals.

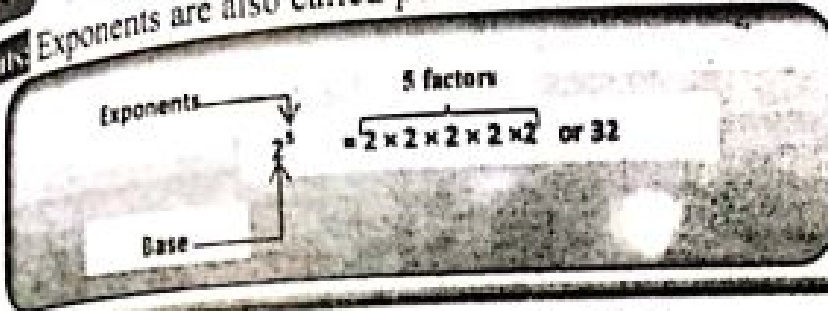
M C Q s

- ✓ The ratio between the circumference of a circle and its radius is a.....
 - a) Terminating decimal
 - b) **Non-Terminating recurring decimal**
 - c) Non-Terminating decimal
 - d) Terminating-recurring decimal
- ✓ 5.36, after rounding off to nearest tenth will become.....
 - a) 5.37
 - b) 5.46
 - c) **5.4**
 - d) 5.47
- ✓ 0.2727 when round off to thousandth becomes.....
 - a) 0.2728
 - b) **0.273**
 - c) 0.282
 - d) 0.3000
- ✓ Which decimal is equivalent to $\frac{1}{100}$?
 - a) 0.001
 - b) **0.01**
 - c) 0.1
 - d) -0.1
- ✓ Write the period of the 0.13131313....
 - a) 0
 - b) 1
 - c) 3
 - d) **13 (Repeated number)**
- ✓ Write the period of the 19.1724724.....
 - a) 19
 - b) 17
 - c) 172
 - d) **724**
- ✓ $0.45 \neq ?$
 - a) $\frac{45}{100}$
 - b) $\frac{9}{20}$
 - c) $\frac{45}{100}$
 - d) 0.45
- ✓ Which one is non-recurring of the following?
 - a) $\frac{5}{3}$
 - b) $\frac{9}{7}$
 - c) $\frac{16}{6}$
 - d) $\frac{17}{3}$
- ✓ 5.277 rounds off to the nearest hundredth.
 - a) 5.278
 - b) **5.28**
 - c) 6.276
 - d) None of these
- ✓ 0.223 up to the nearest hundredth.
 - a) 0.224
 - b) 0.24
 - c) **0.22**
 - d) None of these

Chapter Series

Exponents

Exponents are also called powers or indices.



Rule to find the population Growth: Rule: $(2^{\text{Generation}})^2$
 Example: How many children will be there in generation 5?
 according to Rule = $(2^5)^2 = 2^{10} = 1024$

Rules of Exponents or power:

- To multiply two powers that have the same base, add the exponents.
 Example: $2^3 \times 2^5 = 2^{3+5} = 2^8$
- To multiply different base with same power write whole power.
 Example: $2^3 \times 3^3 = (2 \times 3)^3 = (6)^3$
- To divide two powers that have the same base, subtract the exponents.
 Example: $\frac{4^5}{4^3} = 4^{5-3} = 4^2 = 16$
- To find the power of power, multiply the exponents.
 Example: $(4^2)^3 = 4^{2 \times 3} = 4^6 = 4^{10}$
- Any nonzero number raised to the zero power is 1.
 Example: $(10)^0 = 1$ or $(3)^0 = 1$

M C Q s

$2^3 = 8$, power is.....

- a) 2
- b) $\frac{3}{2}$
- c) 8
- d) 2^3

Solution: $2^3 = 2 \times 2 \times 2 = 8$

In the above question base is.....

- a) $\frac{2}{3}$
- b) 3
- c) 8
- d) 2^3

Solution: 2^3 , 2 is base and 3 is power.

$2^4 = \dots\dots\dots?$

- a) 12
- b) 36
- c) 64

Solution: $2^6 = 2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 2 = 64$

✓ $(-2)^4 = \dots\dots\dots?$

- a) -16
- b) 16
- c) 8
- d) -8

Solution: $2^4 = -2 \times -2 \times -2 \times -2 = 16$

✓ $4(5)^2 = \dots\dots\dots?$

- a) 100
- b) 40
- c) 400
- d) 44

Solution: $4(5 \times 5) = 4(25) = 100$

✓ $3^3 \times 3^3 = \dots\dots\dots?$

- a) 3^{13}
- b) 9^{13}
- c) 3^6

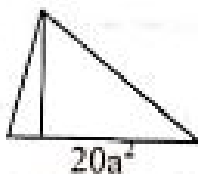
Solution: $3^5 \times 3^3 = 3^{5+3} = 3^8$

- ✓ $(5x^7)(x^6) = \dots\dots\dots?$
 a) $5x^{42}$
 b) $\frac{5x^{13}}{42x^{13}}$
 c) $42x^{13}$
 d) None of these

Solution: $(5x^7)(x^6) = 5x^{6+7} = 5x^{13}$

- ✓ The area of triangle is $100a^3b$ square units. Find the height of the triangle

- a) $\frac{10ab}{20a^2}$
 b) 10^3b
 c) $10a^3b$
 d) $100a^3b$



Solution: $100a^3b = \frac{1}{2}(\text{base} \times \text{height})$
 $= \frac{1}{2} \times 20a^2 \times \text{height}$ $100a^3b = 10a^2 \times \text{height}$
 Height = $\frac{100a^3b}{10a^2} = 10ab$

- ✓ $((3^2)^3)^2 = \dots\dots\dots?$
 a) 9^6
 b) $\frac{3^{12}}{3^7}$
 c) 3^7
 d) None of these

Solution: $3^{2 \times 3 \times 2} = 2^{12}$

- ✓ $2^7 \times 2^0 = \dots\dots\dots?$
 a) 4^7
 b) 4^0
 c) 0
 d) $\frac{2^7}{2^0}$

Solution: $2^7 \times 2^0 = 2^7 \times 1 = 2^7$

- ✓ $(34)^0 = \dots\dots\dots?$
 a) 34
 b) 0
 c) $\frac{1}{34}$
 d) None of these

Solution: $(n)^0 = 1$

- ✓ $4^{-3} = \dots\dots\dots?$
 a) 64

- b) $\frac{1}{64}$
 c) -12
 d) $-\frac{1}{12}$

Solution: $4^{-3} = \frac{1}{4^3} = \frac{1}{64}$

- ✓ Write 4.4.4.c.c.c.c using exponents
 a) $3^4 4^c$
 b) $\frac{4^3 c^4}{(4c)^7}$
 c) $(4c)^7$
 d) 4c

Solution: $4^{1+1+1} c^{1+1+1+1} = 4^3 c^4$

- ✓ $3[4 + (27 + 3)]^2 = \dots\dots\dots?$
 a) $\frac{507}{39}$
 b) 39
 c) 117
 d) 520

Solution: $3(4+9)^2 = 3(13)^2 = 3(169) = 507$

- ✓ $-2^4 = \dots\dots\dots?$
 a) 16
 b) 8
 c) $\frac{-16}{-8}$
 d) -8

Solution: $-(2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 2) = -16$

- ✓ $(-2)^4 = \dots\dots\dots?$
 a) $\frac{16}{8}$
 b) 8
 c) -16
 d) -8

Solution: $(-2 \times -2 \times -2 \times -2) = 16$

- ✓ $(-2)^5 + \frac{1}{2} = ?$
 a) 64
 b) $\frac{-64}{16}$
 c) 16
 d) 8

Solution: $(-2)^5 + \frac{1}{2} = -2^5 \times 2$
 $= -2^5 \times 2^{\frac{1}{2}} = -2^{5+\frac{1}{2}} = -2^{\frac{11}{2}}$
 $= -64$

Square Root of Positive Number

Perfect square: A number is called a perfect square if it is the square of a whole number.

Examples: $4 = 2^2$, $9 = 3^2$, $16 = 4^2$, $25 = 5^2$

Here 4, 9, 16, 25 are the perfect square of 2, 3, 4 and 5.

Testing whether a number is a perfect square or not:
 Examples: 1) 540 2) 784 3) 364

540
 نوٹ: جس طرح آڑی سطر ہے perfect square ظاہر کرے۔ یعنی یہ square نہیں ہے۔

2) 784

2	784
2	392
2	196
2	98
7	49
	7

$2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 7 \times 7 = 2^2 \times 2^2 \times 7^2$
 $(2 \times 2 \times 7)^2 = (28)^2 = 28^2$
 So 784 is a perfect square.

3) 364

2	264
2	182
7	91
	13

$2^2 \times 7 \times 13$
 So 364 cannot be expressed as the square.

Square Root: The square root of a number is a number, whose square gives the same number.
 Example: One square root of 64 is 8, since 8×8 or 8^2 is 64.

M C Q s

- ✓ 169 is the perfect square of.....
 a) 9
 b) 13
 c) 19
 d) 23

Solution: $\begin{array}{r|l} 13 & 169 \\ \hline & 13 \end{array}$ $(13)^2 = 169$

- ✓ 28 is the square root of.....
 a) 144
 b) 742
 c) 784
 d) 169

Solution: $28 \times 28 = 28^2 = 784$

- ✓ The square of any even number is.....
 a) Even
 b) Odd
 c) Prime
 d) Negative

Solution: $2^2 = 4$ or $4^2 = 16$

- ✓ The area of square whose length of one side is 8m is.....
 a) 16 m^2
 b) 36 m^2
 c) 32 m^2
 d) 64 m^2

Solution: $A = S^2 = S \times S = 8 \times 8 = 8^2 = 64$

- ✓ Which one is not perfect square?
 a) 16
 b) 18
 c) 25
 d) 81

Solution: $18 = 2 \times 3 \times 3 = 2 \times 3^2$

- ✓ Square root of $(1.25)^2 = \dots\dots\dots?$
 a) 1.5625
 b) 15.625
 c) 156.25
 d) 1562.5

Solution: $1.25 \times 1.25 = 1.5625$

- ✓ $-\sqrt{81} = \dots\dots\dots?$
 a) 9
 b) -9
 c) 9^{-2}
 d) -9^2

Solution: $-\sqrt{81} = -(9^2)^{1/2} = -9^{2/2} = -9$

- ✓ The square root of the 225 is.....
 a) 25
 b) 20
 c) 15
 d) 112.5

Solution: $225 = 3 \times 3 \times 5 \times 5$
 $= 3^2 \times 5^2 = (15)^2 = \sqrt{(15)^2} = 15$

- ✓ The square root of 3969 is.....
 a) 1323
 b) 13
 c) 60
 d) 63

3	3969
3	1323
3	441
3	147
7	49
	7

Solution: $(3 \times 3 \times 7)^2 = 63^2$
 $\sqrt{63^2} = 63$

- ✓ The square root of the $\frac{4}{49}$ is.....
 a) 0.0816
 b) $2^2/7^2$
 c) $2/7$
 d) 0.28

2	4	7	49
	2		7

Solution: $4 = 2^2$ $49 = 7^2$ $\sqrt{(2/7)^2} = 2/7$

- ✓ What is the length of the side of a squared garden shape whose area is 196 m^2 .
 a) 98
 b) 65.33
 c) 49
 d) 14

Solution: Area of square = $S.S = S^2$
 $\sqrt{196} = \sqrt{S^2} = \sqrt{14^2}$ $S = 14$

- ✓ The area of squared classroom is 31.36 m^2 . Find the length of its side.
 a) 5.6 m

- b) 5.3×6.2
 c) 6.6
 d) 5.1×6.2

✓ The area of a square garden is 4624 square kilometers. What is the length of its side?

- a) 63
 b) 68
 c) 72
 d) 97

✓ In a garden, 676 trees are planted in rows in such a way that the number of rows equal to the number of trees in a row. How many trees are there in each row?

- a) 24
 b) 25
 c) 26
 d) 27

✓ The area of square shaped farm is 6400 m^2 . What is the perimeter of the farm?

- a) 80m
 b) 320m
 c) 1280m
 d) 240m

✓ The area of a squared garden is 121 yd^2 . What is the length of its side?

- a) 11yd
 b) 22yd
 c) 484yd
 d) 242yd

✓ Area of a square field is 1600 m^2 . How much long wire is required for its boundary?

- a) 40
 b) 80
 c) 120
 d) 160

✓ The symbol " $\sqrt{\quad}$ " is called.....

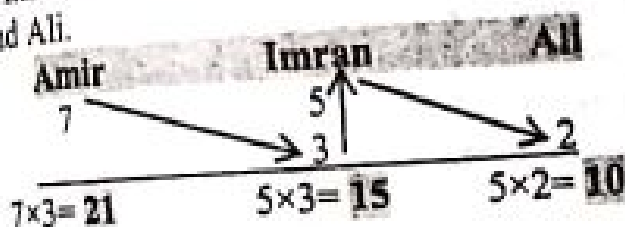
- a) Index
 b) Radical
 c) Radicand
 d) Square root

Ratio: A relation which one quantity bears to another quantity of the same kind with regard to their magnitude is called a ratio.
 Symbolically ratio between two same quantities a and b is written as $a : b$ or $\frac{a}{b}$. The symbol ":" means ratio. In the ratio $a : b$ (or $\frac{a}{b}$), a is called **antecedent** and b is called **Consequent**.

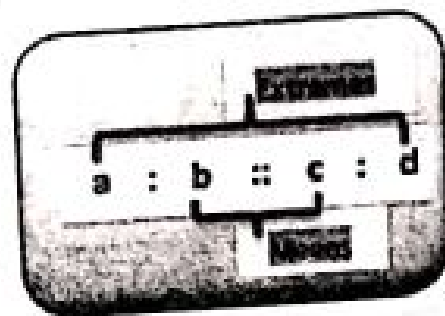
Example: Find the ratio between Rs.225 and Rs. 150.
 $225 : 150 = 45 : 30 = 3 : 2$

Continued Ratio: The comparison of ratios of three or more quantities is called continued ratio.

Example: The ratio between the ages of Amir and Imran are 7 to 5 and the ratios between Imran and Ali are 3 to 2. Find the continued ratio among the ages of Amir, Imran and Ali.



Proportion: Equality of two ratios is called a proportion. A proportion is an equation stating that two ratios are equal. $a : b = c : d$
 $a : b = c : d$ is written as $a : b :: c : d$
 The 1st and 4th terms are called **extremes** and 2nd and 3rd terms are called the **means**.



Example: Find the value of x such that the following proportion is true. $x : 12 :: 3 : 4$

$x : 12 :: 3 : 4$
 (Product of extremes = $4x$), (product of means = $12 \times 3 = 36$)

As the proportion is true, so $4x = 36$ $x = \frac{36}{4} = 9$

Types of proportion:

Direct Proportion: Direct proportion is that when one quantity increase, other one quantity also increase.
 Or
 When one quantity decreases, other one quantity also decreases.

Example: If a pump raises 600 liters water in 45 mints, how much water it will raise in 1 hour.

Liters	Minutes
600	45
x	60

نوٹ: یہاں پر یہ بات یاد رکھنا ہو گی کہ جس سائٹ پر x ہو گا اس سائٹ پر x کے کاٹنے اور کی جانب مت چاہئے۔ اگر سوال Direct proportion ہے تو دوسرے تیرے کاٹنے بھی اوپر کی طرف ہونا چاہیے۔ اور اگر Inverse proportion ہے تو x کے کاٹنے کے مخالف ہو گا۔ اب اس سوال کو سمجھنے کی کوشش کرتے ہیں۔

600 منٹ میں یقیناً اس کی مقدار زیادہ ہوگی۔ لہذا ہمارے پاس یہ سوال *Direct proportion* کا ہے۔

<u>Liters</u>	<u>Minutes</u>
600 ↑	45 ↑
x	60

$x : 600 :: 60 : 45$ (Extreme and means multiply with each other)

$45x = 600 \times 60$
 $x = \frac{36000}{45} = 800$ liters

Inverse proportion: Inverse proportion is that when one quantity increases and other one quantity decreases.

Or
 When one quantity decreases and other one quantity increases.

Example no: 1 5 measons can build a house in 120 days. How many measons will be required to build the same house in 75 days?

Solution:

<u>Measons</u>	<u>days</u>
5 ↑	120
x	75

نوٹ: یہاں یہ بات یاد رکھنا ہوگی کہ جس سائیڈ پر x ہو گا اس سائیڈ پر تیر کا نشان اُپر کی جانب ہونا چاہئے۔ اگر سوال *Direct proportion* کا ہے تو تیر کا نشان اُپر کی طرف ہونا چاہئے۔ اور اگر *Inverse proportion* ہو تو تیر کا نشان x کے مخالف ہوگا۔ اب اس سوال کو سمجھنے کی کوشش کریں۔

نوٹ: ہر روز ایک گھر 120 دن میں مکمل کر رہے ہیں۔ اگر یہی گھر 75 دن میں مکمل کرنا ہو تو کتنے مستری درکار ہوں گے۔ کیونکہ دن کم کر دئے گئے تو کتنا مستری زیادہ کر دئے۔ تو ہمارے پاس یہ سوال *Inverse proportion* کا ہے۔ تو دراصل تیر کا نشان x کے مخالف کی سمت میں لگائیے۔ جیسا کہ

<u>Measons</u>	<u>days</u>
5 ↑	120 ↓
x	75

$x : 5 :: 120 : 75$ (Extreme and means multiply with each other)

$75x = 5 \times 120$
 $x = \frac{5 \times 120}{75} = \frac{600}{75} = 8$ measons ($x=8$ measons)

Qs

✓ If $a : b = 3 : 6$ and $b : c = 9 : 12$ then $a : b : c$ will be.....

a) 3 : 6 : 12
 b) 3 : 6 : 8
 c) 54 : 27 : 72
 d) 27 : 54 : 72

a	b	c
3	6	12
27	54	72

Solution:

✓ 27 : 54 can also be written as.....

a) 1 : 2
 b) 2 : 1
 c) 54 × 27
 d) None of these

Solution: 27 : 54
 1 : 2
 ($27/27 = 1, 54/27 = 2$)

Section Series

The ratio of an hour to a minute is.....

- a) $1 : 60$
- b) $60 : 1$
- c) $1 : 3600$
- d) None of these

Solution: 1 mint : 1 hour = $1 : 60$

To make concrete the ratio of cement to gravel is $2 : 3$ and the ratio of gravel to sand is $2 : 5$. Find the continued ratio among the cement, gravel and sand.

- a) $2 : 6 : 5$
- b) $2 : 6 : 15$
- c) $4 : 6 : 15$
- d) $12 : 16 : 20$

Solution: Solve according to continued ratio example method.

A street hawker is selling bananas at Rs. 60 per dozen. A man wants to buy 20 bananas. How much he will have to pay.

- a) 80
- b) 100
- c) 120
- d) 140

Solution: 12 bananas = Rs. 60 ($60/12 = 5$)
Price 20 bananas = $20 \times 5 = 100$

What is the value of x? if $5 : x = 15 : 60$

- a) 20
- b) 30
- c) 40
- d) 50

Solution: $5 : x = 15 : 60$
(Multiply extreme and mean with each other)
 $15x = 300$ $x = 300/15$ $x = 20$

Jamil earns Rs. 18000 per month and spends Rs. 16000. What is the ratio in rupees of his income to expenditure?

- a) $6 : 8$
- b) $9 : 8$

- c) $8 : 9$
- d) $9 : 8$

Solution: $18000 \text{ income} = 16000 \text{ Expenditure}$
 $18000 = 16000$ $18 = 16$ $9 = 8$

In an examination hall the ratio of invigilators to the students is $1 : 30$. How many invigilators will be required for 210 students?

- a) 4
- b) 5
- c) 6
- d) 7

Solution: Invigilator students
 $x : 1 :: 210 : 30$ $=$ $30x = 210$
 $x = 210/30 = 7$

A painter can paint 250 m^2 wall in 8 hours. How much time will be required to paint 3000 m^2 .

- a) 92
- b) 94
- c) 96
- d) 98

Solution: Area time
 $x : 8 :: 3000 : 250$ $=$ $250x = 24000$
 $x = 24000/250$ $x = 96$

A missile hit a 3000 km distance target in 45 minutes. Find the speed of the missile in km/h.

- a) 66.666
- b) 4000
- c) 3000
- d) 2000

Solution: $\text{Speed} = \frac{\text{Distance}}{\text{Time}}$
(Time $= \frac{45}{60} = 0.75$)
 $\text{Speed} = \frac{3000}{0.75} = 4000 \text{ km/h}$

✓ A car is moving with a speed of 90 km/hour. What will be its speed in meter per second (m/s).

- a) 25 m/s
- b) 29 m/s
- c) 34 m/s
- d) 39 m/s

Solution: Speed of car in km/h = 90km/h
 Speed in m/s = $\frac{90 \times 1000}{3600} = 25 \text{ m/s}$

✓ A tube well can suck 100 liters per minute. How much water can draw per hour?

- a) 1000 liters
- b) 2000 liters
- c) 4000 liters
- d) 6000 liters

Solution:

	liters	minutes
	100	1
$x : 100 :: 60 : 1$	x	60
	$x \times 1 = 100 \times 60$	
	$x = 6000$	

✓ A cheetah runs at 90 km/h for 50 seconds. How much distance will it cover?

- a) 2500 m
- b) 1200 m
- c) 1250 m
- d) 1900 m

Solution: speed of cheetah in km/h = 90 km/h
 Speed in m/s = $\frac{90 \times 1000}{3600} = \frac{900}{36} = 25 \text{ m/s}$
 Distance cover in 50 second = $25 \times 50 = 1250 \text{ m}$

✓ On a line two supplementary angles are in the ratio of 5 : 1. The two angles will be.....

- a) 20 & 70
- b) 150° & 30°
- c) 120° & 60°
- d) None of these

✓ If one quantity increase and the other decreases the two quantities are in.....

- a) Direct proportion
- b) Inverse proportion
- c) Continued proportion
- d) No proportion

✓ A food store in a fort is sufficient for 60 days for 300 soldiers. If 200 soldiers are sent on mission, for how many days the same food will be sufficient.

- a) 180
- b) 200
- c) 220
- d) 240

✓ Rehan rides a bike along the edge of the park. It takes him 4 hours. What is his average? (length= 15km, width= km)

- a) 10 km/h
- b) 8 km/h
- c) 6 km/h
- d) 5 km/h

Continues ratio of a : b = 7 : 9 and b : c = 6 : 13 is.....

- a) 40 : 62 : 134
- b) 42 : 54 : 117
- c) 44 : 62 : 139
- d) 46 : 54 : 132

Continues ratio of x : y = 2.7 : 5.4 and y : z = 6.3 : 9.9 is.....

- a) 7 : 14 : 22
- b) 17 : 24 : 32
- c) 27 : 34 : 42
- d) 37 : 44 : 52

x : 3 = 2.5 : 1.5, the value of x is.....

- a) 4
- b) 5
- c) 6
- d) 7

12 : x = 8 : 14 the value of x is.....

- a) 20
- b) 21
- c) 22
- d) 23

Financial Arithmetic

Money Series

The money collected from the citizens to run the country, by the government is called tax.

- Property tax
- General sales tax (GST)

PROPERTY TAX A tax imposed on the real estate, property or building in an urban area called property tax.

- Where the value of immovable property recorded, it is 6% of the total value.
- Where the value of immovable property not recorded, it is Rs. 50 per square yard.
- Residential flats are also charged 8% or Rs. 60 per square yard for both recorded or unrecorded value respectively, if the minimum area is 1800 sq feet.

General Sales Tax (GST) General property tax is collected when a product is sold to its final consumer. The purpose of GST is to bring a large number of people in the tax network. Its rate is 16.5%.

Profit The difference between selling price and cost price is called profit.
 Profit = Sale Price (SP) - Cost price (CP)

$$\% \text{Profit} = \frac{\text{profit}}{\text{cost price}} \times 100$$

Markup A markup is an amount added to a cost price to calculate the selling price.

$$M = \frac{RPT}{100}$$

Zakat Zakat is an amount, which becomes due at the rate of 2.5% of the saving. According to Islamic teaching Nisab is equal 7.5 tola of gold or 52 tola of silver.

Usher Usher is Zakat on agricultural products e.g. crops, fruit, vegetable etc.

M C Q s

A house of 2 canal is situated in the cantonment. The worth of land is 2 million rupees per canal. Calculate the property tax.

- a) 140,000
- b) 240,000
- c) 280,000
- d) 70,000

Solution: worth of 2 canal = 4 million
 Tax for two canal = $4,000,000 \times \frac{6}{100}$ ($6\% = \frac{6}{100}$)
 = 240,000

Roof constructed 4 flat each of 1600 sq feet in an urban area. The worth of land not recorded. Calculate the property tax of one year.

- a) 240,000
- b) 180,000
- c) 145,000
- d) 132,000

Solution: Area of one flat = 1600 sq feet
 Tax of one flat for one year = $1600 \times 50 = 80,000$
 4 flats tax = $4 \times 80,000 = 240,000$

A ghee mill manufactures Ghee. The cost of production per kg of ghee and per liter is Rs. 115. What will be the selling price after including G.S.T.

- a) 132.97
- b) 133.97
- c) 134.97
- d) 135.97

Solution: Ghee per kg = 115 (GRT=16.5)
 G.S.T on 1 kg Ghee = $115 \times \frac{16.5}{100} = \text{Rs. } 18.97$
 The price of 1kg ghee after including GST = $115 + 18.97 = 133.97$

A sugar mill is making sugar at the cost of Rs.50 per kg. What will be its sales price after including G.S.T at 16.5%.

- a) 66.5
- b) 40.5

- c) 34.5
d) 58.25

Solution: Cost of sugar = Rs. 50 per kg
 $GST = 16.5\% = \frac{16.5 \times 50}{100} = \frac{16.5 \times 50}{10} = \frac{165}{20} = 8.25$
 New price = $50 + 8.25 = 58.25$

- ✓ The Airfare from Peshawar to Karachi of an airline is Rs. 5700. What will be the selling price of this ticket if Rs. 1500 is airport tax and GST at the rate of 16.5% are included.
- a) 7200
b) 8140.50
c) 7200.43
d) 8140

Solution: $GST = \frac{16.5 \times 5700}{100} = 940.5$
 Selling price = $5700 + 940.5 + 1500 = 8140.50$

- ✓ Sale price of sewing machine is Rs. 4248 (including 16.5% GST). What will be its price without GST?
- a) 3547.28
b) 3447.27
c) 3347.26
d) 3247.25

Solution: Price without tax = $100 - 16.5 = 83.5$
 Now the actual price of machine without tax = $\frac{83.5}{100} \times 4248 = \frac{3547.28}{100} = 3547.28$

- ✓ Daud purchased a house for 1 million and sold for 1.1 million. How much profit did he make?
- a) 4 lac
b) 3 lac
c) 2 lac
d) 1 lac

Solution: Profit = S.P - C.P (1 million = 10 lac)
 Profit = 11 lac - 10 lac = 1 lac

- ✓ Alamgir purchased a car for Rs. 370,000. He spent Rs. 20,000 on its repair and decoration. He sold the car for Rs. 385,000. How much profit or loss did he make?

- a) Loss 5000
b) Profit 5000
c) Loss 15000
d) Profit 15000

Solution: Purchased + Expenditure = 390,000
 Sale rate = 385,000
 Loss = S.P - C.P = $390,000 - 385,000 = 5000$

- ✓ The cost of burger is Rs. 90 and it sold for Rs. 110. What is the percentage of the profit?
- a) 11.11 %
b) 22.22 %
c) 33.33 %
d) 44.44 %

Solution: Profit = C.P - S.P
 Profit = $110 - 90 = 20$
 $\% \text{ Profit} = \frac{\text{profit}}{\text{cost price}} \times 100 = \frac{20}{90} \times 100 = \frac{200}{9} = 22.22\%$

- ✓ Salman bought a bike for Rs. 15,000 on installments at the markup rate of 12% per annum. Find the selling price of the bike if time period is 3 years.
- a) 10,200
b) 12,196
c) 20,400
d) 22,147

Solution: C.P = 15,000, T = 3 years
 Markup rate = 12% per annum
 Markup = $\frac{RPT}{100} = \frac{12 \times 15,000 \times 3}{100} = 5,400$
 Price of bike = C.P + markup
 Price of the bike = $15,000 + 5,400 = 20,400$

- ✓ Shehla had 15 tola gold for more than one year. How much Zakat will she have to pay if the market value of Gold Rs. 60,000 per tola?
- a) 22500
b) 22378
c) 21943
d) 23132

Solution: 15 tola gold price = $60000 \times 15 = 900000$
 Ratio of Zakat = 2.5 % $\frac{2.5}{100} \times 900000 = 22500$

Multiple Choice Series

Yous has 30 jaribs barani land. He obtained 1000 kg wheat per jarib. How much wheat as usher will he has to

- a) 3000 kg
- b) 1500 kg
- c) 30000 kg
- d) 2000 kg

Solution: Total quantity = $30 \times 1000 = 30000$
 Ratio of usher for barani land = $\frac{1}{10}$
 Total usher = $\frac{1}{10} \times 30000 = 3000$ kg

Hyat Khan cultivated sugarcane on 10 jarb canal irrigated land. He sold the sugarcane for Rs. 120,500. How much usher will he have to pay?

- a) 6025
- b) 12050
- c) 6382
- d) 1205

Solution: total value of sugarcane = 120,500
 Ratio of Usher for canal irrigated land = $\frac{1}{20}$
 Total Usher paid = $\frac{1}{20} \times 120500 = 6025$

Usher is payable after.....

- a) One year
- b) Six month
- c) Every harvest
- d) All of these

The rate of property tax for recorded value is.....

- a) 6%
- b) 20%
- c) 18%
- d) 0.2%

Property tax is levied on.....

- a) Urban property
- b) Rural property
- c) Both urban and rural properties
- d) None of these

✓ The rate of usher for barani land is.....

- a) 5%
- b) 10%
- c) 20%
- d) 2%

✓ GST is levied on.....

- a) Factory owner
- b) Whole seller
- c) Final consumer
- d) All of these

✓ The rate of GST is.....

- a) 20%
- b) 2%
- c) 108%
- d) 16.5%

✓ The rate of Ushr for canal irrigated land is.....

- a) 5%
- b) 10%
- c) 20%
- d) 2%

✓ If the cost price is more than the sale price then the seller has made.....

- a) Profit
- b) Loss
- c) Neither profit nor loss
- d) All of these

✓ Profit can be calculated in.....

- a) Match factory
- b) Restaurant
- c) Banks
- d) All of these

✓ 20% of 500 is.....

- a) 1000
- b) 100
- c) 10
- d) None of these

✓ The payment of Zakat becomes compulsory on a person if 7.5 tola gold is in his or her possession for.....

- a) One month
- b) One week
- c) One year
- d) 355 day

$7n + 2$ (Term)

- ☞ 2 is called constant.
- ☞ n is called variable.
- ☞ 7 is called coefficient

Constant: If the value of a quantity remains unchanged (fixed), then it is called a constant.

Example: 0, ± 1 , ± 2 , ± 3 , ± 4 , ± 5

Operation: Mathematical operation is called operation.

Example: (+, -, \times , \div).

Variable: A symbol or letter whose value varies i.e. does not remain constant is called a variable or a literal number.

Example: $x + 5$ and $y + 3$ (x and y are variables)

Coefficient: The number appearing as multiple of a variable used in algebraic term is called its coefficient.

Example: $5x$, $2y$, $-z$, $6a$ (5, 2, -1, 6 are the coefficient)

Algebraic expressions: Any numeral, variable or combination of numerals and variables connected by one or more mathematical operation is known as an algebraic expression.

Example: $5x$, $3x - 7$

Polynomials: A polynomial of degree n in one variable x has terms of the form ax^n where a is constant and n is a whole number

Examples: $x + 5$, $3x^2 + 2x + 5$, $y^2 - 2y + 4$

Where as $\frac{1}{x}$, $2x - \frac{1}{x^2}$, and $\sqrt{x + 2}$ are not polynomials as the powers of every variable is not a positive integer.

Monomial: A polynomial having only one term is called a monomial. For Example, $P(x) = 3$, $P(x) = 3x$

Binomial: A polynomial having two terms is called a binomial. For Example, $P(x) = x + 2$, $P(x) = 3y - 7$

Trinomial: A polynomial having three terms is called a trinomial. For Example, $x^2 + 2x + 1$, $y^2 - 2y + 4$

M.C.Q.

- ✓ $(a + b)^2 = \dots\dots\dots$
- a) $a^2 - 2ab + b^2$
- b) $a^2 + 2ab - b^2$
- c) $a^2 + 2ab + b^2$
- d) $b^2 + 2ab - a^2$
- ✓ $(a - b)^2 = \dots\dots\dots$
- a) $a^2 - 2ab + b^2$
- b) $a^2 + 2ab - b^2$
- c) $a^2 + 2ab + b^2$
- d) $b^2 + 2ab - a^2$
- ✓ $x^2 + 5x + 6 = \dots\dots\dots$

- a) $(x - 3)(x - 2)$
- b) $(x + 3)(x + 2)$
- c) $(x + 3)(x - 2)$
- d) $(x - 3)(x + 2)$
- ✓ $(x + 4)(x - 4) = \dots\dots\dots$
- a) $x^2 - 8$
- b) $x^2 + 16$
- c) $x^2 + 8$
- d) $x^2 - 16$
- ✓ $P(x) = x^2 + 5x + 4$ is a.....

Series

- a) Monomial
- b) Binomial
- c) Trinomial
- d) None of these

$(-2x^2)(4x^3) = \dots\dots\dots$

- a) $-8x^5$
- b) $-6x^3$
- c) $-8x^4$
- d) $6x^3$

The product of $2x^3$ and $4x^3$ is.....

- a) $-8x^{12}$
- b) $6x^{12}$
- c) $6x^7$
- d) $8x^4$

If $a^2 - 2ab + b^2 = 36$ and $a^2 - 3ab + b^2 =$

- a) 6
- b) 8
- c) 12
- d) 14

When $x^2 - x + 1$ is subtracted from $3x^2 - 4x + 5$, the result will be.....

- a) $2x^2 - 3x + 4$
- b) $2x^2 - 4x + 4$
- c) $3x^2 - 6x + 6$
- d) $4x^2 - 6x + 6$

Degree of Polynomial of $5mn^2$ is.....

- a) 1
- b) 2
- c) 3
- d) 4

degree of Polynomial of $-4x^2y^2 - 3x^2 - 5$ is.....

- a) 3
- b) 4
- c) 5
- d) 6

$4ab^3c^2$ is

- a) Monomial
- b) Binomial
- c) Trinomial
- d) None of these

$x - 3, \dots\dots\dots$ is constant.

- a) x

- b) 3
- c) $\frac{-3}{x-3}$
- d) $x - 3$

Which is polynomial?

- a) $\frac{2x+1}{z^2+5}$
- b) $(z^2+5)z^{-1}$
- c) $\frac{1}{x} - \frac{2}{x+1}$
- d) All of these

$(2x^2 + 3x + 5) + (5x^2 - 4x - 2) = ?$

- a) $5x^2 + x + 3$
- b) $7x^2 - x + 3$
- c) $7x^2 + x - 3$
- d) $5x^2 + 7x + 7$

$(p + 2q - 3r) + (4p - 3q + 4r) = \dots\dots\dots$

- a) $5p - 5q - r$
- b) $5p - q + 7r$
- c) $5p + 5q - r$
- d) $5p - q + r$

Subtract $(3a - 4b + 2c)$ from $(a + 3b - c)$

- a) $-2a + 7b - 3c$
- b) $-2a - 7b + c$
- c) $2a - 7b + c$
- d) $2a + 7b - 3c$

Multiply $x + 1$ by $2x + 3 = \dots\dots\dots$

- a) $2x + 5x^2 + 3$
- b) $2x^2 + 5 - 3$
- c) $2x^2 + 5x + 3$
- d) $x + 3$

$(x - 3)^2 = \dots\dots\dots?$

- a) $x^2 - 9$
- b) $x^2 + 9$
- c) $x^2 - 6x + 9$
- d) $x^2 + 6x + 9$

$a^2 - b^2 = \dots\dots\dots?$

- a) $a^2 - b^2 + 2ab$
- b) $a^2 + b^2 - 2ab$
- c) $(a + b)(a - b)$
- d) $(a - b)(a - b)$

Factorization of $x^2 + 5x + 6 = \dots\dots\dots?$

- a) $(x+2)(x+3)$
- b) $x(x+1) + 5(x+1)$
- c) $(x+5)(x+6)$
- d) None of these

Equation: An equation is a statement that two expressions are equal.

Linear Equation: A linear equation in one variable has the form of $ax + b = 0$, where a and b are real numbers $a \neq 0$

Examples: $x - 10 = 0$, $2x + 3 = 0$, $5z = 4$

Q.1

✓ Which equation is not equivalent to $b - 15 = 32$?

- a) $b + 5 = 52$
- b) $b - 20 = 27$
- c) $b - 13 = 30$
- d) $b = 47$

Solution: $b - 15 = 32$
 $b = 32 + 15$ $b = 47$

✓ What is the solution of $x - 167 = -52$?

- a) 115
- b) 219
- c) -115
- d) -219

Solution: $x - 167 = -52$
 $x = -52 + 167$

✓ Solve $8x - 3 = 5(2x + 1)$.

- a) 4
- b) 2
- c) -2
- d) -4

Solution: $8x - 3 = 5(2x + 1)$
 $8x - 3 = 10x + 5$ $8x - 10x = 5 + 3$
 $-2x - 8$ $-x = \frac{8}{2}$ $-x = 4$ $x = -4$

✓ Which of the following equations has the same solution as $8(x+2) = 12$?

- a) $8x + 2 = 12$
- b) $x + 6 = 4$
- c) $8x = 10$
- d) $2x + 4 = 3$

Solution: $8(x+2) = 12$ $= 96x + 192$
 $96x = -192$ $x = -192/96$ $x = -2$
 $x + 6 = 4$ $x = 4 - 6 = -2$

✓ Which equation has a solution of $a = -5$?

- a) $2a - 6 = 4$
- b) $3a + 7 = 8$
- c) $\frac{23a-7}{2} = 2$
- d) $\frac{3}{5}a + 19 = 16$

Solution: $\frac{3}{5}a + 19 = 16$ $\frac{3}{5}a = 16 - 19$
 $\frac{3}{5}a = -3$ $3a/3 = -15/3$ $a = -5$

✓ Solve $2(b - 3) + 5 = 3(b - 1)$.

- a) -2
- b) 2
- c) -3
- d) 3

Solution: $2(b-3) + 5 = 3(b-1)$ $2b - 6 - 3b + 1$
 $2b - 3b = -3 + 1$ $-b = -2$ $b = 2$

✓ Solve $75 - 9t = 5(-4 + 2t)$.

- a) -5
- b) -4
- c) 4
- d) 5

Solution: $75 - 9t = 5(-4 + 2t)$
 $75 - 9t = -20 + 10t$ $75 + 20 = 10t + 9t$
 $19t = 95$ $t = 95/19$ $t = 5$

✓ Solution of $3(9 + 2x) = 5x$ is.....

- a) 27
- b) -27
- c) 19
- d) 16

Solution: $3(9 + 2x) = 5x$
 $27 + 6x = 5x$ $27 = 5x - 6x$
 $-x = 27$ $x = -27$

Information Handling

Data: Data means facts or groups of information that are normally the results of measurements, observations and experiments.

Ungrouped Data: We know that data are collected in row form and it provides information about individuals. Data in such form is called ungroup data.

Grouped Data: After arranging the data for desired information, it is called grouped data.

Frequency Distribution: The number of values that occurs in a group of a data is called its frequency.

Example: the frequency of (21 – 25) is 4.

Upper class limits: The greatest value of a class interval is called the upper class limit, e.g. in the class interval (21-25), 25 is the upper class limit.

Lower class limit: The smallest value of a class interval is called the lower class limit, e.g. in the class interval (21-25), 21 is the lower class limit.

Size of the class intervals: the number of values in a class interval is called its size or length, for example the size or length of class interval (21-25) is 5.

$$\text{Class interval (h)} = \frac{\text{largest value} - \text{Smallest value}}{\text{Number of classes}}$$

Pie Graph: The representation of a numerical data in the form of disjoint sectors of a circle is called a pie graph.

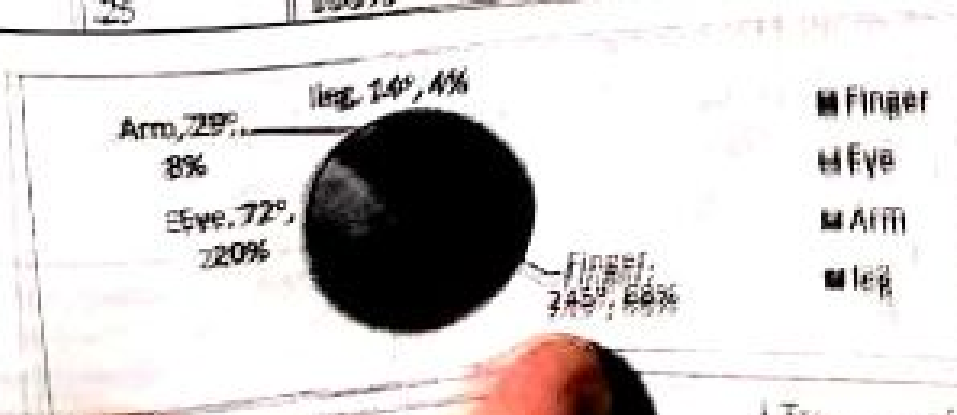
Example: accidents at a potato chip plant are categorized according to the area injured.

Area Injured	Frequency
Fingers	17
Eyes	5
Arm	2
Leg	1

Draw a pie graph to show the percentage injuries in each category.

Solution: The frequency distribution in light of the above information is:

Area injured	Frequency	Percentage	Angle
Finger	17	$17/25 \times (100\%) = 68\%$	$17/25 \times 360^\circ = 245^\circ$
Eye	5	$5/25 \times (100\%) = 20\%$	$5/25 \times 360^\circ = 72^\circ$
Arm	2	$2/25 \times (100\%) = 8\%$	$2/25 \times 360^\circ = 29^\circ$
Leg	1	$1/25 \times (100\%) = 4\%$	$1/25 \times 360^\circ = 14^\circ$
Total	25	100%	



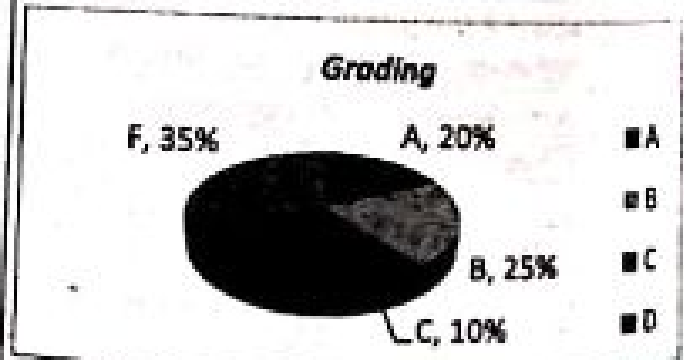
M C Q s

- ✓ The numerical information is called.....
 - a) Data
 - b) Table
 - c) Knowledge
 - d) calculation
- ✓ Data can be available in.....
 - a) Grouped data
 - b) Ungrouped data
 - c) Graph
 - d) All of these
- ✓ The lower limit of a class 7 – 12 is.....
 - a) 12
 - b) 7
 - c) 5
 - d) 19
- ✓ The upper limit of a class 5 – 15 is.....
 - a) 5
 - b) 15
 - c) 10
 - d) 20
- ✓ The class interval of a class 14 – 18 is...
 - a) 14
 - b) 18
 - c) 32
 - d) 4
- ✓ If the central angle in a pie graph is 90° , then the proportion of that part is...
 - a) 50%
 - b) 25%
 - c) 75%
 - d) 90%
- ✓ What is the percentage of listeners in the first class?

S/No	Age	Frequency % of listener
1	15-25	12
2	25-35	22
3	35-45	32
4	45-55	23
5	55-65	11

- a) 12 %
- b) 11 %
- c) 20 %
- d) 25 %

- ✓ What is the minimum age limit of listeners in the frequency distribution in the given table of the previous question table?
 - a) 15 years
 - b) 11 years
 - c) 55 years
 - d) 7 years
- ✓ What is the maximum age limit of listeners in the frequency distribution in the given table?
 - a) 25
 - b) 32
 - c) 65
 - d) 120
- ✓ What is the class interval of the frequency distribution in the given table?
 - a) 7
 - b) 8
 - c) 9
 - d) 10
- ✓ Total angle of pie graph circle is.....
 - a) 90°
 - b) 120°
 - c) 180°
 - d) 360°



- ✓ If 250 students took the exam, how many students get D grade?
 - a) 35
 - b) 25
 - c) 10

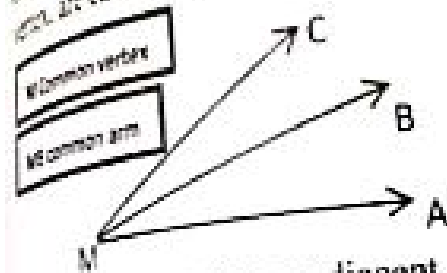
Solution: $20\% + 25\% + 10\% + D\% + 35\% = 100\%$
 $90\% + D = 100\%$ $D = 10\%$
 10% of 250 is = $250 \times \frac{10}{100} = 25$

Fundamentals of Geometry

Class Series

Adjacent angle:

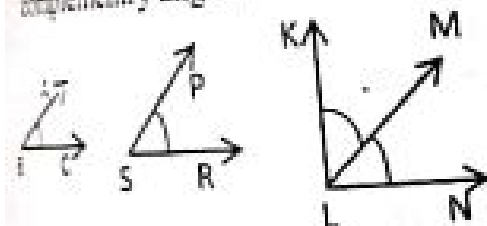
Two angles, on opposite sides of a common arm and having a common vertex, are called adjacent angles?



Angle AMB and BMC are adjacent.

Complementary angles:

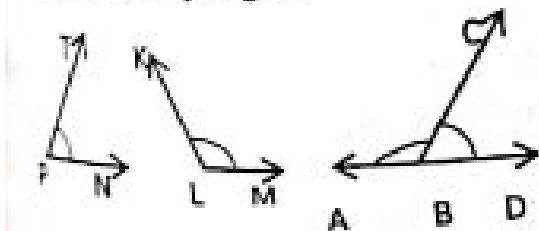
Two angles, the sum of whose measure is 90° are called complementary angles.



$m\angle ABC + m\angle PSR = 40 + 45 = 90$
 $m\angle KLM + m\angle MLN = 45 + 45 = 90$

Supplementary angles:

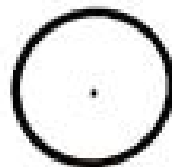
Two angles, the sum of whose measures is 180° , are called supplementary angles.



$m\angle TPN + m\angle KLM = 53 + 127 = 180$
 $m\angle ABC + m\angle CBD = 135 + 45 = 180$

Congruent figures: Two objects are said to be congruent if they are same in the size and shape. This phenomenon is known as congruency. Congruent is denoted by " \cong ".

Circle: A line forming a closed loop, every point on which is a fixed distance from a center point.

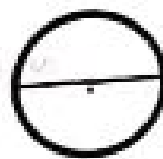


Radius: The radius is the distance from the center to any point on the circle. It is half the diameter.

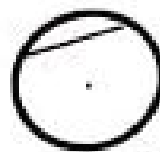


$2r = d$

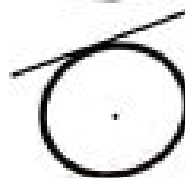
Diameter: The distance across the circle. The length of any chord passing through the center. It is twice the radius. It is denoted by d.



Chord: A line segment linking any two points on a circle.



Tangent: A line passing a circle and touching it at just one point.



Segment of circle: A chord of a circle divides the circle into two regions, which are called the segments of the circle.



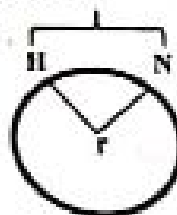
Minor segment: It is the region bounded by the chord and the minor arc.

Major segment: It is the region bounded by the chord and the major arc.

Arc of a circle: As the picture shows, an arc is a part or portion of the circumference of a circle.

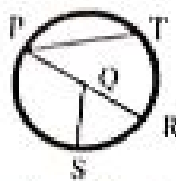
Major arc: NKH

Minor arc: HN



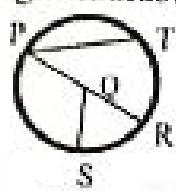
✓ Which of the following is chord, but not a diameter?

- a) \overline{PR}
- b) \overline{QS}
- c) \overline{PT}
- d) None of these



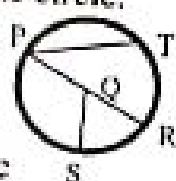
✓ Which of the following is radius?

- a) \overline{PQ}
- b) \overline{QR}
- c) \overline{QS}
- d) All of the above



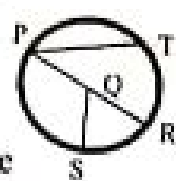
✓ Name the center of the circle.

- a) Point Q
- b) Point R
- c) Point P
- d) None of the above



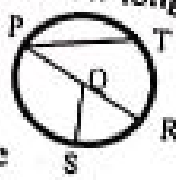
✓ What is \overline{PR} or \overline{PQR} ?

- a) Diameter
- b) Radius
- c) Center
- d) None of the above



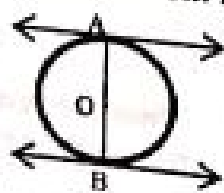
✓ If \overline{PQ} is 3 cm long, then how long is \overline{PR} ?

- a) 1.5 cm
- b) 12 cm
- c) 6cm
- d) None of the above



✓ The distance between two parallel tangents of a circle of radius 4 cm is....

- a) 2 cm
- b) 4 cm
- c) 6 cm
- d) 8 cm



Solution: Here radius, $r = 4\text{cm}$
 Required distance = $AB = OA + OB$
 $= r + r = 2r = 2 \times 4 = 8\text{cm}$

✓ Find the radius and diameter of the following circle.

- a) $r = 9\text{ ft}, d = 38\text{ ft}$
- b) $r = 19\text{ ft}, d = 38\text{ ft}$
- c) $r = 38\text{ ft}, d = 19\text{ ft}$
- d) $r = 19\text{ ft}, d = 36\text{ ft}$



Solution: $r = 19\text{ ft}$ ($d = 2r = 2(19) = 38$)
 So $r = 19\text{ ft}, d = 38\text{ ft}$

✓ Find the radius and diameter of the following circle.

- a) $r = 22\text{ ft}, d = 11\text{ ft}$
- b) $r = 44\text{ ft}, d = 22\text{ ft}$
- c) $r = 22\text{ ft}, d = 44\text{ ft}$
- d) $r = 23\text{ ft}, d = 44\text{ ft}$



Solution: $d = 44\text{ ft}$ ($r = d/2 = 44/2 = 22$)
 So $r = 22\text{ ft}, d = 44\text{ ft}$

✓ Identify the radius, diameter, and chord from given circle.



- a) Chord QR, Diameter MN
- b) Chord QP, Diameter MP
- c) Chord QP, Diameter MN
- d) Chord QP, Diameter MO

✓ In term of radius, a diameter is equals to

- a) $2 + r$
- b) $2r$
- c) $r/2$
- d) $2/r$

✓ Circumference of circle is calculated by.....

- a) $2\pi r$
- b) $2\pi/r$
- c) $\pi r/2$
- d) πr

✓ In the formula $2\pi r$, the "r" is considered as.....

- a) Circumference
- b) Perimeter
- c) Ratio
- d) Radius

✓ The formula used to measure area of circle is.....

- a) $4\pi r^2$
- b) πr^2
- c) $2\pi r^2$
- d) $\pi r^2 + 2r$

MATHEMATICS

Class 8th

ریاضی

SETS

A set is a well-defined collection of distinct elements".
 Examples: $x = \{a, b, c\}$ $A =$ set of eight planets of our galaxy.

Elements: The objects in the set are called its elements. a, b, c are the elements of the set x .

Set Representation

Descriptive form: One way to specify a set is to give a verbal description of its elements.
 Examples: (Set of first ten odd integers.) (Set of vowels of English alphabets.)

Tabular form: Members of a set are written within braces and are separated by commas.
 Examples: $A = \{1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 11, 13, 15, 17, 19\}$, $B = \{a, e, i, o, u\}$

Set Builder form: Set-builder notation is a mathematical notation for describing a set by enumerating its elements or stating the properties that its members must satisfy.

Example: $A = \{x \mid x \text{ is odd number and is less than } 20\}$

$B = \{x \mid x \text{ is vowel of English alphabets}\}$

$\{3, 4, 5, 6, \dots\} = \{x \in \mathbb{N} \mid x > 2\}$ its read as "the set of all x 's in natural number, such that x is greater than 2".

Set of Natural Numbers: Set of natural numbers is represented by letter 'N' and it begins from digit '1'.

$$N = \{1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, \dots\}$$

Set of Whole number: Set of whole numbers is represented by letter 'W' and it begins from digit '0'.

$$W = \{0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, \dots\}$$

Set of Integers: Set of integers is represented by letter 'Z' and it consists of positive numbers, zero and negative numbers. $Z = \{0, \pm 1, \pm 2, \pm 3, \pm 4, \dots\}$

Set of Rational Numbers: Set of rational numbers is represented by letter 'Q'. As given below

$$Q = \{x \mid x = \frac{p}{q}, p, q \in \mathbb{Z} \wedge q \neq 0\}$$

Set of Even number: An integers which is divisible exactly by 2, is called even number. Represented by letter 'E'.

$$E = \{0, \pm 2, \pm 4, \pm 6, \dots\}$$

Set of Odd number: Integer that are not divisible by 2 are called odd numbers. Represented by letter 'O'.

$$O = \{\pm 1, \pm 3, \pm 5, \pm 7, \dots\}$$

Set of prime number: Those numbers which have only two factors i.e. '1' and the number itself. Represented by 'P'. $P = \{2, 3, 5, 6, 7, 11, \dots\}$

Subset: If every element of a set A is an element of another set B i.e. A is contained in B.

Proper subset: A subset H of a set G is called proper subset of G, if $H \neq G$, denoted by $H \subset G$. Example: $H = \{2, 4, 6\}$ $G = \{2, 4, 6, 8\}$

Improper subset: A subset W of a set X is called improper subset of X if $W = X$ denoted by $W \subseteq X$, also $X \subseteq W$, $W = X$
Example: $W = \{a, b, c, d\}$ $X = \{b, c, a, d\}$ $W \subseteq X$, also $X \subseteq W$, $W = X$

Super set: If $A \subset B$ then B is called super set of A. i.e. $B \supset A$.

Power set: The collection of all subsets of a set 'A' is called power set of A, denoted by $P(A)$. Example: $A = \{5, 6\}$ $P(A) = 2^n$ $P(A) = 2^2 = 2 \times 2 = 4$
 $P(A) = \{\phi, \{5\}, \{6\}, \{5, 6\}\}$

Universal set: The set containing all subset of elements of which all other sets are subset. Universal set denoted by U.

Example: $A = \{1, 2\}$ $B = \{3, 4\}$ $U = \{1, 2, 3, 4\}$
Sub set of A = $\{\phi, \{1\}, \{2\}, \{1, 2\}\}$ Sub set of B = $\{\phi, \{3\}, \{4\}, \{3, 4\}\}$
Subset of U = $\{\phi, \{1\}, \{2\}, \{3\}, \{4\}, \{1, 2\}, \{1, 3\}, \{1, 4\}, \{2, 3\}, \{2, 4\}, \{3, 4\}, \{1, 2, 3\}, \{1, 3, 4\}, \{2, 3, 4\}, \{1, 2, 4\}, \{1, 2, 3, 4\}\}$

Union of two or more sets: If A and B are any two sets, then the union of set A and Set B consists of all elements in set A or in set B and is denoted by $A \cup B$.
Example: If $A = \{1, 2, 3\}$, $B = \{3, 4, 5\}$ find $A \cup B$.
 $A \cup B = \{1, 2, 3, 4, 5\}$

Intersection of two or more sets: If A and B are any two sets, then the intersection of set A and set B consists of all those elements which are common to both A and B, and it is denoted by $A \cap B$.
Example: If $A = \{1, 2, 3, 4\}$, $B = \{3, 4, 5\}$ find $A \cap B$.
 $A \cap B = \{3, 4\}$

Difference of two sets: If A and B are two sets then their difference consists of all those elements of set A which are not in set B and it is denoted by $A - B$ or A/B .
Example: If $A = \{2, 3, 4, 5, 6\}$, $B = \{5, 6, 7, 8\}$ find $A - B$ or $A/B = ?$
 $A - B$ or $A/B = \{2, 3, 4, 5, 6\} - \{5, 6, 7, 8\} = \{2, 3, 4\}$

Disjoint set: Two sets A and B are disjoint sets, if they do not have any common element i.e. $A \cap B = \phi = \{ \}$
Example: $A = \{4, 5\}$ and $B = \{6, 7, 8\}$, find $A \cap B = ?$
 $A \cap B = \{4, 5\} \cap \{6, 7, 8\} = \{ \}$

Overlapping sets: Two sets A and B are called overlapping sets if none of them is a subset of the other and there is at least one element, which is common to both the sets. i.e. $A \cap B \neq \phi$
Example: $A = \{1, 2, 3, 4, 5\}$ and $B = \{4, 6, 8, 10\}$
 $A \not\subset B$, and $B \not\subset A$.

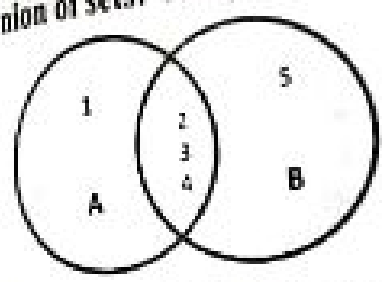
Special Series

Complement of a set: If U is a universal set and A is any subset of U , then the complement of set A is the set of all elements of U which are not in set A , and it is denoted by A' .

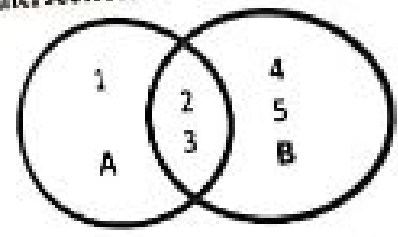
Example: $U \setminus A = A' = \{1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6\} \setminus \{1, 2, 3\} = \{4, 5, 6\}$

Venn Diagrams: Pictorial Representation of a set is called Venn diagram.

Union of sets: $A = \{1, 2, 3, 4\}$ $B = \{2, 3, 4, 5\}$



Intersection of sets: $A = \{1, 2, 3\}$ $B = \{2, 3, 4, 5\}$



M C Q s

The collection of distinct and well defined objects is called a.....

- a) Group
- b) Elements
- c) Set
- d) None of these

A set can be written in how many ways?

- a) 2
- b) 3
- c) 4
- d) 5

$\{0, \pm 1, \pm 2, \pm 3, \pm 4, \dots\}$ is called set of:

- a) Natural number
- b) Whole number
- c) Prime number
- d) Integers

N denotes the set of.....?

- a) Natural number
- b) Whole number
- c) Prime number
- d) Even number

Number of elements in the power set of $\{3, 4, 5, 6\}$ will be:

- a) 5
- b) 10
- c) 16
- d) 32

\in is the symbol of.....

- a) is a member of
- b) a subset of
- c) smaller than
- d) greater than

$\{3, 4, 6\} \cup \{4, 5, 6\} = \dots\dots\dots$

- a) $\{3, 4, 5\}$
- b) $\{4, 6\}$
- c) $\{3, 4, 5, 6\}$
- d) $\{3, 4, 6\}$

According to De-Morgan's law $(A \cup B)' = \dots\dots\dots$

- a) $A' \cup B'$
- b) $A' \cap B'$
- c) $(A \cap B)'$
- d) $A \cap B'$

Distributive property of union over intersection is represented by.....

- a) $A \cap (B \cup C) = (A \cap B) \cup (A \cap C)$

- b) $A \cup (B \cap C) = (A \cup B) \cap (A \cup C)$
- c) $A \cap (B \cup C) = (A \cap B) \cup (A \cap C)$
- d) $A \cup (B \cap C) = (A \cup B) \cap C$

✓ The small union set for set $A = \{2, 3, 4\}$ and $B = \{3, 4, 5\}$ is.....

- a) $\{1, 2, 3, 4, 5\}$
- b) $\{2, 3, 4, 5\}$
- c) $\{2, 3, 4, 5, 6\}$
- d) All of these

✓ The sets $A = \{a, b, c\}$ and $B = \{c, b, a\}$ are

- a) Infinite sets
- b) Equal sets
- c) Singleton sets
- d) Disjoint sets

✓ Union represented by.....

- a) \cup
- b) \cap
- c) \in
- d) \subset

✓ Intersection represented by.....

- a) \cup
- b) \cap
- c) $>$
- d) $<$

✓ $x = \{1, 2, 3, 4, 5, \dots\}$ set of x is.....

- a) Descriptive form
- b) Set builder form
- c) Tabular form
- d) None of these

✓ $\{1, 2, 3, 4, 5, \dots\}$ is a..... set.

- a) Whole number
- b) Natural number
- c) Integer
- d) Even number

✓ $\{0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, \dots\}$ is a..... set.

- a) The set of whole number
- b) The set of natural number
- c) The set of even number
- d) The set of finite number

✓ If $A = \{1, 2, 3\}$ and $B = \{0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5\}$ then denoted by.....

- a) $A \subset B$
- b) $A \supset B$
- c) $A < B$

✓ If two sets $A=B$ then it is called.....

- a) Proper subset
- b) Universal set
- c) Improper subset
- d) Singleton set

✓ How many subsets of the given set $\{a, b, c, d, e\}$

- a) 10
- b) 16
- c) 26
- d) 32

✓ If subsets of x is $2^4 = \dots$

- a) 8
- b) 4
- c) 16
- d) 32

✓ How many subset of the given set $A = \{0\}$?

- a) 0
- b) 1
- c) 2
- d) 3

✓ If $R = \{x | x \in P^A \leq x \leq 13\}$ then the subsets of the given set are.....

- a) 5
- b) 13
- c) 16
- d) 18

✓ $M = \{0\}$, then Power set of M is.....

- a) $\{\{\}, \{0\}\}$
- b) $\{0\}$
- c) $\{\}$
- d) None of these

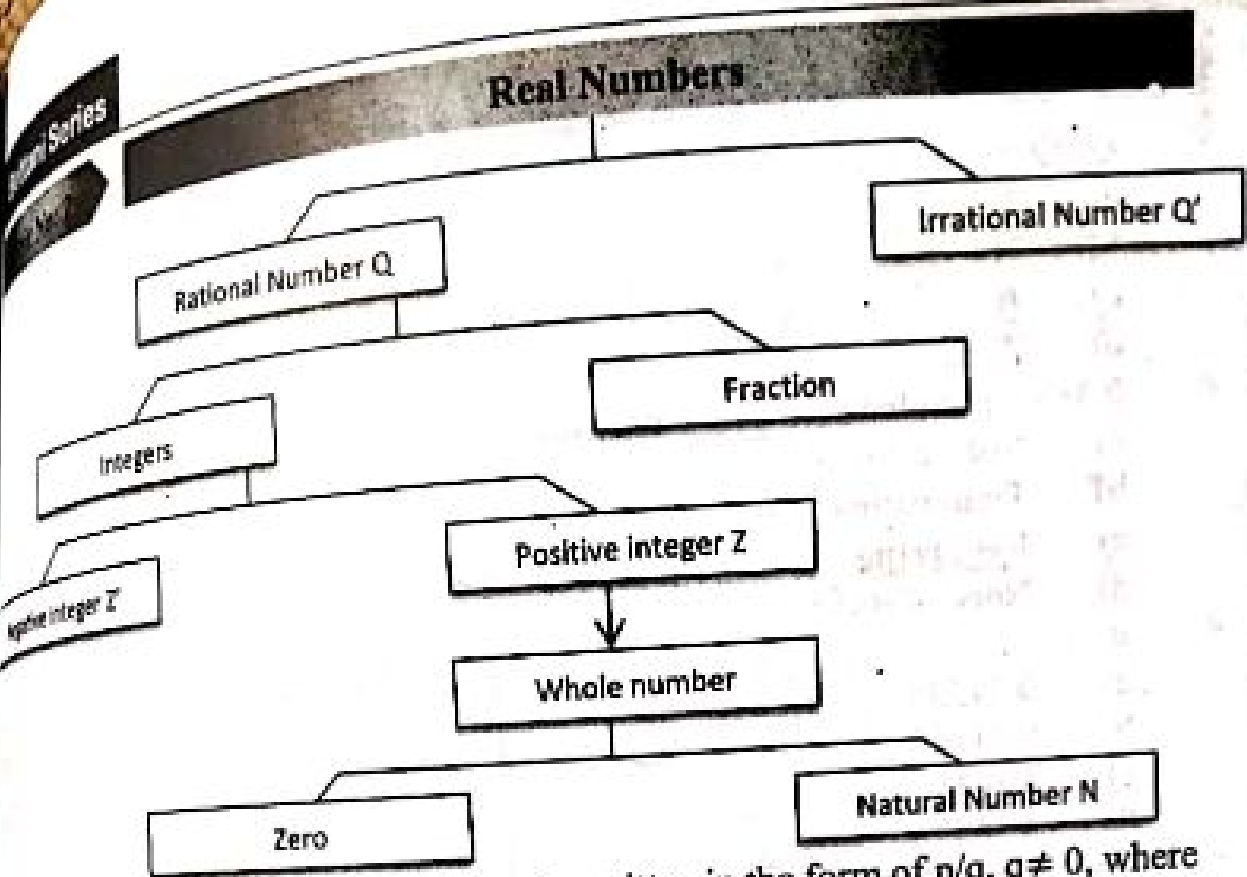
✓ For empty set we use the symbol.....

- a) \cap
- b) $\{\}$
- c) ϕ
- d) Both b and c

✓ $\{a\}$ is known as.....

- a) Singleton set
- b) Null set
- c) Subset
- d) Power set

Number Series



Rational Number: A number which can be written in the form of p/q , $q \neq 0$, where $p, q \in \mathbb{Z}$ is called a rational number.

OR

A number which can be written as a terminating decimal fraction or a non-terminating and recurring decimal fraction is called rational number.

- All the integers are rational numbers because every integer can be written in the form of p/q . i.e. $0=0/1$, $2=2/1$, $7=7/1$ etc.
- All the terminating decimal fraction are rational numbers. i.e. $3/2=1.5$, $13/2=6.5$ etc.
- All the non-terminating and recurring decimal fraction are rational numbers i.e. $10/3=3.3333...$, $22/7=3.142857142857...$ etc.
- It means all the integers and common fractions are rational numbers.

Irrational number: A number, which can be written as a non-terminating and non-recurring decimal fraction, is called an irrational numbers.

- All the non-terminating and non-recurring decimal fraction are irrational numbers. i.e. $\sqrt{2} = 1.41421356...$, $\sqrt{3} = 1.7320508...$, $\pi = 3.14159265...$

Squares:

Example: 9 is a perfect square because it can be expressed as 3×3 (the product of two equal integer)

$$9 = 3 \times 3$$

Square Roots:

Example: $\sqrt{9} = 3$

$$= \sqrt{3 \times 3}$$

$$= \sqrt{3^2} = 3$$

Example: Find square root of 784.

$$\begin{array}{r} 2 \overline{) 784} \\ \underline{2} \\ 2 \\ \underline{2} \\ 2 \\ \underline{2} \\ 7 \\ \underline{7} \\ 0 \\ \end{array}$$

$$784 = 2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 7 \times 7$$

$$784 = 2^2 \times 2^2 \times 7^2$$

$$\sqrt{784} = \sqrt{(28)^2}$$

$$= 28$$

Example: A man has a square rose flower garden. Its area is $2704m^2$. Find the length of the garden.

$$\begin{array}{r} 2 \overline{) 2704} \\ \underline{2} \\ 2 \\ \underline{2} \\ 2 \\ \underline{2} \\ 0 \\ \end{array}$$

$$2704 = 2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 13 \times 13$$

$$2704 = 2^2 \times 2^2 \times 13^2$$

$$\sqrt{2704} = \sqrt{(52)^2} = 52m$$

- ✓ $QUQ' = \dots\dots\dots$
 - a) W
 - b) N
 - c) R
 - d) Z

- ✓ 0.333... is called _____ decimal.
 - a) Non-recurring
 - b) Terminating
 - c) Recurring
 - d) None of these

- ✓ $\pi = \dots\dots\dots$
 - a) 0.21539...
 - b) 0.31415...
 - c) 3.1415...
 - d) 2.1539...

- ✓ The square of 16 is.....
 - a) 4
 - b) 8
 - c) 160
 - d) 256

- ✓ $\sqrt{\quad}$ is called
 - a) Cube root
 - b) Summation
 - c) Radical Symbol
 - d) Phi

- ✓ $6^3 = \dots\dots\dots$
 - a) 6
 - b) 18
 - c) 36
 - d) 216

- ✓ Which of the following is perfect square?
 - a) 99
 - b) 120
 - c) 169
 - d) 288

- ✓ $\sqrt{3} \times 3 = \dots\dots\dots$
 - a) 1
 - b) 3
 - c) 9
 - d) 0

✓ The cube of proper fraction is alwaysthe original fraction.

- a) Greater than
- b) Smaller than
- c) Equal to
- d) None of these

✓ Which of the is perfect cube?

- a) 25
- b) 36
- c) 49
- d) 64

✓ Rational number denoted by.....

- a) Q
- b) Ra
- c) R'
- d) R/a

✓ Irrational number denoted by.....

- a) R
- b) Qa
- c) Q'
- d) R/a

✓ Which one is rational number?

- a) $\sqrt{3}$
- b) 6.920920920...
- c) 0.01001000100001...
- d) 3

✓ $4^2 = \dots\dots\dots$

- a) 8
- b) 16
- c) 2
- d) 4

✓ Square of 17 is.....

- a) 34
- b) 289
- c) 19
- d) None of these

✓ Square of 700 is.....

- a) 1400
- b) 14000
- c) 49000
- d) 490000

✓ $\sqrt{\quad} = \dots\dots\dots$

- a) 2
- b) $\frac{1}{2}$
- c) $\frac{1}{3}$
- d) $\frac{1}{4}$

Number Series

Which of the following decimal expression is irrational?

- a) 2.345454545...
- b) 2.110110011...
- c) 12.36
- d) $\sqrt{4}$

Solution: (Non Terminating and non-repeating)

Square root of 16 is.....

- a) 4
- b) 256
- c) 4^2
- d) none of these

Square root of 1.21 is.....

- a) 121/100
- b) 14641/10000
- c) 1.1
- d) 1.101

Square root of 0.04 is.....

- a) 0.02
- b) 0.2
- c) 0.002
- d) 0.05

The cube of 6 is.....

- a) 18
- b) 3^6
- c) 27
- d) 216

Cube of -3 is.....

- a) -9
- b) 9
- c) -27
- d) 27

Which one is not perfect cube?

- a) 100
- b) 216
- c) 1000
- d) 343

Find cube of 20.

- a) 60
- b) 600
- c) 800
- d) 8000

$\sqrt[3]{1000} = \dots\dots\dots$

- a) 10
- b) 100
- c) 1000
- d) 10000

If $a^3 = 729$, what is a?

- a) 243
- b) 9
- c) 2187
- d) 27

π is a/an.....

- a) Rational number
- b) Irrational number
- c) Both a and b
- d) None of these

$22/7$ is a/an.....

- a) Rational number
- b) Irrational number
- c) Both a and b
- d) None of these

The decimal expansion of $144/400$ is.....

- a) Terminating
- b) Non-terminating
- c) None-terminating and non-recurring
- d) None-terminating and recurring

Solution = 0.36

The perfect square roots between 250 and 300 are.....

- a) 256, 289
- b) 252, 279
- c) 262, 289
- d) 272, 292

The largest perfect square between 4 and 50 is.....

- a) 25
- b) 36
- c) 49
- d) 45

The square of 18 is.....

- a) 324
- b) 369
- c) 144
- d) 342

Number system:

- ✓ A number system with base 2 is formed by two digits namely 0, 1.
- ✓ A number system with base 5 is formed by five digits namely 0, 1, 2, 3, 4.
- ✓ A number system with base 8 is formed by eight digits namely 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7.
- ✓ A number system with base 10 is formed by ten digits namely 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9.

How to convert decimal numbers in binary system:
Example: 45

2	45
2	22-1
2	11-0
2	5-1
2	2-1
2	1-0

45 = (101101)₂

How to convert decimal system to a system with base 5:

Example: 570

5	570
5	114-0
5	22-4
	4-2

570 = (4240)₅

How to convert decimal system to a system with base 8:

Example: 7574

8	7574
8	946-6
8	118-2
8	14-6
	1-6

7574 = (16626)₈

Conversion of Binary system to Decimal system:

Example: (101011)₂

$1 \times 2^5 + 0 \times 2^4 + 1 \times 2^3 + 0 \times 2^2 + 1 \times 2^1 + 1 \times 2^0$

$1 \times 32 + 0 \times 18 + 1 \times 8 + 0 \times 4 + 1 \times 2 + 1 \times 1$

$32 + 0 + 8 + 0 + 2 + 1$

$32 + 8 + 2 + 1$

43 = (101011)₂

(x⁰=1)

2 ⁵	2 ⁴	2 ³	2 ²	2 ¹	2 ⁰
1	0	1	0	1	1

Conversion of system with base 5 to decimal system:

Example: (423014)₅

$4 \times 5^5 + 2 \times 5^4 + 3 \times 5^3 + 0 \times 5^2 + 1 \times 5^1 + 4 \times 5^0$

$4 \times 3125 + 2 \times 625 + 3 \times 125 + 0 \times 25 + 1 \times 5 + 4 \times 1$

$12500 + 1250 + 375 + 0 + 5 + 4$

$12500 + 1250 + 375 + 5 + 4$

14134 = (423014)₅

(x⁰=1)

5 ⁵	5 ⁴	5 ³	5 ²	5 ¹	5 ⁰
4	2	3	0	1	4

Conversion of Octal system to decimal system:

Example: (143)₈

$1 \times 8^2 + 4 \times 8^1 + 3 \times 8^0$

$1 \times 64 + 4 \times 8 + 3 \times 1$

$64 + 32 + 3$

99 = (143)₈

(x⁰=1)

8 ²	8 ¹	8 ⁰
1	4	3

For practice:

- 1) Convert into decimal system. (1001011)₂
- 2) Convert into decimal system. (4433)₅
- 3) Convert into decimal system. (754577)₈
- 4) Convert into octal system. 528794

Binary Series

Addition of Binary system:

Example: $(101)_2 + (111)_2$
 $(2/2 = \text{Remainder} = 0 \text{ and quotient} = 1)$

$$\begin{array}{r} (1) \\ (1\ 0\ 1)_2 \\ (1\ 1\ 1)_2 \\ \hline 0 \end{array}$$

$(2/2 = \text{Remainder} = 0 \text{ and quotient} = 1)$

$$\begin{array}{r} (1) \\ (1\ 0\ 1)_2 \\ (1\ 1\ 1)_2 \\ \hline 0\ 0 \end{array}$$

$(3/2 = \text{Remainder} = 1 \text{ and quotient} = 1)$

$$\begin{array}{r} (1) \\ (1) \\ (1\ 0\ 1)_2 \\ (1\ 1\ 1)_2 \\ \hline 1\ 1\ 0\ 0 \end{array}$$

نوٹ: ہمیں یہاں پر یاد رکھنا ہو گا کہ 0, 1 کے علاوہ کسی اور نمبر سے پاس اس سسٹم میں اور ایکٹ نہیں آتے۔ اور جو شیخ کرنے کے بعد باقی ہے اسے 2 تقسیم کر کے Remainder اور ایکٹ کے نیچے لکھ دینگے جس کو آگلی شیخ کا کہو گا۔ اور Quotient لگے شیخ ہونے والے ایکٹ کے اوپر لکھ کر لگے پر اس جہاں رہے گا۔

Subtraction of Binary system:

Example: $(1100)_2 - (111)_2$

$(1100)_2$ convert in decimal = 12

$(111)_2$ convert in decimal = 7

$12 - 7 = 5$ (Now 5 convert in binary system)

$5 = (101)_2$

Multiplication of binary system:

Example: $(1011)_2 \times (111)_2$

$$\begin{array}{r} (1011)_2 \\ (111)_2 \\ \hline (1011)_2 \\ (10110)_2 \\ (101100)_2 \\ \hline (1001100)_2 \\ (1001101)_2 \end{array}$$

Number system with base 5 addition:

Example: $(13)_5 + (24)_5$

$$\begin{array}{r} (1) \\ (1\ 3)_5 \\ (2\ 4)_5 \\ \hline 4\ 2 \end{array}$$

$4+3=7/5=1$ Quotient, 2 remainder

$(13)_5 + (24)_5 = 42$

M C Q s

$(10)_2 + (10)_2 = \dots\dots\dots$

- a) $(10)_2$
- b) $(110)_2$
- c) $(100)_2$
- d) $(111)_2$

"Four hundred and two" represent:

- a) $(402)_5$
- b) $(402)_8$
- c) (402)
- d) All of these

In converting octal number to decimal number, each digit is multiplied with some power of:

- a) 8
- b) 10
- c) 2
- d) 5

The third place value in base 5 number system is.....

- a) 25
- b) 75
- c) 125
- d) 130

To convert decimal number into binary number, the number is divided with:

- a) 0
- b) 1
- c) 2
- d) 10

$10+3$ in decimal will be....in base 5.

- a) $(13)_5$
- b) $(23)_5$
- c) $(20)_5$
- d) $(30)_5$

- ✓ Number of digits used in base 5 number system are:
- 10
 - 8
 - 5
 - 2
- ✓ $5^2 \times 1 + 5^1 \times 2 + 5^0 \times 1 = \dots\dots\dots$
- 36
 - $(36)_5$
 - 121
 - 210
- ✓ $(432)_5 - (234)_5 = \dots\dots\dots$
- $(243)_5$
 - $(143)_5$
 - $(341)_5$
 - $(241)_5$
- ✓ We write 9 in binary system as.....
- $(1100)_2$
 - $(1010)_2$
 - $(1001)_2$
 - $(1110)_2$
- ✓ The number of digits in a binary system is
- 10
 - 2
 - 5
 - 6
- ✓ Which out of the following Binary numbers is equivalent to decimal number 24?
- $(1101111)_2$
 - $(11000)_2$
 - $(111111)_2$
 - $(11001)_2$
- ✓ $3 \times 10^1 + 4 \times 10^0$ is.....
- 0.34
 - 3.4
 - 34
 - 340
- ✓ The decimal equivalent of 1000 is.....
- 2
 - 4
 - 6
 - 8

- ✓ The binary number 11011101 is equal to the decimal number.....
- 121
 - 221
 - 441
 - 256
- ✓ The decimal number 21 is equivalent to the binary number.....
- $(10101)_2$
 - $(10001)_2$
 - $(10000)_2$
 - $(11111)_2$
- ✓ The decimal number 250 is equivalent to the binary number.
- $(11111010)_2$
 - $(11110110)_2$
 - $(11111000)_2$
 - $(11111011)_2$
- ✓ The sum of $(1111)_2 + (1111)_2$ in binary equals
- $(0000)_2$
 - $(2222)_2$
 - $(11110)_2$
 - $(11111)_2$
- ✓ The difference of $(1000)_2 - (100)_2$ equals
- $(100)_2$
 - $(101)_2$
 - $(110)_2$
 - $(111)_2$
- ✓ The binary number $(101100111001010100001)_2$ can be written in octal as.....
- $(5471230)_8$
 - $(5471241)_8$
 - $(2634521)_8$
 - $(23162501)_8$
- ✓ The system in which the digits numbers (0, 1, 2, 3, 4) is called.....
- Binary system
 - Quinary system
 - Octal system
 - Hexadecimal system

Financial Arithmetic

Series

No.

Inverse proportion: The relationship between two or more proportion is known as compound proportion.

Example No.1: 6 mason construct 15 m long wall in 5 days. How many masons will be required to construct 18 m long wall in 3 days.

Solution:

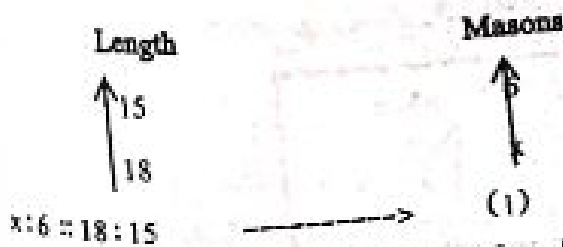
ہوئے: اس سوال میں ہمارے پاس تین *quantity* یعنی *length, masons and days* کا استعمال ہوا ہے۔ اب اس سوال میں ہم نے یہ دیکھا ہے کہ کوئی چیز معلوم کرنی ہے۔ تو ہم نے اس سوال میں *masons* معلوم کرنے ہیں۔ تو نا معلوم چیز کو ہم سب سے آخر میں لگاتے ہے۔ تاکہ سوال کے حل کرنے میں آسانی ہو۔ جیسا کہ

Length	Days	Masons
15	5	6
18	3	x

چونکہ ہم نے معلوم کرنا ہے۔ کہ 18 میٹر دیوار 3 دنوں میں مکمل کرنے کے لئے کتنے مستری درکار ہوں گے۔ تو مستری کی جگہ پر ہم نے x لکھا ہے۔ اب ہم نے ایک *quantity* کو چھوڑنا ہے۔ اور باقی دو *quantities* کی آپس میں ریلیشن معلوم کریں گے۔ جیسا کہ

Length	Days	Masons
15	5	6
18	3	x

اب *length* اور *masons* کی ریلیشن ہم نے معلوم کرنا ہے۔ کہ یہ آپس میں *Direct proportion* ہے یا *Inverse proportion* ہے؟ یعنی اگر ہمارے پاس دیوار پندرہ میٹر ہے۔ اور اس کے لئے چھ مستری درکار ہے۔ تو یقیناً اٹھارہ میٹر دیوار کے لئے مستری زیادہ درکار ہوں گے۔ تو اس کا مطلب کہ ایک *quantity* بڑھنے کے ساتھ ساتھ دوسری بھی بڑھتی ہے۔ تو ہمارے پاس یہ *Direct proportion* ہے۔ اور جیسا ہم نے پہلے کلاس میں پڑھا تھا۔ کہ نا معلوم *quantity* میں ہم ہر وقت تیر کا نشان اوپر کی سمت لگاتے ہیں۔ اور *Direct proportion* میں دوسری راجحہ پر تیر کا نشان پہلے والے تیر کی سمت لگاتے ہیں۔ جیسا کہ



$x : 6 = 18 : 15$

اب ہم دوسرے *quantity* کی ریلیشن نا معلوم *quantity* کے ساتھ معلوم کریں گے۔ جیسا کہ

Days	Masons
5	6
3	x

اب ہم نے یہ معلوم کرنا ہے۔ کہ یہ *Direct proportion* ہے یا *Inverse proportion* ہے؟

اگر ایک کام پر مستری پانچ دن میں مکمل کرتے ہیں۔ تو یقیناً یہی کام تین دن میں مکمل کرنے کے لئے زیادہ مستری درکار ہوتے۔ تو یہاں At سے $Inverse$ ہے۔ جبکہ $proportion$ ہے۔ اور جیسا کہ پچھلے کلاس میں ہم نے پڑھا ہے۔ کہ جو نامعلوم $quantity$ ہے۔ اس میں تیر کا نشان اوپر کی طرف ہوتا ہے۔ جبکہ $Inverse$ $proportion$ میں دوسرا تیر مخالف سمت میں ہوتا ہے۔ جیسا کہ



$x : 6 :: 5 : 3 \longrightarrow (2)$

Equation (1) $x : 6 :: 18 : 15$, equation (2) $x : 6 :: 5 : 3$

Equation (1) اور (2) میں $x : 6$ کا من ہے۔ تو دونوں مساوات کو اسی صورت میں لکھتے ہیں۔

$x : 6 :: 18 : 15$

$5 : 3$

طرفین کو طرفین اور وسطین کو وسطین سے ضرب دیں۔ جیسا کہ

x	$:$	6	$::$	18	$:$	15
				5		3

$x \times 15 \times 3 = 6 \times 18 \times 5$

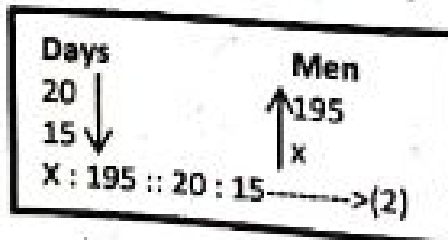
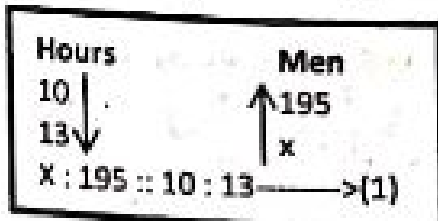
$45x = 540$

$x = 540 / 45 = 12 \text{ masons}$

Example No2: 195 men working 10 hours daily can finish a job in 20 days. How many men should be employed to finish the job in 15 days if they work 13 hours a day.

Hours	Days	Men
10	20	195
13	15	x

اگر ایک $quantity$ کو چھوڑ کر نامعلوم $quantity$ کے ساتھ ریلیشن معلوم کر لیتے ہیں۔ پھر دوسرے $quantity$ کے ساتھ نامعلوم کار ریلیشن معلوم کر لیتے ہیں۔ جیسا کہ



x	$:$	195	$::$	10	$:$	13
				20		15

$13 \times 15 \times x = 195 \times 10 \times 20$

$195 x = 39000$

$x = 39000 / 195$

$x = 200 \text{ men}$

Exercise Series

Cost price, profit, Loss, Discount:
Cost price: The price, which paid to purchase a good or commodity, called cost price. Cost price denoted by C.P.

Selling price: The price by which a good sold is called its selling price. Selling price denoted by S.P.

Profit: If $S.P > C.P$, then the profit is gained. The difference of sale price and cost price is called profit.

$$\text{Profit} = S.P - C.P$$

$$\text{Profit Percent} = \frac{\text{Profit}}{\text{Cost price}} \times 100\% = \frac{S.P - C.P}{C.P} \times 100\%$$

Loss: If $S.P < C.P$, then loss is suffered. The difference of cost price and sale price is called loss.

$$\text{Loss} = C.P - S.P$$

$$\text{Loss Percent} = \frac{\text{Loss}}{\text{Cost price}} \times 100\% = \frac{C.P - S.P}{C.P} \times 100\%$$

Discount: The reduction on the sale price is called discount.

$$\text{Discount} = \text{Marked Price} - \text{Sale price}$$

M C Q s

..... is the installment of insurance to be paid.

- a) Premium
- b) Money
- c) Income
- d) Gross income

Total income of a person for a fixed period of time

- a) Annual income
- b) Paid income
- c) Gross income
- d) Tax + income

..... is the amount of income from which tax is exempted.

- a) Debt
- b) Credit
- c) Rebate
- d) Cited

If increase in one quantity produces decrease in the other quantity, this is called

- a) Ratio
- b) Direct proportion
- c) Inverse proportion
- d) None of these

How many types of bank accounts are there?

- a) 3

- b) 4
- c) 5
- d) 6

✓ Concession that sales-man offers on written price of goods is called

- a) Profit
- b) Markup
- c) Concession
- d) Discount

✓ Institution that concern with business lone and deposited etc. is called

- a) University
- b) Post office
- c) Bank
- d) Stock exchange

✓ (Sale price - Cost price) =

- a) Loss
- b) Bonus
- c) Premium
- d) Profit

✓ Discount = - Sale price

- a) Marked price
- b) Cost price
- c) Tax rate
- d) None of these

- ✓ A soap factory makes 600 cartons in 9 days with the help of 20 machines. How many cartons can be made in 12 days with the help of 18 machines?

- a) 720 cartons
 b) 745 cartons
 c) 772 cartons
 d) 932 cartons

Solution:

Days	Machines	Cartons
20	9	600
18	12	x

Days	Cartons
20	600
18	x

$$x : 600 :: 18 : 20 \text{---(1)}$$

Machines	Cartons
9	600
12	x

$$x : 600 :: 12 : 9 \text{---(2)}$$

x	600	::	18	:	20
	12	:	9		

$$20 \times 9 \times X = 600 \times 18 \times 12$$

$$180x = 129600$$

$$X = 129600/180 = 720$$

- ✓ A dairy farm can fill 2000 liters of milk in 2 days using 2 machines. How many liters can be filled using 16 machines in 4 days?

- a) 8000 liters
 b) 16000 liters
 c) 32000 liters
 d) 40000 liters

Solution:

Days	Machines	Liters
2	2	2000
4	16	x

machines	Liters
2	2000
16	x

$$x : 2000 :: 16 : 2 \text{---(1)}$$

Days	Liters
2	2000
4	x

$$x : 2000 :: 4 : 2 \text{---(2)}$$

x	2000	::	16	:	2
	4	:	2		

$$2 \times 2 \times X = 2000 \times 16 \times 4$$

$$4x = 128000$$

$$X = 128000/4 = 32000$$

- ✓ 10 composers compose a book of 75 pages in 5 days. In how many days will the same composer s compose a book of 45 pages?

- a) 9 days
 b) 7 days
 c) 5 days
 d) 3 days

Solution:

Composers	Pages	Days
10	75	5
10	45	x

Pages	days
75	5
45	x

$$x : 5 :: 45 : 75 \text{---(1)}$$

composer	days
10	5
10	x

$$x : 5 :: 10 : 10 \text{---(2)}$$

x	5	::	45	:	75
	10	:	10		

$$x \times 75 \times 10 = 5 \times 45 \times 10$$

$$750x = 2250$$

$$X = 2250/750 = 3$$

- ✓ A soap factory can manufactures 200 packs of soap in a day using 10 machines. How many packs can be manufactured using 4 machines in 4 days?

- a) 500
 b) 320
 c) 370
 d) 420

Solution:

Days	Machines	Packs
1	10	200
4	4	x

machines	packs
10	200
4	x

$$x : 200 :: 4 : 10 \text{---(1)}$$

days	packs
1	200
4	x

$$x : 200 :: 4 : 1 \text{---(2)}$$

x	200	::	4	:	10
	4	:	1		

$$x \times 10 \times 1 = 200 \times 4 \times 4$$

$$10x = 3200$$

$$X = 3200/10 = 320$$

- ✓ Wheat costing Rs. 480 is needed for 8 members for 20 days. What is the cost of wheat required for 12 members for 15 days?

- a) 520
 b) 540
 c) 560
 d) 580

- ✓ If 20 men can eat 200 kg of wheat in 40 days, then 10 men can eat 200 kg of wheat in how many days.

- a) 40 days
 b) 20 days
 c) 80 days
 d) 120 days

Problem Series

Rs. 160 maintains a family of 8 persons for 80 days, for how long will Rs. 210 maintain a family of 12 persons.

- a) 20 days
- b) 50 days
- c) 100 days
- d) 7 days

Solution:

Rs	Persons	Days
160	8	80
210	12	x

$x : 80 :: 210 : 160 \dots (1)$
 $x : 80 :: 210 : 160 \dots (2)$

$x \times 12 \times 160 = 80 \times 8 \times 210$
 $1920x = 134,400$
 $x = 134,400 / 1920 = 70$

If four student spend Rs.5 in 5 days, How many rupees will be spent by 5 students in 8 days?

- a) 10
- b) 20
- c) 30
- d) 40

Solution:

Students	Days	Rupees
4	5	5
5	8	x

$x : 5 :: 8 : 5 \dots (1)$
 $x : 5 :: 5 : 4 \dots (2)$

$x \times 5 \times 4 = 5 \times 8 \times 5$
 $20x = 200$
 $x = 200 / 20 = 10$

If 10 men can do a piece of work in 12 days, working 7 hours a day, how many hours a day must six men work to do the same work in 14 days.

- a) 10 hours
- b) 12 hours
- c) 14 hours
- d) 16 hours

Solution:

Men	Day	Hours
10	12	7
6	14	x

$x : 7 :: 12 : 14 \dots (1)$
 $x : 7 :: 10 : 6 \dots (2)$

$x \times 14 \times 6 = 7 \times 12 \times 10$
 $84x = 840$
 $x = 840 / 84 = 10$

18 similar machines working on electric for averagely 18 hours cost electric charges amounting to Rs.2700 per month. Find monthly electric charge if such 27 machines work for 20 hours averagely per day.

- a) 4500
- b) 4800
- c) 150
- d) 170

Solution:

Machines	Hours	charges
18	18	2700
27	20	x

$x : 2700 :: 20 : 18 \dots (1)$
 $x : 2700 :: 27 : 18 \dots (2)$

$x \times 18 \times 18 = 2700 \times 20 \times 27$
 $324x = 145,8000$
 $x = 145,8000 / 324 = 4500$
 $x = 4500 / 30 = 150$

40 men can build a wall 4 m high in 15 days. How many men will build a similar wall 5 m high in 6 days?

- a) 165 men
- b) 125 men
- c) 85 men
- d) 150 men

If 15 cans of food are needed for seven adults for two days, the number of cans needed to feed four adults for seven days is.....

- a) 15
- b) 20
- c) 25
- d) 30

Unit No: 5

Polynomials

➤ $7n + 2$ (Term)

- ☞ 2 is called constant.
- ☞ n is called variable.
- ☞ 7 is called coefficient

➤ **Constant:** If the value of a quantity remains unchanged, then it is called a constant.
Example: 0, ± 1 , ± 2 , ± 3 , ± 4 , ± 5

➤ **Operation:** Mathematical operation is called operation.

Example: (+, -, \times , \div).

➤ **Variable:** The letters used to denote numbers in algebra are called variable.
Example: $x + 5$ and $y + 3$ (x and y are variables)

➤ **Coefficient:** The number appearing as multiple of a variable used in algebraic term is called its coefficient.

Example: $5x$, $2y$, $-z$, $6a$ (5, 2, -1, 6 are the coefficient)

There are two types of coefficient, numerical coefficient and literal coefficient.

☞ **Numerical coefficient:** Numerical coefficients are numbers while.

Example: $2xy$, 2 is numerical coefficient.

☞ **Literal coefficient:** Literal coefficients are symbols.

Example: $2xy$, xy is the literal coefficient.

➤ **Algebraic expressions:** Any numeral, variable or combination of numerals and variables connected by one or more mathematical operation is known as an algebraic expression.

Example: $5x$, $3x-7$

➤ **Polynomials:** A polynomial of degree n in one variable x has terms of the form ax^n where a is constant and n is a whole number

Examples: $x+5$, $3x^2 + 2x+5$, $y^2 - 2y+4$

Where as $\frac{1}{x}$, $2x - 1/x^2$, and $\sqrt{x+2}$ are not polynomials as the powers of every variable is not a positive integer.

☞ **Monomial:** A polynomial having only one term is called a monomial. For

Example, $P(x) = 3$, $P(x) = 3x$

☞ **Binomial:** A polynomial having two terms is called a binomial. For Example,

$P(x) = x + 2$, $P(x) = 3y - 7$

☞ **Trinomial:** A polynomial having three terms is called a trinomial. For Example,

$x^2 + 2x + 1$, $y^2 - 2y + 4$

➤ **Algebraic sentences:** In algebraic sentences the symbols =, \neq , $<$, $>$ etc. are commonly used. For example, $4+2=6$, $a \neq b$, $3 > 2$, $4 < 6$ etc.

➤ **Statements:** Sentences that are either true or false are known as statement.
Example: $3 + 2 = 5$ (True sentence), $7 < 4$ (False sentence)

➤ **Open statements:** A sentence that does not include enough information required to decide whether it is true or false is known as open statement. Example: $x + 2 = 9$

➤ **Like terms:** Terms that have same variable parts are called like terms.
Example: $5y + 3 + 2y + 8y$, $5y$, $2y$ and $8y$ are like terms.

➤ **Unlike terms:** Terms with different variable parts are called unlike terms.
Example: $2x+5y$, $2x$ and $5y$ are unlike terms.

MCQ :

Which one is not polynomial?

- a) $x^2 - 2x - 1$
- b) $x + \frac{3}{y}$
- c) $x^2 - 1$
- d) $y^2 + 5y + 1$

The polynomial $px^2 + qx + rx^4 + 5$ is of type

- a) linear
- b) quadratic
- c) Cubic
- d) Biquadratic

Identify the polynomial

- a) $x^3 + x^2 + 5$
- b) $x^2 + 5\sqrt{x} + 5$
- c) $11x^3 + 7$
- d) $\frac{1}{x^2} + 7$

The degree of polynomial

$p(x) = x + \sqrt{x^2 + 1}$ is

- a) 0
- b) 2
- c) $\frac{1}{2}$
- d) 3

If $3 + 5 - 8 = 0$, then the value of

$(3)^3 + (5)^3 - (8)^3$ is.....

- a) 260
- b) -360
- c) -160
- d) 160

If $x + y = 3$, $x^2 + y^2 = 5$ then xy is.....

- a) 1
- b) 3
- c) $\frac{2}{5}$
- d) 5

The degree of the polynomial

$(x+1)(x^2 - x - x^4 + 1)$ is.....

- a) 2
- b) 3
- c) 4
- d) 5

Degree of $8x^3y^2$ is.....

- a) 3
- b) 2
- c) 5

$(x+8)(x-10)$ in the expanded form is.....

- a) $x^2 - 8x - 80$
- b) $x^2 - 2x - 80$
- c) $x^2 + 2x + 80$
- d) $x^2 - 2x + 80$

The coefficient of xy is.....

- a) 0
- b) $\frac{1}{2}$
- c) 2
- d) -1

What is the nature of $\sqrt{x} + 1/\sqrt{x}$ expression?

- a) Monomial
- b) Rational
- c) Trinomial
- d) Irrational

Which of the following is binomial?

- a) 15
- b) $x + y + 1$
- c) $x^2 + y^2$
- d) x^2y^2

The degree of $4x^2 + 8x^2y + 4y^2$ is....

- a) 2
- b) $\frac{3}{2}$
- c) 5
- d) 9

$9y^4 + 3y^2 = \dots\dots\dots$

- a) $9y^4$
- b) $3y^2$
- c) y^2
- d) 3

In the expression $3x^2$, 3 is.....

- a) Coefficient
- b) Variable
- c) Exponents
- d) None of these

Ais represents an unknown number.

- a) Exponents
- b) Variable
- c) Coefficient
- d) All of these

- ✓ In expression $4x^2y^3 + 2$, is a constant.
 - a) 2, 3
 - b) 4
 - c) x^2y^3
 - d) $\frac{2}{4}$
- ✓ If algebraic expression has two terms, it is called.....
 - a) Monomial
 - b) Binomial
 - c) Trinomial
 - d) None of these
- ✓ The degree of $3x^3 + 2x^2y^2 + 5y^3$ is...
 - a) 2
 - b) 3
 - c) 4
 - d) 5
- ✓ Only.....terms can be added.
 - a) Like
 - b) Unlike
 - c) Both a and b
 - d) None of these
- ✓ Add $3x + 2y$ and $9x + y$
 - a) $6x + y$
 - b) $12x + 3y$
 - c) $12x^2 + 3y^2$
 - d) $27x^2 + 2y^2$
- ✓ Addition of $x^2 - 2x + 4$, $x + 2$, $x^2 - 2$ is
 - a) $2x^2 - x + 4$
 - b) $x^2 - 3x + 8$
 - c) $x - 4$
 - d) $2x^2 + x + 4$
- ✓ Subtract $3x + 5x^3 + 2x$ from $2x^4 + 2x^2 + 2x^3 - 2x + 1$
 - a) $x^4 + 3x + 2x^2 - 4x + 1$
 - b) $-x^4 + 3x + 2x^2 + 4x + 1$
 - c) $x^4 - 3x + 2x^2 - 4x - 1$
 - d) $-x^4 - 3x + 2x^2 - 4x + 1$
- ✓ Subtract $2x^2 - 2x + 4$ from $x^2 - 3x + 4$
 - a) $-(x^2 + x)$
 - b) $-x^2 - x$
 - c) $x^2 - x$
 - d) both a and b

- ✓ $(x^3 - 19x - 30)(x + 3) = ?$
 - a) $x^4 + 3x^3 - 19x^2 - 87x - 90$
 - b) $x^3 - 18x - 27$
 - c) $x^3 + 20x + 33$
 - d) $x^4 + 3x - 19x^2 + 87x + 90$
- ✓ $(x^4 - 1) \div (x - 1) = \dots\dots\dots$
 - a) $x^3 - 1$
 - b) $x^3 + x^2 + x + 1$
 - c) $x^3 + x^2 + 1$
 - d) $x^3 + x + 1$
- ✓ Degree of the given polynomial $2x^3y^2$ is.....
 - a) 2
 - b) 3
 - c) 4
 - d) 5
- ✓ Degree of 9 is.....
 - a) 0
 - b) 1
 - c) 9
 - d) None of these
- ✓ Degree of the given polynomial $3x^2y^2 + 2x^3 - 9y^4$ is.....
 - a) 2
 - b) 4
 - c) 5
 - d) 9
- ✓ $8y^6 \div 4y^2 = \dots\dots\dots$
 - a) $2y^3$
 - b) $2y^4$
 - c) $4y^3$
 - d) $4y^4$
- ✓ Multiply $-3xy$, $2x^2y$, $-4y^2z^2$
 - a) $-24x^3y^4z^2$
 - b) $24x^3y^4z^2$
 - c) $24x^2y^2z^2$
 - d) $-24x^2y^2z^2$
- ✓ Divide $x^3 + 6x^2 - 11x + 8$ by $x + 1$ what is the remainder.
 - a) 16
 - b) 18
 - c) 22
 - d) 24

Algebraic Formulae:

- $(a+b)^2 = a^2 + 2ab + b^2$
- $(a-b)^2 = a^2 - 2ab + b^2$
- $a^2 - b^2 = (a-b)(a+b)$
- $(a+b)^3 = a^3 + 3a^2b + 3ab^2 + b^3$
- $(a-b)^3 = a^3 - 3a^2b - 3ab^2 - b^3$

Linear Equation: A polynomial of degree one is called linear polynomial.
Generally $ax + b = 0$ where $a, b \in \mathbb{R}$ and $a \neq 0$ is called linear equation in one variable.

If $a - b = 5$, $a + b = 7$ then find the value of $a^2 - b^2$

- a) 24
- b) 35
- c) 35
- d) None of these

Solution: $a^2 - b^2 = (a-b)(a+b)$
 $a - b = 5$, $a + b = 7$
 $a^2 - b^2 = 35$

If $a^2 - b^2 = 56$, $a + b = 7$, then find the value of $a - b$

- a) 28
- b) 4
- c) $\frac{8}{7}$
- d) $\frac{7}{8}$

Solution: $a^2 - b^2 = (a-b)(a+b)$
 $(a-b) = \frac{a^2 - b^2}{a+b}$
Put the value $a^2 - b^2 = 56$, $a + b = 7$
 $(a-b) = \frac{56}{7} = 8$

If $x - \frac{1}{x} = 10$, then find the value of

- $x^2 + \frac{1}{x^2}$
- a) 100
- b) 98
- c) 96
- d) 94

Solution: $(x + \frac{1}{x})^2 = (10)^2$
 $x^2 + \frac{1}{x^2} + 2(x)(\frac{1}{x}) = 100$
 $x^2 + \frac{1}{x^2} + 2 = 100$
 $x^2 + \frac{1}{x^2} = 100 - 2 = 98$

If $x - \frac{1}{x} = 5$ then find the value of

- $x^4 + \frac{1}{x^4}$
- a) 25
- b) 625
- c) 727
- d) 729

Solution: $(x - \frac{1}{x})^2 = (5)^2$
 $x^2 + \frac{1}{x^2} - 2(x)(\frac{1}{x}) = 25$
 $x^2 + \frac{1}{x^2} = 25 + 2$ $x^2 + \frac{1}{x^2} = 27$
again squaring both sides
 $(x^2 + \frac{1}{x^2})^2 = (27)^2$
 $x^4 + \frac{1}{x^4} + 2(x^2)(\frac{1}{x^2}) = 729$
 $x^4 + \frac{1}{x^4} = 729 - 2 = 727$

$(904)^2 = \dots\dots\dots$

- a) 817216
- b) 817218
- c) 1808
- d) 1810

Solution: $(904)^2$
 $(900 + 4)^2 = (900)^2 + (4)^2 + 2(900)(4)$
 $810000 + 16 + 7200 = 817216$

Factorize $2a + 4b + 3a + 6b$

- a) $(2+3)(a+2b)$
- b) $5(a+2b)$
- c) $5a + 10$
- d) both a and b

Solution: $2a + 4b + 3a + 6b$
 $2a + 4b + 3a + 6b$ $2(a+2b) + 3(a+2b)$
 $(2+3)(a+2b)$ or $5(a+2b)$

نوٹ: نوپری برکت میں پہلی لائن میں $2a + 4b + 3a + 6b$ ہے اور دوسری لائن میں $2(a+2b) + 3(a+2b)$ ہے اور تیسری لائن میں $(2+3)(a+2b)$ ہے اور چوتھی لائن میں $5(a+2b)$ ہے۔

- ✓ Factorize $100x^2 + 20xy + y^2$
- a) $(10x + y)^2$
 - b) $(10x + y)(10x + y)$
 - c) $(10x + 4x)(10x + 5y)$
 - d) Both a and b

Solution: $100x^2 + 20xy + y^2$
 $100x^2 \times y^2 = 100x^2y^2$

نوٹ: ایسے گریڈوں میں لکھی جاتی ہیں کہ ان سے ضرب لے کر
 $100x^2y^2$ حاصل کیا جاسکے۔ یہاں $100x^2$ اور y^2 کے ساتھ
 $100x^2 + 10xy + 10xy + y^2$
 $(10x + 10xy = 20xy) (10xy \times 10xy = 100x^2y^2)$
 $10x(10x+y) + y(10x+y)$ take common
 $(10x+y)(10x+y)$ or $(10x+y)^2$

- ✓ Factorize $16a^2 - 72ab^2 + 81b^4$
- a) $(4a^2 + 9b^2)^2$
 - b) $(4a - 9b^2)^2$
 - c) $(4a^2 - 9b^2)^2 9(4a \times 9b)$
 - d) $(4a + 9b^2)^2$

Solution: $16a^2 - 72ab^2 + 81b^4$
 As we know $(a - b)^2 = a^2 - 2ab + b^2$
 $(4a)^2 - 2(4a)(9b^2) + (9b^2)^2$
 $(4a - 9b^2)^2$

- ✓ Factorize $16x^2 - 25y^2$
- a) $(4x - 5y)^2$
 - b) $(4x + 5y)^2$
 - c) $(4x - 5y)(4x + 5y)$
 - d) $(4x - 5y)^2(4x + 5y)^2$

Solution: we know that $a^2 - b^2 = (a+b)(a-b)$

- ✓ Factorize $t^2 - 12t + 36$
- a) $(t - 6)^2$
 - b) $(t - 6)(t - 6)$
 - c) $t^2 - 6^2$
 - d) both a and b

Solution: $t^2 - 12t + 36 = (t)^2 - 2(t)(6) + (6)^2$
 $(t - 6)^2$ Or $(t - 6)(t - 6)$

- ✓ Factorize $k^2 - 81$
- a) $k^2 - 9^2 + 18k$
 - b) $(k - 9)(k - 9)$
 - c) $(k - 9)(k + 9)$

Solution: we know that $a^2 - b^2 = (a+b)(a-b)$

- ✓ $(a + b)^3 = \dots\dots\dots$
- a) $a^3 + 3ab^2 + 3ab^2 + b^3$
 - b) $a^3 + 3ab(a+b)^2 + b^3$
 - c) $a^2 + b^2 + 3a^2b + 3ab^2$
 - d) $a^3 + 3a^2b + 3ab^2 + b^3$

Solution: We know that
 $(a+b)^3 = a^3 + 3a^2b + 3ab^2 + b^3$ Or
 $(a+b)^3 = a^3 + 3ab(a+b) + b^3$

- ✓ Cube of $2x - 7y$ is.....
- a) $8x^3 - 84x^2y + 294xy^2 - 343y^3$
 - b) $8x^3 - 42x^2y + 294x^2y - 343y^3$
 - c) $4x^3 + 42x^2y + 294x^2y + 343y^3$
 - d) $4x^3 + 84x^2y + 294x^2y + 343y^3$

Solution: Solve according to the formula
 $(a - b)^3 = a^3 - 3a^2b + 3ab^2 - b^3$

- ✓ Find $a^3 - b^3$ if $a - b = 6$ and $ab = 3$
- a) 216
 - b) 270
 - c) 648
 - d) 712

Solution: $a - b = 6$ $(a - b)^3 = (6)^3$
 $(a)^3 - 3(a)^2(b) + 3(a)(b)^2 - (b)^3 = 216$
 $a^3 - 3ab(a - b) - b^3 = 216$ put values
 $a^3 - 3 \times 3(6) - b^3 = 216$ $a^3 - 54 - b^3 = 216$
 $a^3 - b^3 = 216 + 54$ $a^3 - b^3 = 270$

- ✓ Solution of the equation $2x + 5 = 8$
- a) $\frac{2}{3}$
 - b) $\frac{3}{2}$
 - c) $\frac{2}{4}$
 - d) $\frac{4}{2}$

Solution: $2x + 5 = 8$ $2x = 8 - 5$
 $2x = 3$ $x = 3/2$

- ✓ $(50)^2 - (19)^2 = \dots\dots\dots$
- a) 361
 - b) 961
 - c) 2139
 - d) 2861

Solution: $(50)^2 - (19)^2 = (50 \times 50) - (19 \times 19)$
 $2500 - 361 = 2139$

Multiple Choice Series

The sum of ages of father and his son is 80 years. If the difference between their ages is 40 years then find the age of father and his son.

- a) Father 40, son 10
- b) Father 50, son 20
- c) Father 50, son 10
- d) Father 45, son 12

Solution: age of father = x, age of son = y
 $x + y = 80 \rightarrow (1)$
 Difference of ages, $x - y = 40 \rightarrow (2)$
 Add eq 1 and eq 2

$$\begin{array}{r} x + y = 80 \\ x - y = 40 \\ \hline 2x = 120 \\ x = 60 \end{array}$$

 Put x = 60 in eq (1)
 $60 + y = 80$
 $y = 80 - 60 = 20$
 so x = 60 and y = 20

The sum and difference of two numbers is 90 and 40 respectively. Find the number.

- a) 65, 25
- b) 40, 50
- c) 20, 70
- d) 35, 55

Solution: The sum of two numbers $x + y = 90 \rightarrow (1)$
 The difference of two numbers $x - y = 40 \rightarrow (2)$
 Add both eq (1) and (2)

$$\begin{array}{r} x + y = 90 \\ x - y = 40 \\ \hline 2x = 130 \\ x = 65 \end{array}$$

 put the value of x in eq (1)
 $65 + y = 90$
 $y = 90 - 65 = 25$
 So x = 65 and y = 25

- $(x + 1/x)^2 = \dots\dots\dots$
- a) $x^2 + 1/x^2$
 - b) $x^2 + 1/x^2 - 2$
 - c) $x^2 + 1/x^2 + 2$
 - d) $x^2 + 1/x^2 + 4$

Solution: $(x + 1/x)^2 = (x)^2 + 1/x^2 + 2(x)(1/x)$
 $= x^2 + 1/x^2 + 2$

- $a^3 + 3ab(a+b) + b^3 = \dots\dots\dots$
- a) $3(a+b)^2$
 - b) $(3a+3b)^2$
 - c) $(a+b)^3$
 - d) $3(a+b)^3$

If $x + y = 10$, $x - y = 10$, then the value of x will be.....

- a) 0
- b) 5
- c) 10
- d) 20

Solution: $x + y = 10$
 $x - y = 10$
 $2x = 20$ $x = 20/2 = 10$

If we eliminate 't' from $3t = x$, and $2at = y$ then equal to.....

- a) $x + y = 0$
- b) $2ax - 3y = 0$
- c) $y/2a + x/3$
- d) None of these

Solution: $3t = x$ $t = x/3$
 $2at = y$ $t = y/2a$ ($t = t$)
 $x/3 = y/2a$ $2ax = 3y$ $2ax - 3y = 0$

- Factorize $8x^3 - 2xy^2$
- a) $2x(2x + y)(2x - y)$
 - b) $(2x^2 - 2xy)^2$
 - c) $(2x^3 - 2xy)^2$
 - d) $(2x)^3 + 2x(y)^2$

Solution: $8x^3 - 2xy^2$
 $2x(4x^2 - y^2)$ $2x((2x)^2 - (y)^2)$
 $2x(2x + y)(2x - y)$

- Factorize $x^2 - 3x + 4x - 12$
- a) $x^2 - x - 12$
 - b) $x(x - 1) - 12$
 - c) $(x + 4)(x - 3)$
 - d) $(x - 12)(x - 1)$

Solution: $x^2 - 3x + 4x - 12$
 $x(x - 3) + 4(x - 3) = (x + 4)(x - 3)$

To resolve an algebraic expression into its parts is called.....

- a) Linear equation
- b) Quadratic equation
- c) Factorization
- d) Simultaneous linear equation

Frequency Distribution:

Example: Construct a frequency table with suitable class interval size of marks obtained by 50 students of a class are given below:

23, 50, 38, 42, 63, 75, 12, 33, 26, 39, 35, 47, 43, 52, 56, 59, 64, 77, 15, 21, 51, 54, 72, 68, 36, 65, 52, 60, 27, 34, 47, 48, 55, 58, 59, 62, 51, 48, 50, 41, 57, 65, 54, 41, 56, 44, 30, 46, 67, 53.

Solution: Arrange the marks in ascending order as

12, 15, 21, 23, 26, 27, 30, 33, 34, 35, 36, 38, 39, 41, 42, 43, 43, 44, 46, 47, 47, 48, 48, 50, 50, 51, 51, 52, 52, 53, 54, 54, 55, 56, 56, 57, 58, 59, 59, 60, 62, 63, 64, 65, 65, 67, 68, 72, 75, 77

Minimum value = 12, Maximum value = 77

Range = Maximum value - Minimum value = 77 - 12 = 65

Let the number of classes = 7

Class interval size (h) = $\frac{\text{Range}}{\text{No. of classes}} = \frac{65}{7} = 9.3$ or 10

Let the starting point = 10

The frequency distribution table is

Class interval	Tally Marks	Frequency
10 - 19	II	2
20 - 29	IIII	4
30 - 39	IIII II	7
40 - 49	IIII IIII	10
50 - 59	IIII IIII IIII I	16
60 - 69	IIII IIII	8
70 - 79	III	3
Total		50

Mean (Average): The mean (Average) is the most popular and well known measure of central tendency.

$$\text{Mean} = \frac{\text{sum of numbers}}{\text{total numbers}}$$

Example: Find the mean of 2, 4, 6, 9, 12

Solution: Mean = $\frac{\text{sum of numbers}}{\text{total numbers}} = \frac{2+4+6+9+12}{5} = \frac{33}{5} = 6.6$

Weighted Mean: It is an average in which each quantity is assigned a weight of x_1, x_2, x_3 are

Quantity having weight w_1, w_2, w_3 respectively then

$$\text{Weight mean} = \frac{x_1w_1+x_2w_2+x_3w_3}{w_1+w_2+w_3}$$

Example: A student obtained 40, 50, and 60 marks in English, Maths and Urdu having weight 5, 4, 1 respectively. Find weight mean.

Subject	Marks obtained (x)	Weights (w)	(xw)
English	40	5	200
Maths	50	4	200
Urdu	60	1	60

$$\text{Weight mean} = \frac{x_1w_1+x_2w_2+x_3w_3}{w_1+w_2+w_3} = \frac{200+200+60}{5+4+1} = \frac{460}{10} = 46$$

Exemplar Series

Median: The median is the middle value of (ascending or descending) data, if number of values is odd. Then the middle value will be the median. If number of values is even, then mean of two middle values will be the mean of the data.

Example No 1: Calculate the median of the data given below.
65, 55, 89, 56, 35, 14, 56, 55, 87, 45, 92

Solution: First arrange this data in ascending order 14, 35, 45, 55, 56, 56, 65, 87, 89, 92
نوٹ: سب سے پہلے اُپر جتنے بھی اندے ہیں۔ ان کے لئے اگر odd ہے۔ تو اس کے ساتھ ایک (1) جمع کر کے (2) پر تقسیم کریں۔ جیسا کہ

$$\text{Median} = \frac{11+1}{2} = \frac{12}{2} = 6^{\text{th}} \text{ So the sixth number (56) is median.}$$

Example No 2: Calculate the median for the data given below:
65, 55, 89, 56, 35, 14, 56, 55, 87, 45

Solution: First arrange this data in ascending order 14, 35, 45, 55, 55, 56, 56, 65, 87, 89
نوٹ: سب سے پہلے اُپر جتنے بھی اندے ہیں۔ ان کے لئے اگر Even ہے۔ تو درمیان والے (2) اندے جمع کر کے (2) پر تقسیم کریں۔ ان کے لئے Median = 55.5

$$\text{Median} = \frac{55+56}{2} = \frac{111}{2} = 55.5$$

Mode: The mode is the most frequent occurring values in data.

Example: The following are the Maths marks of the Aftab in the month of December 2013. Find the mode of the marks 45, 41, 85, 90, 41, 66, 95, 41

Solution: First arrange this data in ascending order 41, 41, 41, 45, 66, 85, 95
So the most frequent value is 41, so mode of the number is 41.

Q 5

Mean of 50, 0, 30, 12
a) 20
b) 21
c) 22
d) 23

Solution: $\frac{50+0+30+12}{4} = \frac{92}{4} = 23$

Median of the data 4, 5, 7 is
a) 4
b) $\frac{5}{2}$
c) 7
d) None of these

Solution: 4, 5, 7 Odd number and already in ascending order. So 5 is median

Mode of the data is 4, 5, 7, 4, 8, 5, 7, 1, 7
a) 4
b) 5
c) $\frac{7}{8}$
d) 8

Solution: Ascending order 1, 4, 4, 5, 5, 7, 7, 7, 8
Most frequent value is 7.

✓ Range of the data 4, 8, 9, 3, 10 is.....
a) 4
b) $\frac{7}{2}$
c) 8
d) 10

Solution: Range = Highest value - Lowest value
Range = 10 - 3 = 7

✓ The frequency of 2 in 3, 2, 5, 1, 2, 1, 3, 2, 4 is
a) 2
b) $\frac{3}{2}$
c) 4
d) 5

Solution: 3, 2, 5, 1, 2, 1, 3, 2, 4 = 3 time

✓ The median of the set 6, 4, 2, 3, 4, 5, 5, 4 would be
a) 3
b) 6
c) 5
d) $\frac{4}{2}$

Solution: 2, 3, 4, 4, 4, 5, 5, 6 even number
= $\frac{8}{2} = 4$

✓ Following are the weights (in pounds) of ten students, 88, 72, 115, 70, 90, 95, 90, 81, 95, 125. What is the mode and median?

- a) Mode 90, Median 90
- b) Mode 90, Median 95
- c) Mode 90, 95, Median 180
- d) Mode 90, 95, Median 90

Solution: 88, 72, 115, 70, 90, 95, 90, 81, 95, 125
 Ascending order 70, 72, 81, 88, 90, 90, 95, 95, 115, 125
 Mode = 90, 95 (Most frequent)
 Median = $\frac{90+90}{2} = \frac{180}{2} = 90$

✓ The heartbeat of a child was recorded as 120, 121, 120, 125, 119, 118, 124 what is the Mean and Mode?

- a) Mean 120, Mode 121
- b) Mean 121, Mode 120
- c) Mean 125, Mode 118
- d) Mean 120, Mode 124

Solution: Ascending order
 118, 119, 120, 120, 121, 124, 125
 Mean = $\frac{118+119+120+120+121+124+125}{7} = \frac{847}{7} = 121$
 Mode = 120 (Most frequent)

✓ What is the mean of the given data 6, 4, 15, 12, 20, 28, 30, 25, 10, 25

- a) 17.5
- b) 18.5
- c) 48
- d) 8

Solution: 6, 4, 15, 12, 20, 28, 30, 25, 10, 25
 Mean = $\frac{6+4+15+12+20+28+30+25+10+25}{10} = \frac{175}{10} = 17.5$

✓ Find the range of the given data 6, 4, 15, 12, 20, 28, 30, 25, 10, 25

- a) 48
- b) 24
- c) 26
- d) 42

Solution: 6, 4, 15, 12, 20, 28, 30, 25, 10, 25
 Biggest value = 30 smallest value = 4
 Range = 30 - 4 = 26

✓ Range is.....between the largest and smallest values of a data.

- a) Difference
- b) Addition
- c) Multiplication
- d) Division

✓ Frequency distribution is represented by.....

- a) Graph
- b) Frequency table
- c) Frequency sign
- d) Line graph

✓ Frequent quantity in a data is known as.....

- a) Frequency
- b) Mode
- c) Median
- d) Mean

✓ In an odd number of items arranged in ascending order then middle value is called

- a) Frequency
- b) Mode
- c) Median
- d) Mean

✓ The number of items an item occurs in a data is called its.....

- a) Frequency
- b) Mode
- c) Median
- d) Mean

✓ Frequency is denoted by.....

- a) fe
- b) freq
- c) h
- d) f

✓ After how many number we draw side line in tally bar?

- a) 3
- b) 4 (LHI)
- c) 5
- d) 6

The plan with five edges as its sides is called.....

- a) Octagon
- b) Quadrilateral
- c) Pentagon
- d) Hexagon

The sum of all the interior angles for a regular pentagon isdegree.

- a) 500
- b) 540
- c) 570
- d) 630

In the regular pentagon, the interior angle is.....

- a) 102°
- b) 105°
- c) 108°
- d) 135°

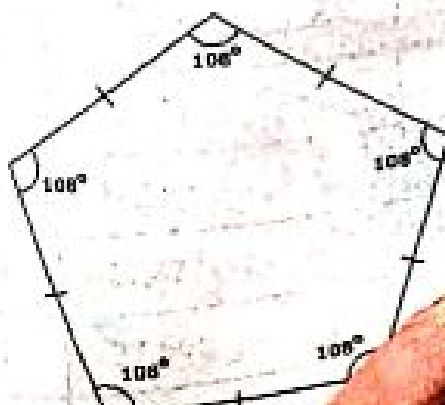
The exterior angle of regular pentagon is of.....

- a) 70°
- b) 90°
- c) 62°
- d) 72°

How many sides in equilateral pentagon?

- a) 3
- b) 4
- c) 5
- d) 6

Regular Pentagon



The perimeter of pentagon is equal to..

- a) $3a$
- b) $5a$
- c) $7a$
- d) $9a$

A plane with eight edges as its sides is classified as.....

- a) Octagon
- b) Pentagon
- c) Quadrilateral
- d) hexagon

how many sides in octagon polygon shape?

- a) 5
- b) 6
- c) 7
- d) 8

Interior angle of regular octagon is.....

- a) 130°
- b) 135°
- c) 140°
- d) 145°

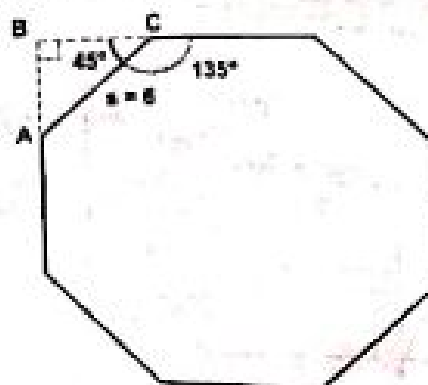
Exterior angle of regular octagon is.....

- a) 35°
- b) 40°
- c) $45^\circ (180^\circ - 135^\circ)$
- d) 50°

Sum of the interior angles of octagon is

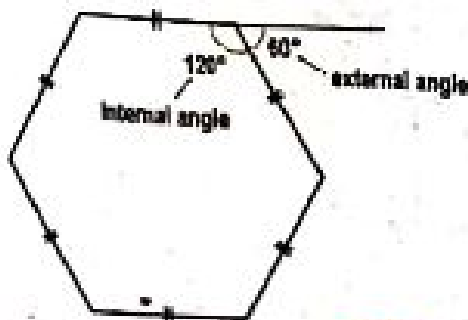
- a) 920°
- b) 940°
- c) 1040°
- d) 1080°

Regular Octagon



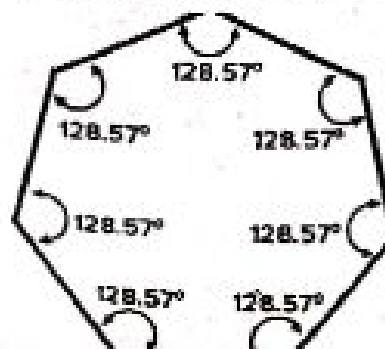
- ✓ The plane with six edges as its sides is called.....
 - a) Quadrilateral
 - b) Octagon
 - c) Pentagon
 - d) hexagon
- ✓ Sum of interior angles of hexagon is...
 - a) 540°
 - b) 600°
 - c) 720°
 - d) 780°
- ✓ Every interior angle of hexagon is equal to.....
 - a) 80°
 - b) 120°
 - c) 160°
 - d) 210°
- ✓ Every exterior angle of hexagon is equal to.....
 - a) 60°
 - b) 80°
 - c) 90°
 - d) 110°
- ✓ How many diagonal can be drawn inside a regular hexagon?
 - a) 5
 - b) 6
 - c) 8
 - d) 9
- ✓ Hexagon is made up of equilateral triangles.
 - a) 4
 - b) 5
 - c) 6
 - d) 7

Regular Hexagon

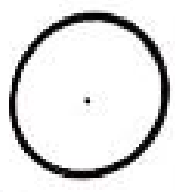


- How many sides and angles in Heptagon?
 - a) 4
 - b) 5
 - c) 6
 - d) 7
- ✓ Heptagon also known as.....
 - a) Sevgon
 - b) Altagon
 - c) Septagon
 - d) Neltagon
- ✓ In heptagon, the sum of the interior angles is.....
 - a) 600°
 - b) 700°
 - c) 800°
 - d) 900°
- ✓ Every interior angle of heptagon is equal to.....
 - a) 122.50
 - b) 128.57
 - c) 162.35
 - d) 168.57
- ✓ The number of triangle formed in a heptagon is.....
 - a) 5
 - b) 6
 - c) 7
 - d) 8
- ✓ The perimeter of heptagon is equal to the.....
 - a) 4a
 - b) 5a
 - c) 6a
 - d) 7a

Regular Heptagon



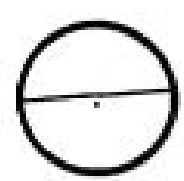
Circle: A line forming a closed loop, every point on which is a fixed distance from a center point.



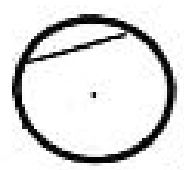
Radius: The radius is the distance from the center to any point on the circle. It is half the diameter.



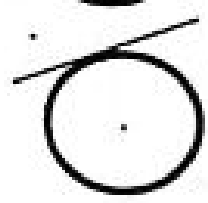
Diameter: The distance across the circle. The length of any chord passing through the center is twice the radius. It is denoted by d .



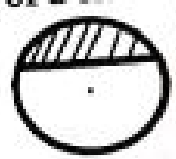
Chord: A line segment linking any two points on a circle.



Tangent: A line passing a circle and touching it at just one point.



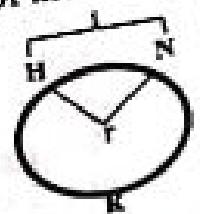
Segment of circle: A chord of a circle divides the circle into two regions, which are called the segments of the circle.



- **Minor segment:** It is the region bounded by the chord and the minor arc.
- **Major segment:** It is the region bounded by the chord and the major arc.

Arc of a circle: As the picture shows, an arc is a part or portion of the circumference of a circle.

- **Major arc:** NKH
- **Minor arc:** HN



Opposite angles of a parallelogram are always.....

- a) **Congruent**
- b) Unequal
- c) Greater
- d) None of these

Lines which never intersect are called.....

- a) Equal lines
- b) **Parallel lines**
- c) Opposite line
- d) None of these

A closed shape having at least.....sides is called polygon.

- a) 6
- b) 5
- c) 6
- d) **3**

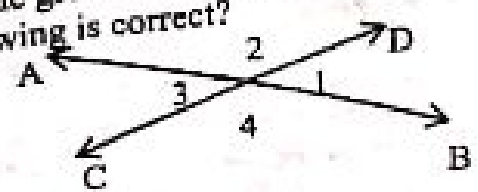
If all sides of a pentagon are equal, it is calledpentagon.

- a) Same
- b) Congruent
- c) **Regular**
- d) Equal

.....circles are circles of different sizes which have a common center.

- a) Concylic
- b) **Concentric**
- c) Both a and b
- d) None of these

For the given figure which of the following is correct?



- a) $1 = 2$
- b) **$1 = 3$**
- c) $1 = 4$
- d) $4 = 1$ and 3

M C Q I

✓ Which of the following is chord, but not a diameter?

- e) \overline{PR}
- f) \overline{QS}
- g) \overline{PT}
- h) None of these



✓ Which of the following is radius?

- e) \overline{PQ}
- f) \overline{QR}
- g) \overline{QS}
- h) All of the above



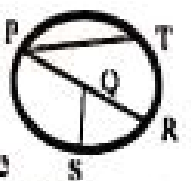
✓ Name the center of the circle.

- e) Point O
- f) Point R
- g) Point P
- h) None of the above



✓ What is \overline{PR} or \overline{PQR} ?

- e) Diameter
- f) Radius
- g) Center
- h) None of the above



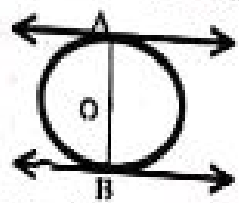
✓ If \overline{PQ} is 3 cm long, then how long is \overline{PR} ?

- e) 1.5 cm
- f) 12 cm
- g) 6cm
- h) None of the above



✓ The distance between two parallel tangents of a circle of radius 4 cm is....

- e) 2 cm
- f) 4 cm
- g) 6 cm
- h) 8 cm



Solution: Here radius, $r = 4\text{cm}$
 Required distance = $AB = OA + OB$
 $= r + r = 2r = 2 \times 4 = 8\text{cm}$

✓ Find the radius and diameter of the following circle.

- e) $r = 9\text{ ft}, d = 38\text{ ft}$
- f) $r = 19\text{ ft}, d = 38\text{ ft}$
- g) $r = 38\text{ ft}, d = 19\text{ ft}$
- h) $r = 19\text{ ft}, d = 36\text{ ft}$



Solution: $r = 19\text{ ft}$ ($d = 2r = 2(19) = 38$)
 So $r = 19\text{ ft}, d = 38\text{ ft}$

✓ Find the radius and diameter of the following circle.

- e) $r = 22\text{ ft}, d = 11\text{ ft}$
- f) $r = 44\text{ ft}, d = 22\text{ ft}$
- g) $r = 22\text{ ft}, d = 44\text{ ft}$
- h) $r = 23\text{ ft}, d = 44\text{ ft}$



Solution: $d = 44\text{ ft}$ ($r = d/2 = 44/2 = 22$)
 So $r = 22\text{ ft}, d = 44\text{ ft}$

✓ Identify the radius, diameter, and chord from given circle.



- e) Chord QR, Diameter MN
- f) Chord QP, Diameter MP
- g) Chord QP, Diameter MN
- h) Chord QP, Diameter MO

✓ In term of radius, a diameter is equals to

- e) $2 + r$
- f) $2r$
- g) $r/2$
- h) $2/r$

✓ Circumference of circle is calculated by.....

- e) $2\pi r$
- f) $2\pi/r$
- g) $\pi r/2$
- h) πr

✓ In the formula $2\pi r$, the "r" is considered as.....

- e) Circumference
- f) Perimeter
- g) Ratio
- h) Radius

✓ The formula used to measure area of circle is.....

- e) $4\pi r^2$
- f) πr^2
- g) $2\pi r^2$
- h) $\pi r^2 + 2$

Area and Volumes

Pythagoras theorem and its informal proof:
The area of square of the hypotenuse of a right angled triangle is equal to the sum of the areas of the squares of its remaining two sides".

Proof: According to Pythagorean Theorem, the sum of the areas of the two black color squares, squares (A and B) is equal to the area of the light dark square C.

- Area of square A = a^2
- Area of square B = b^2
- Area of square C = c^2

Thus, the Pythagorean Theorem states;

$$c^2 = a^2 + b^2$$

Example: Solve the right-angled triangle.

$$a^2 + b^2 = c^2$$

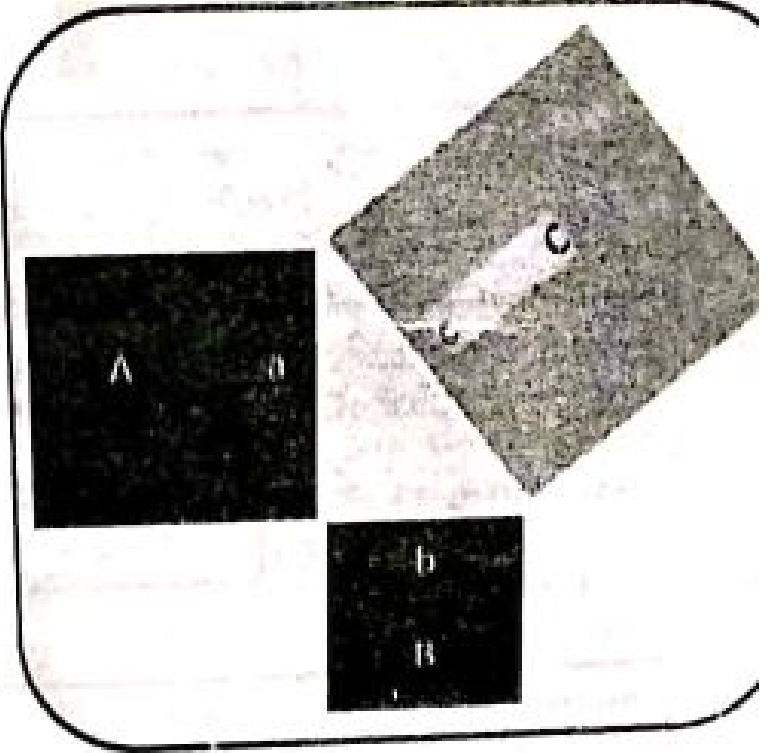
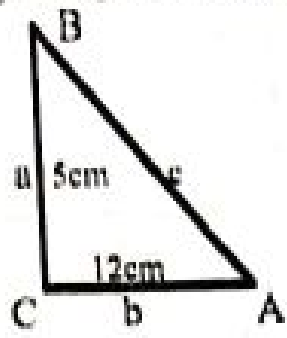
$$5^2 + 12^2 = c^2$$

$$25 + 144 = c^2$$

$$c^2 = 169$$

$$c = \sqrt{169}$$

$$c = 13 \text{ cm}$$



Area of Sphere: $4 \pi r^2$

Volume of sphere: $\frac{4}{3} \pi r^3$

Surface area of cone: Surface area of cone = $\pi r(r+l)$

Volume of Cone: Volume of cone = $\frac{4}{3} \pi r^2 h$

Area of triangle: Hero's Formula: If a, b, c are the length of the sides of a triangle ABC, then the area of the triangle ABC, denoted by area ΔABC , is given below

$$\text{Area of } \Delta ABC = \sqrt{s(s-a)(s-b)(s-c)}$$

Where $S = \frac{a+b+c}{2}$

M C Q :

Formula for determining the surface area of a sphere is

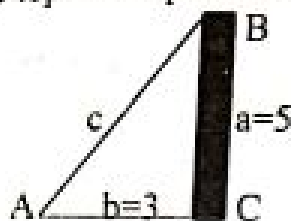
- a) $4 \pi r$
- b) $4 \pi r^2$
- c) πr^2
- d) None of these

According to Hero's formula, area of triangle =

- a) $\sqrt{s(s-a)(s-b)(s-c)}$
- b) $\sqrt{(s-a)(s-b)(s-c)}$
- c) $(\sqrt{s(s-a)(s-b)(s-c)})^2$
- d) $\sqrt{(s-a)(s-b)(s-c)}$

✓ Measure of shadow of 5 m long electric pole is 3m. What is the distance from the top of the pole to the tip of shadow?

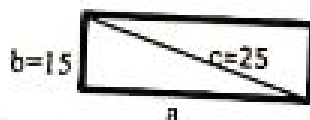
- a) 15 m
- b) 8 m
- c) 15.5 m
- d) 5.8 m



Solution: $c^2 = a^2 + b^2$ $a=5, b=3$
 $c^2 = 5^2 + 3^2$ $c^2 = 25 + 9$ $c^2 = 34$
 $c = \sqrt{34}$ $c = 5.8m$

✓ What is the length of a rectangle that has a diagonal of 25m and a width of 15m?

- a) 10 m
- b) 20 m
- c) 25 m
- d) 30 m



Solution: $c^2 = a^2 + b^2$ $b=15, c=25$
 $(25)^2 = a^2 + (15)^2$ $625 = a^2 + 225$
 $a^2 = 625 - 225$ $a^2 = 400$
 $a = \sqrt{400}$ $a = 20 m$

✓ What is the area of the given triangle?
 $a = 5 \text{ cm}, b = 4 \text{ cm}, c = 8 \text{ cm}$

- a) 8.5 cm²
- b) 8.6 cm²
- c) 8.17 cm²
- d) 8.18 cm²

Solution: $s = \frac{a+b+c}{2} = \frac{5+4+8}{2} = \frac{17}{2} = 8.5 \text{ cm}$
 $\sqrt{s(s-a)(s-b)(s-c)}$
 $\sqrt{8.5(8.5-5)(8.5-4)(8.5-8)} = 8.18 \text{ cm}$

✓ An isosceles triangle has edge-length of 5.67cm, 5.67cm, and 9.2cm. what is its area?

- a) 15.25 cm²
- b) 16.25 cm²
- c) 19.27 cm²
- d) 21.32 cm²

✓ What is the surface area of sphere whose radius is 7 cm.

- a) 610 cm²
- b) 612 cm²
- c) 616 cm²
- d) 620 cm²

Solution: $r = 7 \text{ cm}$
 Surface area of sphere = $4\pi r^2$ $= 4 \times \frac{22}{7} (7)^2$
 $= 616 \text{ cm}^2$

✓ How many liters of oil is in a spherical tank whose radius is 2.1 m.

- a) 38808000 cm³
- b) 38808 liters
- c) 3808 liters
- d) Both a and b

Solution: $r = 2.1 \text{ m} = 210 \text{ cm}$
 Volume of sphere = $\frac{4}{3} \pi r^3 = \frac{4}{3} \times \frac{22}{7} (210)^3$
 $38808000 \text{ cm}^3 = 38808 \text{ liters} (1000 \text{ cm}^3 = 1 \text{ liter})$

✓ What is the volume of sphere whose radii are 2.8?

- a) 91.99 cm³
- b) 95.89 cm³
- c) 102.3 cm³
- d) 107.5 cm³

Solution: $r = 2.8 \text{ m}$
 Volume of sphere = $\frac{4}{3} \pi r^3 = \frac{4}{3} \times \frac{22}{7} (2.8)^3$
 $= 91.99 \text{ cm}^3$

✓ What is radius of sphere, if its area is 154 m²?

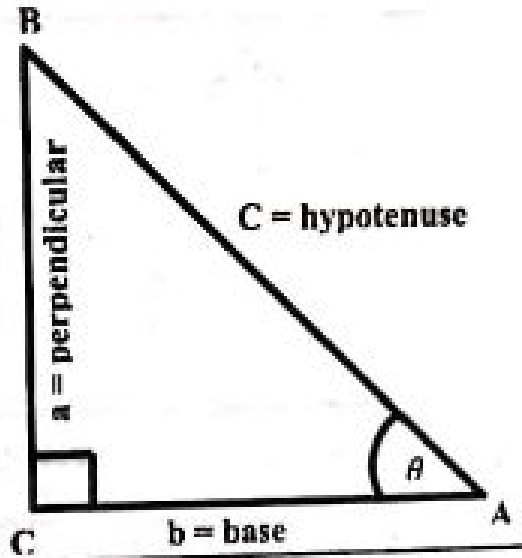
- a) 2.5
- b) 3.5
- c) 4.5
- d) 5.5

Solution: Area of sphere = $4\pi r^2$
 $154 = 4 \left(\frac{22}{7}\right) r^2$ $1078 = 88 r^2$
 $154 \times 7 = 22 \times 4 \times r^2$
 $r^2 = \frac{1078}{88}$ $r^2 = 12.25$
 $r = \sqrt{12.25}$ $r = 3.5$

Trigonometry consists of three words.
 Trigo means three
 gono means angle
 metry means measurement

Therefore, trigonometry is the branch of mathematics that deals with sides, angles, and functions related to sides and angle of triangles.

$\triangle ABC$ is a right-angle triangle such that $m\angle BAC = \theta$ (theta) and $m\angle ACB = 90^\circ$
 So AC, AB and BC are called base, hypotenuse, perpendicular and of $\triangle ABC$ respectively.



نوٹ: Right Triangle میں یہ کنسپٹ ملتا اور یاد رکھنا بہت ضروری ہے۔ اس کو آسان طریقے سے سمجھنے کی کوشش کریں۔

Perpendicular (عمود)	Base (قاعدہ)	Hypotenuse (ر)
$\sin \theta = \frac{a}{c}$	$\cos \theta = \frac{b}{c}$	$\text{cosec } \theta = \frac{c}{a}$
$\tan \theta = \frac{a}{b}$		$\sec \theta = \frac{c}{b}$
		$\cot \theta = \frac{b}{a}$

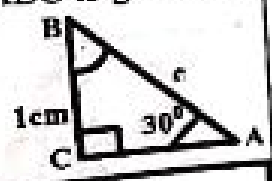
Opposite

Note:

	$\sin \theta$	$\cos \theta$	$\tan \theta$	$\text{cosec } \theta$	$\sec \theta$	$\cot \theta$
30°	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$	$\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}$	2	$2\sqrt{3}$	$\sqrt{3}$
45°	$\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$	$\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$	1	$\sqrt{2}$	$\sqrt{2}$	1
60°	$\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\sqrt{3}$	$\frac{2}{\sqrt{3}}$	2	$\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}$

In the right-angled triangle ABC find hypotenuse. Triangle ABC is given.

- a) 2 cm
- b) 4 cm
- c) 6 cm
- d) 8 cm



Solution: $\sin \theta = \frac{BC}{AB}$
 $\frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{AB}$ $AB = 2c$
 $\sin 30^\circ = \frac{1}{AB}$
 ($\sin 30^\circ = \frac{1}{2}$)

- a) 2 dm
- b) 3 dm
- c) 6 dm
- d) 8 dm

Solution: $\tan \theta = \frac{\text{perpendicular}}{\text{base}}$
 $\tan 45^\circ = \frac{\text{perpendicular}}{3}$
 $1 = \frac{\text{perpendicular}}{3}$ **Perpendicular = 3**

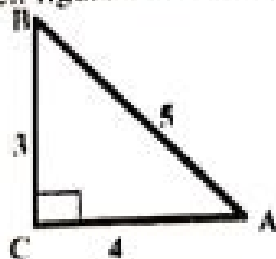
- $\tan \theta \times \cot \theta = \dots\dots\dots$
- a) $\frac{1}{2}$
 - b) 2
 - c) 3
 - d) 4

In a right-angled triangle, the base angle is 45° , whereas the base length is 3 dm. find the length of perpendicular.

Solution: $\tan \theta = \cot \theta = \dots\dots\dots$
 $\frac{\text{perpendicular}}{\text{base}} \times \frac{\text{base}}{\text{perpendicular}} = 1$

According to the given figure $\tan \theta = \dots\dots\dots$

- a) $\frac{3}{4}$
- b) $\frac{3}{5}$
- c) $\frac{5}{4}$
- d) $\frac{4}{3}$



Solution: $\tan \theta = \frac{\text{perpendicular}}{\text{base}} = \frac{3}{4}$

According to the above figure $\cot \theta = \dots\dots\dots$

- a) $\frac{3}{4}$
- b) $\frac{4}{3}$
- c) $\frac{3}{4}$
- d) $\frac{4}{1}$

Solution: $\cot \theta = \frac{\text{base}}{\text{perpendicular}} = \frac{4}{3}$

According to the above figure $\operatorname{cosec} \theta = \dots\dots\dots$

- a) $\frac{4}{3}$
- b) $\frac{5}{3}$
- c) $\frac{3}{5}$
- d) $\frac{3}{5}$

Solution: $\operatorname{cosec} \theta = \frac{\text{Hypotenuse}}{\text{perpendicular}} = \frac{5}{3}$

According to the above figure $\cos \theta = \dots\dots\dots$

- a) $\frac{4}{5}$
- b) $\frac{5}{4}$
- c) $\frac{3}{5}$
- d) $\frac{3}{4}$

Solution: $\operatorname{cosec} \theta = \frac{\text{base}}{\text{Hypotenuse}} = \frac{4}{5}$

According to the above figure $\sin \theta = \dots\dots\dots$

- a) $\frac{3}{5}$
- b) $\frac{5}{3}$

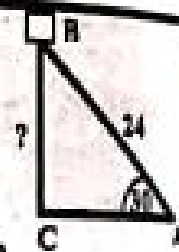
- c) $\frac{4}{5}$
- d) $\frac{3}{1}$

Solution: $\sin \theta = \frac{\text{perpendicular}}{\text{Hypotenuse}} = \frac{3}{5}$

A little boy is flying a kite. The string of kite makes an angle 30° with the ground. What is the height of the kite when string is 24m long?

- a) 14
- b) **12**
- c) 10
- d) 8

Solution:
 $\sin 30^\circ = \frac{\text{perpendicular}}{\text{Hypotenuse}}$
 $\frac{1}{2} = \frac{\text{perpendicular}}{24}$
 Perpendicular $\times 2 = 24$
 Perpendicular $= 24/2 = 12\text{m}$



$2 \sin 45^\circ \cos 45^\circ = \dots\dots\dots$

- a) **1**
- b) 2
- c) 3
- d) 4

Solution: $2 \sin 45^\circ \cos 45^\circ$
 $2(1/\sqrt{2})(1/\sqrt{2})$
 $2 \times (1/(\sqrt{2})^2) = 2 \times \frac{1}{2} = 1$
 $\sin 45^\circ = 1/\sqrt{2}$
 $\cos 45^\circ = 1/\sqrt{2}$

$\sin 60^\circ \cos 30^\circ + \cos 60^\circ \sin 30^\circ = \dots\dots\dots$

- a) 4
- b) 3
- c) 2
- d) **1**

Solution: $\sin 60^\circ \cos 30^\circ + \cos 60^\circ \sin 30^\circ$
 $\sqrt{3}/2 \times \sqrt{3}/2 + 1/2 \times 1/2$
 $(\sqrt{3}/2)^2 + (1/2)^2 = \frac{3}{4} + \frac{1}{4} = \frac{3+1}{4} = \frac{4}{4} = 1$

Solar System:

sun...

1. Sun is the center of the solar system.
2. Sun has helium and hydrogen and makes the sun light up.
3. The temperature of the sun approx 6000c.
4. The sun is 150 million km away from earth.
5. The sun is about 110 times wider than the earth.
6. The light from the sun approx. 8 mints to reach the earth.
7. The mass of sun 2×10^{30} .
8. Composition 74% H, 25% He, and 1% other gasses.
9. All the coal, oil, gasses, and wood on earth would only keep the sun burning for a few days.

Mercury...

1. Mercury is the 1st planets to the sun.
2. Temperature 430c.
3. Smallest planet of the solar system.
4. Mercury has no moons.
5. Mercury is 58 million km from the sun.
6. One day of mercury is equal to 176 earth days.
7. Time take to orbit sun 88 days.
8. Very dry, hot, and almost airless.
9. Mass 0.333×10^{24} .

Venus...

1. 2nd planet from the sun.
2. Temperature 464.
3. 3rd smallest in solar system.
4. Venus has no moons.
5. Distance from sun 108 million km.
6. 1 Venus day equal to 243 earth days.
7. Rotation from sun orbit 225 days.
8. Atmosphere is made up most of carbon dioxide.
9. Mass 4.867×10^{24}
10. Regarded as earth sister planet.
11. Venus and earth are almost similar in size, mass, composition, and gravity.

Earth...

1. Earth is the 3rd planet from the sun.
2. Earth average temperature 15c. Coldest temperature -89 and hottest temperature 70c.
3. Fifth largest planets in the solar system.
4. Earth has one satellite the moon.
5. Earth is 150 million km from the sun.
6. The length of the day of the earth is 23h 56mints.
7. From sun orbit rotation 365 days, 5h and 48mints.

8. The atmosphere is made up 77% nitrogen and 21% oxygen, and 2% carbon dioxide and other gasses.
9. The earth mass is about 6×10^{24} kg.
10. Earth diameter 12744 km.
11. Ocean at least 4km deep covers nearly 70% of earth surface.
12. According to NASA "that means 30 earth size planets could fit in b/w earth and moon.
13. Average distance from earth to moon 384400 km.

Mars...

1. Mars is the 4th planet from the sun.
2. Temperature average -65.
3. After mercury the second smallest planet in the solar system.
4. Mars has two satellites (moon) called phobos and deimos.
5. Distance from sun 228 million km.
6. Mars one day equal to 24h and 40 mints.
7. Mars year equal to earth 687 day.
8. Atmosphere consists of 95% carbon dioxide, 3% nitrogen and 2% other gasses.
9. Mass of mars 0.642×10^{24} kg.
10. Mars is much smaller then earth its surface area is about the same as the land surface area of earth.
11. Mars also called red planets.
12. The diameter of mars is 6794 km.
13. Mars moon diameter phobos 13 km, and deimos 8km.

Jupiter...

1. Jupiter is the 5th planets of solar system.
2. Average temperature of Jupiter is -110c.
3. Jupiter is the largest planet of the solar system.
4. Jupiter has 63 moons.
5. Distance from sun 778million km
6. Own axis rotation 9.9h.
7. Time take to orbit of sun 11.86 years.
8. Atmosphere of Jupiter consists of 75% H, and 24% H.
9. Mass of Jupiter 1.90×10^{27} kg.
10. Mass of Jupiter is 317 time heavy from earth.
11. The diameter of Jupiter is 142,984km.
12. If an object weight 100kg on earth it would weight 236kg in Jupiter.
13. Jupiter is the fourth brightest object.(1) Sun (2) moon (3) Venus (4) Jupiter

Saturn...

1. Saturn is the 6th planet from the solar system.
2. Temperature -140c.
3. The second largest planet in the solar system.
4. Saturn has 53 know moons or 61. (9 moons awaiting for official confirmation)
5. Rotation on its own axis 10h 39mints.
6. Rotation on orbit sun it takes 29.7 years.

7. Distance from sun 1.4 billion km.
8. Composition 96% H, 3% He, and 1% other gasses.
9. Mass 5.68×10^{26} kg.
10. Size about 10 times larger than earth in diameter.
11. Distance from earth 744 million miles.

Uranus...

1. Uranus is the 7th planet from the sun.
2. Temperature -195c.
3. The third largest planet in solar system.
4. Uranus has 27 moons.
5. Distance from sun 2.7 billion km.
6. Rotation on its own axis takes 14h and 14mints.
7. Rotation orbits the sun it takes 84.3 years.
8. Composition most of ice, methane.
9. Mass of Uranus 8.6810×10^{25} kg.
10. Uranus is the coldest planet in the solar system.

Neptune...

1. Neptune is the 8th planet in the solar system.
2. Average surface temperature -220c.
3. 4th largest planets of the solar system.
4. It has 14 moons.
5. Distance from sun 4495×10^6 .
6. Rotation on its own axis 16 h 7mints.
7. Rotation from sun orbit 165 years.
8. Atmosphere hydrógen, helium, methane.
9. Mass 102×10^{24} .
10. The diameter 495530km.

PAKISTAN STUDIES

Class 9th

مطالعہ پاکستان

PAKISTAN STUDIES

Class 9th

مطالعہ پاکستان

Ideological Basis of Pakistan

Unit No: 1

The base of the ideology of Pakistan and the separate nationhood of the Muslims is Kalima e tawheed.

Islam is not merely a religion but a complete code of life.

From Islamic point of view, the basic objective of human life is to accept the sovereignty of Almighty Allah and abide by his Nabi ﷺ.

Quaid-e-Azam addressing the Shahi Darbar at Sibi on 14th of February 1948,

"We must lay the foundations of our democracy on the Islamic ideals and principles in true sense".

Base of Ideology of Pakistan is:

- a) Collective system
- b) Tendency of Progress
- c) Islamic code of life
- d) Strategy

The Main Sources of ideology are:

- a) 1
- b) 5
- c) 7
- d) 3

Islam is a code of:

- a) Life
- b) Teaching
- c) Law
- d) Morality

Many nations got independence during the center:

- a) 19th
- b) 18th
- c) 21st
- d) 20th

Japanese lead their lives according to the theory of:

- a) Communism
- b) Socialism
- c) Christianity
- d) Buddhism

The first pillar of Islam is:

- a) Zakat
- b) Hajj
- c) Fasting and Namaaz
- d) Touheed and Prophet hood

Namaaz is the pillar of Islam:

- a) Second
- b) Fourth
- c) Third
- d) First

Third pillar of Islam is:

- a) Hajj
- b) Zakat
- c) Namaaz
- d) Fasting

✓ 4th pillar of Islam is:

- a) Hajj
- b) Zakat
- c) Namaaz
- d) Fasting

✓ The fifth pillar of Islam is:

- a) Fasting
- b) Namaaz
- c) Zakat
- d) Hajj

✓ Who advised the Muslims sub-continent to break the idols of color and creed?

- a) Quaid-e-Azam
- b) Sir Syed Ahmad Khan
- c) Gandhi
- d) Allama Muhammad Iqbal

✓ Who has the supreme authority in Islam?

- a) People
- b) Allah Almighty

c) President of State

d) Parliament

✓ Which state did Sultan Fatah Al-Tipu rule:

- a) Bengal
- b) Hyderabad
- c) Oudh
- d) Mavsoor

✓ The forth pillar of Islam is:

- a) Zakat
- b) Fasting
- c) Namaaz
- d) Hajj

✓ Who dominated by prejudice enmity, dismissed all the Muslims from government jobs?

- a) Feudal
- b) Sikhs
- c) Hindus
- d) Brötish

Sir Syed Ahmad Khan:

✓ Sir Syed Ahmad Khan was born in..

- a) 1814 AD
- b) 1815 AD
- c) 1816 AD
- d) 1817 AD

✓ Where was Sir Syed Ahmad Khan born?

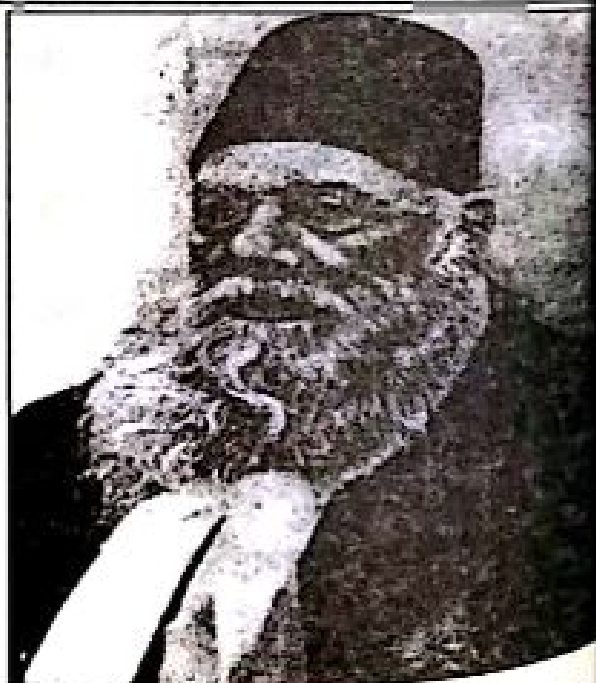
- a) Agra
- b) Madras
- c) Bengal
- d) Delhi

✓ His father name was.....

- a) Syed Muhammad Muttaqi
- b) Syed Muhammad Nadvi
- c) Syed Muhammad Ibrahim

✓ Who was the first leader expounded the idea that Hindus and Muslims are two separate nations?

- a) Quaid-e-Azam
- b) Sir Syed Ahmad Khan
- c) Allama Muhammad Iqbal
- d) Mehmood ul Hassan



✓ Sir Syed Ahmad Khan founded "scientific Society" in the year of

- a) 1857 AD
- b) 1864 AD

c) 1862 AD
 d) 1866 AD
 Where Sir Syed Ahmad Khan set up a scientific society?

- a) Ghazi Pur
- b) Delhi
- c) Bengal
- d) Madras

Scientific society translated the modern work from?

- a) Urdu to English
- b) English to Urdu
- c) Arabic to English
- d) Persian to Urdu

Scientific society published a journal.

- a) 1866 AD
- b) 1872 AD
- c) 1886 AD
- d) 1888 AD

When Sir Syed Ahmad Khan went to England?

- a) 1867 AD
- b) 1869 AD
- c) 1871 AD
- d) 1873 AD

How many year/years Sir Syed Ahmad Khan stayed in England?

- a) 1 year
- b) 2 years
- c) 3 years
- d) 4 years

M.A.O school was established at?

- a) Delhi
- b) Mumbai
- c) Bengal
- d) Ali Garh

When M.A.O was established?

- a) 1871 AD
- b) 1873 AD
- c) 1875 AD
- d) 1879 AD

When M.A.O was upgraded to college?

- a) 1877 AD
- b) 1879 AD
- c) 1883 AD
- d) 1887 AD

M.A.O College was inaugurated by?

- a) Lord Minto
- b) Lord wiliam
- c) Lord Dalhousie
- d) Lord Iytton

When M.A.O became university?

- a) 1920 AD
- b) 1922 AD
- c) 1924 AD
- d) 1926 AD

Who wrote RISALA-I-ASBABI-BAGHAWAT-HIND?

- a) Allama Iqbal
- b) Sir Syed Ahmad Khan
- c) Mulana Shabeer
- d) None of these

When Sir Syed Ahmad Khan wrote RISALA-I-ASBABI-BAGHAWAT-HIND?

- a) 1852 AD
- b) 1854 AD
- c) 1856 AD
- d) 1859 AD

Sir Syed Ahmad khan founded "Patriotic Association" to:

- a) Counter Policies of Deoband Movement
- b) Counter anti Islam moves by the British
- c) Counter Anti-Muslim propaganda of Hindus
- d) Counter policies of Nadva tul Islam Ulema

The Muslim institution which was established by sir Syed Ahmad

Khan to create political awareness among the Muslims was:

- a) Indian National Congress
- b) Patriotic Association
- c) Muhammadan Educational conference
- d) All India Muslim League

The issue which made Sir Syed Ahmad Khan to conclude that Hindus and Muslims could not work together anymore was:

- a) Issue of Muslim University
- b) Ilbert Bill
- c) Hindi-Urdu controversy
- d) Partition of Bengal

Urdu Hindi controversy started in

- a) 1857 AD
- b) 1867 AD
- c) 1877 AD
- d) 1887 AD

Sir Syed Ahmad Khan was elevated to position of chief judge?

- a) 1846 AD
- b) 1856 AD
- c) 1866 AD
- d) 1876 AD

Sir Syed Ahmad Khan received the title of knight.

- a) 1880 AD
- b) 1888 AD
- c) 1892 AD
- d) 1896 AD

Sir Syed Ahmad Khan retired as a Judge in.....?

- a) 1874 AD
- b) 1875 AD
- c) 1876 AD
- d) 1877 AD

Sir Syed Ahmad Khan set up school at?

- a) Delhi

- b) Mumbai
- c) Murad Abad
- d) Bengal

When Sir Syed Ahmad Khan set up school at Murad Abad?

- a) 1859 AD
- b) 1861 AD
- c) 1867 AD
- d) 1869 AD

In 1863 Sir Syed Ahmad Khan established a school in which city?

- a) Madras
- b) Mumbai
- c) Murad Abad
- d) Ghazi Pur

Who wrote magazine Tehzibul-Akhlaq?

- a) Mulana Siad Hussain
- b) Sir Syed Ahmad Khan
- c) Allama Iqbal

Who founded ANJUMAN-I-TEHREK-URDU?

- a) Mulana Siad Hussain
- b) Sir Syed Ahmad Khan
- c) Allama Iqbal
- d) Maulvi Abdul Haq

Who introduced two-nation theory in subcontinent?

- a) Mulana Siad Hussain
- b) Sir Syed Ahmad Khan
- c) Allama Iqbal
- d) Maulvi Abdul Haq

When Sir Syed Ahmad Khan used the word two nations?

- a) 1862 AD
- b) 1864 AD
- c) 1866 AD
- d) 1868 AD

When Sir Syed Ahmad Khan died?

- a) 1892 AD
- b) 1894 AD
- c) 1896 AD
- d) 1898 AD

Allama Muhammad Iqbal:

Allama Iqbal was born in.....

- a) Lahore
- b) **Sialkot**
- c) Faisal Abad
- d) Sargodha

Allama Iqbal was born on November 9,.....

- a) 1873 AD
- b) 1875 AD
- c) **1877 AD**
- d) 1899 AD

What was the name of Allama Iqbal's father?

- a) **Shiekh Noor Muhammad**
- b) Ghulam Ali
- c) Shiekh Imtiaz Ali
- d) Shie Nawab ud din

He went to Government College, Lahore for studies in.....

- a) 1894 AD
- b) **1895 AD**
- c) 1896 AD
- d) 1899 AD

He passed his M.A from Punjab University in.....

- a) 1894 AD
- b) 1895 AD
- c) 1896 AD
- d) **1899 AD**

He was appointed professor ofat the oriental College in 1899.

- a) Persian
- b) **Arabic**
- c) English
- d) Urdu

He got a degree of law from

- a) **England**
- b) Munich
- c) New York
- d) Washington



He was awarded a PH.D degree by.....University.

- a) Harvard
- b) **Munich**
- c) Oxford
- d) Cambridge

Allama Iqbal was awarded Ph.D degree for his work on..... Philosophy.

- a) Eastern
- b) Western
- c) **Persian**
- d) Russian

He was elected a member of the Punjab Legislative council in.....

- a) 1924 AD
- b) 1925 AD
- c) **1926 AD**
- d) 1927 AD

He was elected.....of the Punjab branch of the All India Muslim League.

- a) **President**
- b) Vice president

- c) General secretary
- d) Treasurers
- ✓ He presided over the Allahabad meeting of the all India Muslim League in.....
- a) 1926 AD
- b) 1928 AD
- c) 1929 AD
- d) 1930 AD
- ✓ Allama Iqbal made a definite demand for a separate Muslim State in.....
- a) Lahore
- b) Allahabad

- c) Aligarh
- d) New Delhi
- ✓ The Muslims demanded Pakistan in.....
- a) 1930 AD
- b) 1940 AD
- c) 1941 AD
- d) 1942 AD
- ✓ Allama Iqbal died on April 21,....
- a) 1934 AD
- b) 1935 AD
- c) 1937 AD
- d) 1938 AD

Quaid-I-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah:

- ✓ Jinnah was born on
- a) 11 September 1876
- b) 25 December 1876
- c) 25 December 1875
- d) None of above
- ✓ Jinnah was born in.....city of sub-continent.
- a) Lahore
- b) Karachi
- c) Bombay
- d) Delhi
- ✓ Jinnah's father Name is.....
- a) Ponja Jinnah
- b) Ali Jinnah
- c) Ahmad Jinnah
- d) None of above
- ✓ Jinnah was born at.....
- a) Nazir Mansion, Karachi
- b) Lakshmi building Lahore
- c) Shamim Mansion Karachi
- d) Wazir Mansion, Karachi
- ✓ Jinnah's Father was a prosperous....
- a) Farmer
- b) Lawyer
- c) Businessman



- d) None of above
- ✓ Muhammad Ali Jinnah received his early education at Sindh Madrassa and later at the.....
- a) Mission School, Karachi
- b) Mission School, Bombay
- c) Mission School Kolkata
- d) None of above
- ✓ In..... Jinnah went to England for further studies.
- a) 1890
- b) 1891
- c) 1892
- d) 1893

Jinnah was trained as a barrister at.....in London.

- a) Lincoln's Inn
- b) Oxford University
- c) British College of Law
- d) None of above

Jinnah joined Congress in.....

- a) 1904
- b) 1905
- c) 1906
- d) 1907

In, Jinnah was elected to the Imperial Legislative Council.

- a) 1907
- b) 1908
- c) 1909
- d) 1910

In March, Jinnah joined the All India Muslim League.

- a) 1913
- b) 1914
- c) 1915

In March, Jinnah became the president of All India Muslim League.

- a) 1913
- b) 1914
- c) 1915
- d) 1916

The ambassador of Hindu Muslim Unity was:

- a) Liaquat Ali Khan
- b) Muhammad Ali Jinnah
- c) Gandhi
- d) None of Above

On the occasion of independence Jinnah reached Karachi on.....

- a) 14 August 1947
- b) 12 August 1947
- c) 09 August 1947
- d) 07 August 1947

✓ "The Hindus worship cows whereas Muslims slaughter it", is quoted by:

- a) Muhammad Ali Jinnah
- b) Sir Syed Ahmad Khan
- c) Gandhi
- d) None of these

✓ "Pakistan started the moment the first non-Muslim was converted to Islam in India long before the Muslims established their rule. Throughout the ages Hindus had remained Hindus and Muslims had remained Muslims, and they had not merged their entities—that was the basis of Pakistan." These are the words of:

- a) Liaquat Ali Khan
- b) Fazal Haq
- c) Allama Iqbal
- d) Muhammad Ali Jinnah

✓ "Pakistan came into existence when first Muslim put his feet on the soil of subcontinent", a famous quote said by:

- a) Muhammad Ali Jinnah
- b) Sir Syed Ahmad Khan
- c) Liaquat Ali Khan
- d) Allama Iqbal

✓ Quaid-e-Azam called Islam "Our bedrock and sheet anchor" while addressing:

- | | <u>Student</u> |
|-----------------------------|----------------|
| a) <u>Punjab Federation</u> | Students |
| b) Muslim Federation | |
| c) Indian Muslims | |
| d) None of these | |

✓ Jinnah married Rattan Bai on....

- a) 20 April 1918
- b) 19 April 1918
- c) 19 December 1918
- d) 20 December 1918

✓ In 1919, Jinnah resigned from his membership of the legislative Council as protest against the:

- a) Rowlett Act
- b) Nehru Report
- c) Reunion of Bengal In 1911
- d) None of above

✓ The Nehru Report was published in..... which severely criticized Muslim community.

- a) 1925
- b) 1926
- c) 1927
- d) 1928

✓ Jinnah left the congress in 1920, while opposing.....:

- a) Rowlett Act
- b) Nehru Report
- c) Reunion of Bengal in 1911
- d) Civil Disobedience Movement

✓ In 1929, Jinnah presented his famous Fourteen Points in response to:

- a) Rowlett Act
- b) Civil Disobedience Movement
- c) Reunion of Bengal in 1911
- d) Nehru report

✓ The annual session of Muslim League held in March 1940 was presided by.....

- a) Nawab Waqar ul Mulk
- b) Nawab Mohsin ul Mulk
- c) Muhammad Ali Jinnah
- d) None of above

✓ In the Demand for Pakistan was put forward for the first time in the annual session of Muslim League.

- a) March 1940
- b) April 1941
- c) April 1942
- d) April 1943

✓ Jinnah died on

- a) 21 April 1948
- b) 11 September 1948
- c) 23 March 1948
- d) None of above

✓ Jinnah helped in making..... between the congress and the Muslim League.

- a) Lucknow Pact
- b) 14 points
- c) Nehru Report
- d) None of above

✓ In 1918, Jinnah married again. His second wife was.....

- a) Rattanbai
- b) Mithibai
- c) Emabai
- d) None of above

✓ Jinnah founded Dawn (News Paper) in.....

- a) 1940
- b) 1941
- c) 1942
- d) 1943

✓ Onthe British announced plan for a united India.

- a) 16 April 1946
- b) 16 May 1946
- c) 16 June 1946
- d) 16 July 1946

✓ Onthe British announced another plan to partition the sub-continent, one for the Hindus and one for the Muslims.

- a) 16 April 1946
- b) 16 May 1946
- c) 16 June 1946
- d) 16 July 1946

Muhammad Ali Jinnah University is located in which city of Pakistan?

- a) Lahore
- b) Karachi
- c) Islamabad
- d) Peshawar

✓ One of the highways of.....is named after Muhammad Ali Jinnah.

- a) Istanbul
- b) Ankara
- c) Tehran

Exercise:

Pakistan is what type of State?

- a) Political
- b) Conceptual
- c) Ideological
- d) Economic

✓ Who was the last Mughal Emperor?

- a) Zaheer-ud-din Babar
- b) Jalal-ud-Din Akbar
- c) Aurang Zeb Alamgir
- d) Bahadur Shah Zafar

The factors form an ideology, are called?

- a) Elements
- b) Parts
- c) Means
- d) Source

✓ What was the name of Trade Company of English Merchants?

- a) East India Company
- b) British India Company
- c) Anglo India Company
- d) Royal India Company

How does an ideological Nation live?

- a) Meaningful
- b) Purposeful
- c) Respectful
- d) Ethical

✓ Which Party was founded in 1885?

- a) Muslim League
- b) India National congress
- c) Muslim Student Federation
- d) Anjuman Himayat-e-Islam

What was the aim of life of the Muslims of South Asia?

- a) Pakistan Ideology
- b) Economic Prosperity
- c) Pakistan Movement
- d) Islam

✓ Who founded Indian National Congress?

- a) The Hindus
- b) Gandhi
- c) A.O.Hume
- d) Lord Curzon

What was the basis of separate Muslim nationality?

- a) Prayer
- b) Tauheed
- c) Social Justice
- d) sovereignty

✓ Which branch of All India Muslim League introduced the resolution of Indian Partition in 1938?

- a) Punjab
- b) Khyber Pakhtunkhwa
- c) Sindh
- d) Baluchistan

What are the principles of the establishment of the Islamic State?

- a) Political
- b) Economic
- c) Democratic
- d) Universal

✓ Who delivered the Allah Abad address in 1930?

- a) Liaquat Ali Khan

- b) Allama Iqbal
 - c) Quaid-e-Azam
 - d) Maulvi Fazal-e-Haq
- The collective thinking achievement of national aim was called _____
- a) Pakistan
 - b) Two nation theory
 - c) **Pakistan Ideology**
 - d) Idea

✓ Pakistan Ideology at the same time was a _____ character

- a) Religious
- b) Political
- c) Economic
- d) **All of A, B, C**

✓ Muslim League was founded in _____

- a) 1907
- b) **1905**
- c) 1901

Lahore Resolution (1940):

What is the other name of Lahore Resolution?

- a) Muslim League
- b) Resolution
- c) Indo Pak Resolution
- d) None of these

The Pakistan Resolution was passed in which city?

- a) Karachi
- b) Peshawar
- c) Faisal Abad
- d) **Lahore**

At which place in Lahore was the Pakistan Resolution session held?

- a) Jilani Park
- b) Jallo Park
- c) Jinnah Park
- d) **Minto Park**

What is the current name of Minto Park?

- a) **Iqbal Park**
- b) Jilani Park
- c) National Park
- d) Jinnah Park

The annual session of All India Muslim League was held in Lahore from 22nd March to.....March 1940.

- a) 23rd
- b) **24th**
- c) 25th
- d) 26th

Who presented Lahore resolution (Pakistan Resolution). on 23rd March, 1940?

- a) Allama Iqbal
- b) Liaqat Ali Khan
- c) Quaid e Azam
- d) **Maulavi Fazal-Haq**

✓ Lahore resolution was approved on March 1940.

- a) 22nd
- b) **23rd**
- c) 24th
- d) 25th

✓ Who supported Lahore resolution from Bihar?

- a) **M. Ismail**
- b) M. Ali Johar
- c) I.I Chandreeger
- d) Qazi M. Isa

✓ Who supported Lahore resolution from Baluchistan?

- a) M. Ismail
- b) M. Ali Johar
- c) I.I Chandreeger
- d) **Qazi M. Isa**

✓ Who supported Lahore resolution from N.W.F.P?

- a) Mulana Zafar Ali
- b) Dr. M. Alum
- c) **Aurangzeb Khan**
- d) Mulana Abdul Hameed

✓ Who supported Lahore resolution from Punjab?

- a) Muhmmad Ismail
- b) **Mulana Zafar Ali**
- c) Qazi Muhmmad Isa
- d) M. Ali johar

✓ What is the official name of Pakistan Day?

- a) Youm-e-Inqilaab
- b) Youm-e-Azadi
- c) **Youm-e-Pakistan**
- d) Youm-e-Bunyyad

✓ The Minar-e-Pakistan was built in:

- a) 1 years
- b) 5 years
- c) 3 years
- d) **8 years**

Cripps Mission (1942):

- ✓ When the Second World War started?
- 1937
 - 1938
 - 1939
 - 1945
- ✓ The British Govt appointed a delegation (Cripps Mission) under whose chairmanship?
- Stafford Cripps
 - Lord Curzon
 - Lord Wavell
 - Lord Attlee
- ✓ Who was Sir Stafford Cripps?
- Prominent Member of house of lords
 - Prominent Member of the War Cabinet of England
 - Ex Viceroy of India
- ✓ When Cripps Mission visited India?
- 1939
 - 1940
 - 1941
 - 1942
- ✓ In which Month Cripps Mission visited India?
- January
 - March
 - August
 - September
- ✓ How many Cabinet members formed the cabinet mission?
- Two
 - Three
 - Four
 - Five

C.R Formula (1944):

- ✓ The C.R formula was sent to Quaid-e-Azam on 8th April.....
- 1939
 - 1914
 - 1857
 - 1944
- ✓ Who gave the C.R formula?
- Raj Gopal Acharia
 - Jawahir Lal Nehru
 - Gandhe
 - M. Abdil Kalam Azad
- ✓ Raj Gopal Acharia was known in the public as.....
- Raja Gee
 - Rana Gee
 - Maula Gee

Gandhi-Jinah Talk (1944):

- ✓ Gandhi -Jinnah talks of 1944 failed due to.....
- Opposition by khaksars
 - Red Shirts
 - The Ahrar
 - Two-Nation Theory
- ✓ Which one of the following Muslim Leader was not in the favor of Two Nation Theory?
- Sir Syed Ahmad Khan
 - Allama Iqbal
 - Maulana Abdul Kalam Azad
 - Quad-e-Azam
- ✓ Gandhi-Jinah Talks were held at the..... residence.
- Quaid's
 - Gandhi's
 - Raj Gopal Acharia
 - Maulana Abdul Kalam Azad
- ✓ How many sessions of Gandhi-Jinnah talks were held in 1944?
- Ten
 - Twelve
 - Fourteen

Shimla Conference (1945):

Shimla Conference was held in:

- a) 1945
- b) 1946
- c) 1947
- d) 1948

Who presented over the Shimla Conference in 1945?

- a) Lord Minto
- b) Lord Wavell
- c) Lord Irwin
- d) Lord Mountain Batten

The Shimla Conference of 1945 failed due to:

- a) Arrogance of Congress leaders
- b) Callousness by F.M.Lord Wavell, the viceroy of India
- c) The Derogatory approach about Muslims by the Hindu press
- d) Demand by the Quaid to have all Muslims seats to be allocated to the Muslim League

General Election (1945-1946):

How many seats were specified for Muslims out of 100 in the Central Assembly?

- a) 20
- b) 25
- c) 30
- d) 35

How many seats were reserved for the Muslims in provisional Assemblies in 1945-1946 election?

- a) 490
- b) 495

- c) 502
- d) 509

How many Muslim seats were secured by All India Muslim League, in 1945-1946 Election of Provincial Legislatures?

- a) 396
- b) 425
- c) 441
- d) 439

In the Provisional Assemblies Muslim League won.....seats.

- a) 80%
- b) 89%
- c) 93%
- d) 96%

Muslim League got majority in all the provinces except.....

- a) Sindh
- b) Punjab
- c) Madras
- d) N.W.F.P

In 1946 Indian Provincial Elections, who was the president of of Indian National Congress?

- a) Abdul Kalam Azad
- b) M. Ali Johar
- c) Mahatma Gandhi
- d) None of these

At what age Abdul Kalam Azad served as youngest president of the Indian National Congress?

- a) 20
- b) 23
- c) 30
- d) 35

An All India Muslim Legislators convention was held in Delhi in April.....

- a) 1944
- b) 1945
- c) 1946
- d) 1947

Cabinet Mission Plan (1946):

✓ Cabinet Mission plan was announced in year:

- a) February 1945
- b) February 1946
- c) February 1947
- d) None

✓ Who headed the Cabinet Mission 1946?

- a) A.V. Alexander
- b) Sir Stafford Crips
- c) Lord Pethick Lawrence
- d) None of the above

✓ Main terms of Cabinet Mission were:

- a) Rejection of Pakistan
 - b) Grouping of Existing provisional assemblies in to three
 - c) Full autonomy to provinces
 - d) A common Centre with major control powers
- a) All of the above
 - b) Only B, D and C
 - c) Only A, B
 - d) Only C, D and A

✓ When Jawahir Lal Nehru became president of Congress?

- a) 4th July, 1946
- b) 7th July, 1946
- c) 10th July, 1946
- d) 16th July, 1946

✓ On the reaction of Jawahir Lal Nehru speech the Muslim League called a meeting of Muslim League Council on.....

- a) 29 July 1946
- b) 29 August 1946
- c) 29 September 1946
- d) 29 October 1946

✓ Who gave the call for "Direct Action Day"?

- a) Hindustan Socialist Republican Association
- b) Hindu Mahasabha
- c) Indian National army
- d) Muslim League

✓ All India Muslim League observed the "Direct Action Day" (Yaum-e-Rast Iqdam) on.....?

- a) August 6, 1944
- b) August 16, 1945
- c) August 6, 1946
- d) August 16, 1946

Formation of Interim Government (1946-1947):

✓ Who wrote letters to Nehru and Jinnah on July 22, 1946 and invited them to join an "interim Coalition Government"?

- a) Lord Atle
- b) Lord Wavell
- c) Lord Mount Baton
- d) Lord Curzon

✓ The Interim Government was formed in 1946. Who was the Prime Minister?

- a) Pañdit Nehru
- b) F.M. Lord Wavel
- c) Liaqat Ali Khan
- d) Jawaharlal Nehru

✓ When Muslim League joined the Interim government?

- a) October 25, 1946
- b) Jan 5, 1946
- c) August 3, 1946
- d) February 23, 1946

✓ Who was appointed as Finance Minister in interim Government of 1946-1947?

- a) Liaqat Ali Khan
- b) Chaudri Muhammad Ali
- c) Sardar Abdur Rab Nishtar
- d) Hussain Suharwardi

3rd June Plan (1947):

The 3rd June 1947 plan was approved by:

- a) M.A Jinnah
- b) Jawahar Lal Nehru
- c) Lord Mountbatten
- d) Lord Wavell

In March 1947, Lord Wavell was replaced by the British Viceroy in India named:

- a) Lord Linlithgow
- b) Lord Mountbatten
- c) Lord Harding
- d) Lord Irwin

The 3rd June plan partitioned the subcontinent into:

- a) Two state
- b) Three state
- c) Four state
- d) Five state

According to the 3rd June plan the British rule in India was to end:

- a) 14th August 1947
- b) 13th August 1947
- c) 15th August 1947
- d) 16th August 1947

When the Muslim League session was held in Delhi in 1947?

- a) 9th June
- b) 10th June
- c) 10th July
- d) 12th July

When the Indian National Congress Committee Session held and accepted 3rd June plan?

- a) 9th June 1947
- b) 11th June 1947
- c) 14th June 1947
- d) 17th June 1947

Partition of India and Establishment of Pakistan (1947):

✓ Which provinces were to be divided according to 3rd Jun plan?

- a) Bombay & Sindh
- b) Punjab & Bengal
- c) K.P.K & Baluchistan
- d) Calcutta and Madras

✓ When did the Radcliff award declare?

- a) 14th June 1947
- b) 30th July 1947
- c) 14th August 1947
- d) 17th August 1947

✓ Who was the head of Radcliff commission?

- a) Radcliff
- b) Lord Michal
- c) J. L.Nehru
- d) M.Abu Kalam Azad

✓ In Punjab and Bengal, Radcliffe gave an unjust award. He unjustly included in India the Punjab Tehsils of:

- a) Sheikhpura, kasur
- b) Gurdaspur, Pathankot, and Batala
- c) Ferozpur, Hoshiarpur, Ajnala
- d) Shakargarh, Pakpattan, Okara

✓ Quaid-e-Azam elected as president of assembly in the session of first constituent assembly of Pakistan on.....

- a) 11th August 1947
- b) 13th August 1947
- c) 15th August 1947
- d) 21st August 1947

✓ On 14th August 1947 Pakistan emerged on the map of the world

as an independent state as a result of:

- a) Govt. of India Act, 1935
- b) Simon Commission Report
- c) Indian Independence Act, 1947
- d) August offer

✓ Quaid e Azam was sworn in as the first Governor General of Pakistan on:

- a) 11th August 1947
- b) 15th August 1947
- c) 17th August 1947
- d) 10th August 1947

✓ The First PM of Pakistan was:

- a) Khawaja nizamuddin
- b) Liaqat Ali Khan
- c) M.A Bogra
- d) Abdur rab Nawaz

British Colonization:

✓ Which European nation colonized India?

- a) France
- b) Russia
- c) England
- d) United States

✓ The united East India Company refers to the company in India formed by the.....

- a) Potuguese
- b) Dutch
- c) French
- d) British

✓ Who Authorize British India Company to trade in The East?

- a) Queen Elizabeth IV

- b) Queen Elizabeth I
- c) Queen Elizabeth III
- d) Queen Elizabeth II

✓ Who was the Mughal Emperor when first British enter into the Mughal Court to secure royal patronage?

- a) Akbar I
- b) Aurangzeb
- c) Babar
- d) Jahngir

✓ At which place in Bengal was the East India Company given permission to trade and build a factory by the Mughals in 1665.

- a) Calcutta
- b) Qasim Bazar
- c) Singur
- d) Burdwan

✓ Who among the following British diplomat sent by Emperor James I of England to Jahangir's court with a plea for more concession for the company?

- a) Thomas Munro
- b) Thomas Roe
- c) Captain William Hawkins
- d) None of the above

✓ When the British defeated Nawab Sirajuddaula in the Battle Plassey?

- a) 1757
- b) 1767
- c) 1857
- d) 1883

Land of Pakistan

Series
No. 3

Land of Pakistan

- Pakistan is located in the part of South Asia.
- North East
 - East Southern
 - South Western
 - North Western
- Pakistan lies between the latitudes:
- 24° N to 37° N
 - 56° N to 66° N
 - 25° N to 36° N
 - None of these
- Pakistan lies between the longitudes:
- 61° E to 76° E
 - 61.3° E to 74.1° E
 - 66° E to 78.8° E
 - 63° E to 73.8° E
- What is the total area of Pakistan?
- 797,094 sq km
 - 796,096 sq km
 - 798,094 sq km
 - 799,097 sq km
- Which is located North and North East of Pakistan?
- Iran
 - China
 - India
 - Afghanistan
- Which is located in the East of Pakistan?
- Afghanistan
 - China
 - Iran
 - India

- ✓ Which is located West of Pakistan?
- Afghanistan
 - China
 - Iran
 - India
- ✓ Wakhan a narrow strip of Afghanistan separates Pakistan from.....
- Azerbaijan
 - Kazakhstan
 - Tajikistan
 - Turkmenistan
- ✓ Which is located South of Pakistan?
- Ocean
 - India
 - China
 - Iran
- ✓ What is the total length of Pak-China boundary line?
- 585 km
 - 605 km
 - 795 km
 - 810 km
- ✓ The border between Pakistan and Afghanistan is called:
- 24th parallel line
 - Sir Radcliffe line
 - Durand line
 - None of these
- ✓ Pak-Afghan border line was demarcated in.....
- 1993
 - 1965
 - 1893
 - 1865

✓ What is the total length of Durand line?

- a) 1900 km
- b) 2100 km
- c) 2150 km
- d) 2250 km

✓ What is the total length of pak-India border?

- a) 1610 km
- b) 1680 km
- c) 2210 km
- d) 2325 km

✓ What is the total length of Pak-Iran boundary line?

- a) 595 km
- b) 695 km

c) 795 km

d) 832 km

✓ The length of the coastal strip is.....

- a) 930 km
- b) 1046 km
- c) 1200 km
- d) 1257 km

✓ Pakistan is connected with China by road, this road is called Karakoram Highway (Shahrah-e-Resham) and also known as.....

- a) N-655
- b) N-35
- c) N-25
- d) N-135

Physical Feature of Pakistan:

ON THE BASE OF PHYSICAL FEATURES, PAKISTAN IS DIVIDED INTO THE FOLLOWING 5 PARTS.

1. MOUNTAINOUS REGIONS (پہاڑی علاقے):

NORTHERN AREA MOUNTAINS:

1) Northern Mountains:

- ✓ This mountains consist of parallel ranges in the East West Direction
- ✓ These mountains are divided into two parts.
- The Himalayan Range
- The Karakorum Range

The Himalayan:

- ✓ The Himalalayan Range stretches from Asam (India) in the East to the River Indus in the North West.
- ✓ In Pakistan there are three major ranges of these mountains.

a. The Shiwalik Range (شمالی کوہ پٹی):

- ✓ It is situated in the North of plain area of Punjab.
- ✓ Its altitude 600 to 1200 meters.

b. The Pir Punjal Range (پیر پونجال کوہ پٹی):

- ✓ The Pir Punjal Ranges lies further to the north of Shiwalik Range.
- ✓ This range has an altitude of 1800 to 4600 meters.

c. The Central Himalayas (مرکزی کوہ پٹی):

In the North of Pakistan this great mountain range of the world lies in the East-West direction
 The average height of 6000 meters.
 The highest peak of this range Nanga Parbat, is 8126 meters high.

The Karakorum Ranges

Karakorum Range lies to the north of Himalayas.
 Karakorum Mountain has an average altitude of 6100 meters.
 It is the highest peak of this range, having an altitude of 8611 meters.
 Unlike Mount Everest, this is the second highest Peak of the world.
 Karamrah Pass and Karakorum Pass are the important passes of this range.

Western and Western Mountainous Regions:

These mountains spread in the western and North Western parts of Pakistan.
 Western Mountains are further divided into the following important ranges.

The Hindu Kush Range (کوہ ہندو کشی):

The Hindu Kush Range is situated in Chitral and Western part of Northern Areas.
 In the North of Chitral, Trichmir is the highest peak of this range.
 Coer Chitral is the important river of Hindu Kush Range.
 Cyber Pass is the important trade route between Peshawar valley and Kabul.

The Koh-e-Sufaid (کوہ سفید):

The average altitude of this mountain range is 3600 meters.
 Saka Ram Sar is the highest peak of this range.
 Peshawar is situated in the foot of this range.

Waziristan Hills (وڑیرستان کی پہاڑیاں):

The average altitude of these hills is 1500 to 3000 meters.
 Wazir shah and Wana are located in this region.

The Suleiman Range (کوہ سلیمان):

This mountain range starts from River Gomal and spread to the East up to 450 kilometers.
 Takht-e-suleiman is the highest Peak in this range with a height of 3847 meters.

Kirthar Range (کوہ کیرتھر):

This range is in the south of koh-e-Suleiman in the North South direction,
 separates Lower Indus Basin from Baluchistan.
 This Mountain range is about 400 kilometers long and 30 kilometers wide.

<p>Which is the highest peak of the Koh-e-Sufaid range?</p> <p>A. Broad peak B. Nanga Parbat C. Sakasar D. Sakaram</p>	<p>✓ Name of the range which separates from Pakistan?</p> <p>A. Himalayas B. Hindu kush C. Pamir D. Karakoram</p>
---	---

- ✓ The world's highest passes such as khunjab, Lawari and Shandoor are situated in.....
- A. Western mountain range
B. Karakoram range
C. Himalaya range
D. Hindu Kush range
- ✓ Which range is called roof of the world?
- A. Himalayas range
B. Pamir Pateau
C. Hindu Kush range
D. karakoram
- ✓ K-2 is present in which mountains range?
- A. Himalayas
B. Karakoram
C. Hindu kush
D. Pamir
- ✓ K-2 is also known as.....
- A. Sia kingri
B. Goodwin Austin
C. Broad Peak
D. Roshan Peak
- ✓ The Hindu Kush range starts at the.....
- A. Pamir Plateau
B. Karakoram
C. Afghan border
D. China border
- ✓ K-2 peak is the.....peak of the world.
- A. Fourth
B. Third
C. First
D. Second
- ✓ The height of Himalaya range increase as it moves from.....
- A. North to South
B. West to East
C. East to West
D. South to North
- ✓ What is the highest of Tirchmir?

- A. 7350 meters
B. 7690 meters
C. 7870 meters
D. 7140 meters
- ✓ What is the total height of K-2 peak?
- A. 8410 meters
B. 8591 meters
C. 8210 meters
D. 8611 meters
- ✓ Oldest mountains of the world present in India and the youngest mountains are present in.....
- A. Pakistan
B. China
C. India
D. Burma
- ✓ Which of the following mountain is called killer mountain?
- A. Nanga Parbat
B. Raka Poshi
C. Godwin Austin
D. Broad peak
- ✓ Name of the range which separate Pakistan from Afghanistan?
- A. Hidu Kush
B. Karakoram
C. Himalayas
D. Pamir
- ✓ The height of Nanga parbat peak is
- A. 8016 meters
B. 9901 meters
C. 8126 meters
D. 8086 meters
- ✓ Which is the highest peak of Pakistan?
- A. K-2
B. Kilik peak
C. Broad Peak

Series

THE PLATEAUS (سطوح مرتفع):

The Potohar Plateau:

The Potohar Plateau is situated in the North of Islamabad between river Indus

and river Jehlum.
The Potohar Plateau height is 300 to 600 meters.

river Swan is the important river of the Potohar plateau.

The famous salt mine "khewra" is situated in the Potohar plateau.

Baluchistan Plateau:

The Baluchistan Plateau is situated in the South West of Pakistan.

The Baluchistan Plateau average altitude is 600 to 900 meters.

The Baluchistan Plateau area about 34190 square kilometers.

The famous salt water lake "Hamoon Mashkhel" is also situated in Baluchistan

Plateau.

Q15. The famous "Soan River"

belong to:

- A. Potohar Plateau
- B. Balochistan Plateau
- C. Thar Desert
- D. Chaghi Hills

Which of the following areas from Potohar Plateau?

- A. Rawalpindi
- B. Jhelum
- C. Mianwali
- D. All of the above

The average height of Potohar Plateau is.....

- A. 300 to 600 meters
- B. 400 to 600 meters
- C. 500 to 800 meters
- D. 300 to 500 meters

Where is lake Hamoon Mush Khali situated?

- A. Koh-e-Hindukush
- B. Koh-e-Sulaiman
- C. Potohar Plateau
- D. Baluchistan Plateau

✓ Where Baluchistan plateau is located?

- A. South of Pakistan
- B. South west of Pakistan
- C. South East of Pakistan

✓ What are the important river of Baluchistan plateau?

- A. Hub, Hangol
- B. Dasht, Nieheng
- C. Indus plan, hub
- D. Both a and b

✓ Which range separates Baluchistan plateau from Afghanistan?

- A. Makran
- B. Turbat
- C. Chaghi

✓ Average altitude of Baluchistan Plateau is.....

- A. 300 to 600 meters
- B. 500 to 800 meters
- C. 600 to 900 meters
- D. 600 to 900 meters
- E. 700 to 1000 meters

3. THE PLAINS AREAS (میدانی علاقے):

✓ The Indus Plain spread over a vast area is one of the important and fertile plains of the world.

01 The Upper Indus Plain:

✓ The Upper Indus Plain consists of Province of Punjab.

✓ The river Indus and its Tributaries i.e. the river Jehlum, Chanab, Ravi and Sutlej flow in the Upper Indus Plain..

✓ The Upper Indus Plain is 400 to 1200 feet high from the sea level.

✓ The area between two river irrigated by them is called Doabes.

02 The Lower Indus Plain:

✓ This leveled plain of Sindh Province starts from Mithankot to the Arabian Sea in the South.

✓ The height of the plain decreases from 400 feet in the North to only 20 feet in the South.

MCQs:

✓ The Indus plain covers an area of about

- A. 205350 sq. miles
- B. 206,000 sq. miles
- C. 207,000 sq. miles
- D. 200,000 sq. miles (518,000 sq. km)

✓ Pakistan's plain are divided into

- A. Two
- B. Three
- C. Four
- D. five

✓ The upper Indus plain starts from

- A. Kalabagh
- B. Sahiwal

C. Jhang

D. Multan

✓ The Upper Indus plain ends at

- A. Mithankot
- B. Multan
- C. Karachi
- D. Thatta

✓ The lower Indus plain starts from.....

- A. Nultan
- B. Karachi
- C. Mithankot
- D. Thatta

✓ Area around the rivers is known as

- A. Doaab
- B. Bar
- C. Bela
- D. Flood plain

ریکٹنی حالت (MCQ)

✓ Cholistan desert is in ... district.

- A. Bahawalnagar
- B. Tharparkar
- C. Bahawalpur
- D. Multan

✓ Cholistan desert is also known as

- A. Rohi desert
- B. Nara desert
- C. Tharparkar desert
- D. None of these

✓ Which of the following desert is known as friendly desert?

- A. Thal desert
- B. Nara desert
- C. Thar desert
- D. Rohi desert

✓ What is the ranking of the Thar Desert in the world?

- A. 18th
- B. 10th
- C. 9th
- D. 11th

✓ The desert comprises of part of Mainwali, Sargodha, Muzaffargarh and.....

- A. Multan
- B. Dera Ghazi Khan
- C. Rawalpindi
- D. Dera Ismail Khan

✓ In which province the desert of Thal lies?

- A. Sindh
- B. Punjab
- C. Khber Pakhtunkhawa
- D. Balochistan

✓ In which province desert thar lies?

- A. Sindh
- B. Punjab
- C. Balochistan
- D. None of these

✓ In which province the desert Kharan is situated?

- A. Balochistan
- B. Punjab
- C. KPK
- D. Sindh

✓ Which is the largest desert of Pakistan?

- A. Naran
- B. Thal
- C. Thar
- D. Cholistan

✓ The desert covering border area of Mirpur and Sanghar districts is called:

- A. Cholistan Desert
- B. Tharparkar Desert
- C. Rohi Desert
- D. Thal Desert

✓ In which province of Pakistan there is no desert?

- A. Punjab
- B. Balochistan
- C. Sindh
- D. KPK

✓ How many deserts are there in Punjab?

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

✓ The southern border area of Khairpur district in Sindh is known as.....

- A. Tharparkar desert
- B. Cholistan desert
- C. Nara desert
- D. None of the above

✓ Which of the following deserts of Pakistan also lies in India?

- A. Nara
- B. Rohi
- C. Thal
- D. Thar

✓ Which area of Pakistan is known as "Deserts Free Area"?

- A. Northern Area
- B. Punjab province
- C. Balochistan Province
- D. Sindh Province

✓ The driest desert in the world is:

- A. Sahara Desert
- B. Cholistan Desert
- C. Arabian Desert
- D. Atacama Desert

✓ The hottest desert of the world is:

- A. Sahara Desert

- B. Arabian Desert
- C. Cholistan Desert
- D. Arctic Desert

✓ Which of the following deserts is known as the Great Indian Desert?

- A. Thar desert
- B. Kharan desert
- C. Cholistan desert
- D. Thal desert

✓ How much area of Pakistan and India is covered by the largest desert Thar?

- A. 185,000 Sq. Km
- B. 180,000 Sq. Km
- C. 175,000 Sq. Km
- D. 135,000 Sq. Km

5. THE COASTAL AREAS (ساحلی علاقے)

✓ Pakistan has a coastline of about..... Kilometers?

- A. 1020
- B. 1165
- C. 1017
- D. 1046

✓ Name of the province which have longest coastline:

- A. Sindh
- B. Punjab
- C. Baluchistan
- D. KPK

✓ Gawadar is a seaport situated in?

- A. KPK
- B. Sindh
- C. Baluchistan
- D. Indian Gujrat

✓ Sost is dry port of?

- A. KPK

- B. Sri Lanka
- C. China
- D. Gilgit Baltistan

✓ A free port is where there are

- A. No duties and no taxes
- B. No duties and no liabilities
- C. No duties and no restrictions
- D. none of Above

✓ Bin Qasim is seaport of?

- A. America
- B. China
- C. Pakistan
- D. India

✓ In which of the following cities the first dry port of Pakistan is located?

- A. Multan
- B. Lahore
- C. Faisalabad

The China Pakistan economic corridor is being built at a cost of _____ billion US dollars?

- A. 45
- B. 50
- C. 46
- D. None of These

Gawadar Port was purchased from _____ Ocean?

- A. Sep 09, 1958
- B. Sep 09, 1959
- C. Sep 09, 1961

Which is the second busiest port of Pakistan?

- A. Karachi port
- B. Gawadar Port
- C. Port Qasim
- D. none of these

Name the biggest port of Pakistan?

- A. Karachi Port
- B. Port Qasim
- C. Gawadar Port

When Pakistan identified Gawadar as a port site?

- A. 1964
- B. 1965
- C. 1962
- D. 1971

Name the small sea port located on the Makran coastline along the Arabian Sea.

- A. Pansi
- B. Jiwani

- C. Ormara
- D. Both b and c

Which is the second seaport of Pakistan?

- A. Bin Qasim
- B. Gawadar
- C. Jiwani
- D. Keti Bunder

How many seaports are operational in Pakistan?

- A. 6
- B. 3
- C. 2
- D. 5

Which is the major seaport of Pakistan?

- A. Port Qasim
- B. Jiwani
- C. Karachi
- D. Keti Bunder

Which airline is national flag carrier of Pakistan?

- A. Bhoja Airline
- B. Shaheen Airline
- C. Aero Asia Airline
- D. Pakistan International Airlines

CLIMATE OF PAKISTAN (پاکستان کی آب و ہوا)

The average condition of temperature, humidity, air pressure and rainfall of a place or region for a long time (average 30 years) is called Climate. Whereas if it is for a short time i.e. a day or a week then it is called weather.

MCQS:

- ✓ Pakistan is situated in the.....region.
 - A. Tropical
 - B. Sub-tropical
 - C. Temperate
 - D. Cold
- ✓ Pakistan can be divided into..... regions on the basis of climate.
 - A. 4
 - B. 5
 - C. 7
 - D. 8
- ✓ Which of the following places is the hottest place in Pakistan?
 - A. Kashmir
 - B. Mainwali
 - C. Jacobabad
 - D. Sibi
- ✓ The climate of Pakistan is mostly....
 - A. Cold and dry
 - B. Hot and dry
 - C. Cold and moist
 - D. Hot and moist
- ✓ In which region the areas of Murree and Hunza fall?
 - A. Sub-tropical continental coastal land
 - B. Sub-tropical continental high level
 - C. Sub-tropical continental plateau
 - D. Sub-tropical continental high land

- ✓ In which region the areas of Murree and Jacobabad are located?
 - A. Sub-tropical continental plateau
 - B. Sub-tropical continental high land
 - C. Sub-tropical continental coastal land
 - D. Sub-tropical continental low land
- ✓ Pakistan has how many seasons?
 - A. Three seasons
 - B. Two seasons
 - C. Four seasons
 - D. All the year same
- ✓ What is the minimum and maximum average of January temperature in the plains of Pakistan?
 - A. 5°C to 30°C
 - B. 4°C to 34°C
 - C. 6°C to 32°C
 - D. 4°C to 24°C
- ✓ What is the minimum and maximum average of June/July temperature in the plains of Pakistan?
 - A. 24°C to 32°C
 - B. 18°C to 36°C
 - C. 30°C to 49°C
 - D. 10°C to 24°C
- ✓ Monsoon season in Pakistan starts in July and end in
 - A. August
 - B. November
 - C. September
 - D. October

The Indus River System:

SYSTEM 01
 (سistem 01)

How many rivers flow in Punjab Province?
 A. Three
 B. Four
 C. Five
 D. six

How many rivers flow in Sindh Province?
 A. Three
 B. Four
 C. Five
 D. six

How many rivers flow in Balochistan Province?
 A. Four
 B. Five
 C. Six
 D. Seven

How many rivers flow in KPK Province?
 A. Six
 B. Seven
 C. Eight
 D. Nine

How many rivers are present in Pakistan?
 A. 21
 B. 22
 C. 23
 D. 24

How many Systems of Rivers in Pakistan?
 A. 2
 B. 4
 C. 5
 D. 6

- ✓ What is the total length of Indus River?
 A. 2900 km
 B. 2300 km
 C. 4000 km
 D. 47000 km
- ✓ Indus River flows from North to....
 A. Eastwards
 B. Westwards
 C. Southwards
 D. East and West
- ✓ Name the tributaries of the Indus in the Punjab region:
 A. Indus
 B. Kabul
 C. Chenab
 D. All of the above
- ✓ Where the Indus River ends?
 A. Indus
 B. Kabul
 C. Chenab
 D. Arabian Sea
- ✓ Name of the longest river of Pakistan?
 A. Indus
 B. Kabul
 C. Chenab
 D. Sutlej
- ✓ From where the Indus river rises?
 A. Indus
 B. Kabul
 C. Tibet
 D. Sutlej
- ✓ Most of the country rivers flow into:
 A. Indus
 B. Kabul
 C. Chenab
 D. Sutlej

- ✓ Which of the following rivers is called "Nile of Pakistan"?
- A. Kabul
B. Sutlej
C. Chenab
D. Indus
- ✓ Where Jehlum and Chenab Rivers meet?
- A. Rasol Pur
B. Panjnad
C. Trimmu
D. Khanki Headworks
- ✓ Where all rivers of Punjab enter into Indus?
- A. Rasol Pur
B. Panjnad
C. Khanki Headworks
D. Kot mitthan
- ✓ Which is the smallest river of Pakistan?
- A. Indus
B. Ravi
C. Chenab
D. Sutlej
- ✓ Which is the longest River of Sub-continent?
- A. Indus
B. Kabul
C. Brahmaputra
D. Sutlej
- ✓ Name of the most polluted river of Pakistan?
- A. Ravi
B. Indus
C. Chenab
D. Sutlej
- ✓ Harappa city is situated on the bank of:
- A. Indus
B. Ravi
C. Chenab
D. Sutlej

✓ The Bari Doab canal originates from the river:

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

✓ Into which the Kabul River falls?

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

✓ Bolan River is situated in the province of.....

- A. Baluchistan
B. KPK
C. Punjab
D. Sindh

✓ Baran River is located in the Province of:

- A. Punjab
B. Sindh
C. KPK
D. Baluchistan

✓ Dast river is located in the province of:

- A. KPK
B. Punjab
C. Sindh
D. Baluchistan

✓ What is the total length of the Ravi River?

- A. 300 km
B. 470 km
C. 715 km
D. 921 km

✓ Gomul and Kuram Rivers are in the province of:

- A. Punjab
B. KPK
C. Baluchistan
D. Sindh

NATURAL VEGETATION PAKISTAN

Indicate the percentage of total land area of Pakistan which the forest occupy

- A. 4.8 %
- B. 5.8 %
- C. 6.8 %
- D. 7.8 %

Kinds of forest in Pakistan are coniferous forest, irrigated plantation riverain forest and

- A. Mangrove forest
- B. Private plantation
- C. Scrub forest
- D. All of these

Coniferous forests are found in the area of Pakistan.

- A. Northern
- B. Southern
- C. Eastern
- D. Western

Which forest is found along the banks of Indus River and its tributaries?

- A. Coniferous forest
- B. Riverain forest
- C. Bela forest
- D. Both B and C

Dry Shrub forest also called.....

- A. Arid or desert forest
- B. Artificial forest
- C. Bela forest
- D. Coastal forest

Artificial forests are found in Changa Manga near.....city.

- A. Faisalabad
- B. Hyderabad
- C. Lahore
- D. Karachi

W I L D L I F E I N P A K I S T A N

(پاکستان کی جنگلی حیات)

✓ Wildlife generally refers to all species of.....

- A. Mammals
- B. Birds
- C. Reptiles
- D. All of the above

✓ How many kinds of mammals found in Pakistan?

- A. 180
- B. 194
- C. 212
- D. 237

✓ How many kinds of birds found in Pakistan?

- A. 521
- B. 660
- C. 712
- D. 832

✓ How many kinds of reptiles are found in Pakistan?

- A. 154
- B. 164
- C. 174
- D. 194

✓ How many kinds of fish found in Pakistan?

- A. 942
- B. 714
- C. 637
- D. 525

✓ How many kinds of insects found in Pakistan?

- A. 20000
- B. 25000
- C. 29000
- D. 33000
- E.

Initial Problem:

✓ What was the first and immediate problem, which invited attention of the Government?

- A. Rehabilitation of Refugees
- B. Rehabilitation of Ministers
- C. Rehabilitation of Government Officials
- D. Rehabilitation of Hindus

✓ At the time of partition a cash balance of how much money?

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

✓ What was the proportional share of Pakistan in the assets?

- A. 75 Crore (750 Million)
- B. 80 Crore
- C. 90 Crore
- D. 97 Crore

✓ How much money was paid in 750 million?

- A. 10 Crore
- B. 20 Crore
- C. 30 Crore
- D. 40 Crore

✓ Who threatened that the rest of amount of 550 million shall not be paid until Pakistan recognized India's right over Kashmir?

- A. Sardar Patel
- B. Bannerjee
- C. Nehru
- D. Gandhi

✓ Military assets were to be divided with the ratio of:

- A. 34 % and 64 %
- B. 35 % and 64 %
- C. 36 % and 64 %

✓ D. 37 % and 64 %
When India cut off Pakistan's supply?

- A. 1st March, 1948
- B. 1st April, 1948
- C. 1st June, 1948
- D. 1st July, 1948

✓ What do we call the water treaty signed between India and Pakistan?

- A. Indo-Pak water Treaty
- B. Indus Basin Treaty
- C. Treaty of water
- D. Rivers and Canals Treaty

✓ The Indus water Treaty was mediated by?

- A. IMF
- B. USA
- C. World Bank
- D. Britain

✓ Indus Basin Treaty signed under World Bank in:

- A. Sep 1960
- B. Oct 1960
- C. Nov 1960
- D. None of these

✓ Under the Indus water treaty of 1960 Pakistan has the right to use exclusively the water of.....?

- A. Ravi, Sutlej and Chenab
- B. Sutlej, Chenab and Jhelum
- C. Chenab, Jhelum and Indus
- D. None of these

✓ The three western rivers the Indus, the Jhelum and the Chenab flow into Pakistan from which state:

- A. Jammu and Kashmir
- B. Junagadh
- C. Patiala
- D. Hyderabad

How many rivers were given to India through Indus water Treaty?

- A. Two
- B. Three (Sutlej, Bias and Ravi)
- C. Four
- D. five

The first session of the first Constituent Assembly of Pakistan was held on.....?

- A. 10th August 1947
- B. 11th August 1947
- C. 12th August 1947
- D. 13th August 1947

Who was the first President of the Constituent Assembly of Pakistan?

- A. Liaqat Ali Khan
- B. Quaid-e-Azam
- C. Moulvi Tameez-ud-Din
- D. Sardar Abdur Rab Nishtar

According to an estimate of the government of Pakistan how much refugees migrated to Pakistan as a result of exchange of population.

- A. 2.5 million
- B. 3.5 million
- C. 5.5 million
- D. 6.5 million

How much Sikh and Hindus migrated from Pakistan.

- A. 5.5 million
- B. 6.5 million
- C. 7.5 million
- D. 8.5 million

At the time of partition Pakistan has.....numbers of factories:

- A. 24
- B. 34
- C. 44
- D. 54

At the time of Partition India has numbers of factories:

- A. 921
- B. 925

C. 930

D. 935

Before partition of India in 1947 how many Princely states existed?

- A. 532
- B. 544
- C. 552
- D. 560

After Independence the Junagarh announced its accession to which country?

- A. Bangladesh
- B. Kashmir
- C. Pakistan
- D. India

What was the population of Kashmir, according to 1941 census?

- A. 3,000,000
- B. 4,000,000
- C. 5,000,000
- D. 6,000,000

The state of Jammu and Kashmir was ruled by which Dogara Ruler?

- A. Gurpreet Singh
- B. Amar Singh
- C. Ghulab Singh
- D. Jeet Singh

Who was the ruler of Kashmir at the time of Partition?

- A. Gurjeet Singh
- B. Ranjeet Singh
- C. Gulab Singh
- D. Hari Singh

Who is the first Governor General of Pakistan?

- A. Liaqat Ali Khan
- B. Quaid -e-Azam
- C. Sir Syed Ahmad Khan
- D. Alama Iqbal

Who is the first Prime Minister of Pakistan?

- A. Quaid-e-Azam

B. Ayoub Khan
 C. Liaqat Ali Khan
 D. Yahya Khan Jonijho

When Pakistan became the member of U.N on.....

- A. 30th September 1947
- B. 15th August 1947
- C. 30th December 1947
- D. 11th October 1947

When the constituent assembly passed the objective Resolution?

- A. 9th June 1949
- B. 15th July 1949
- C. 15th August 1949
- D. 12th March 1949

When Mohammad Ali Bogra presented Bogra Formula in the assembly?

- A. January 1953
- B. April 1953
- C. September 1953
- D. October 1953

What is the other name of Mohammad Ali Borgra Formula?

- A. New Law of Pakistan
- B. Constitutional Formula
- C. Pakistan Report
- D. Third Report

Constitution of 1956

Constitution of 1956 was passed from national Assembly on.....

- A. 29th January, 1956
- B. 29th February, 1956
- C. 29th April, 1956

In formation of 1st Constitution..... play a very important role.

- A. Skandar Mirza
- B. Muhammad Ali Bogra
- C. Ch. Muhammad Ali

The constitution of 1974 was framed by the constituent Assembly in the name of.

- A. People
- B. President
- C. Prime Minister

The constitution of Pakistan, 1974 declared Pakistan as:

- A. Islamic Republic of Pakistan
- B. Republic of Pakistan
- C. None of the above

According to the constitution of 1956 there shall be..... form of government in country?

- A. Parliamentary
- B. Presidential
- C. None of the above

According to the constitution of 1956was the head of state.

- A. President
- B. Prime minister
- C. Governor General

Minimum age to become President was heldyear in 1956 constitution.

- A. 35
- B. 40
- C. 50

According to the Constitution of 1956.....was the highest court in country.

- A. Supreme court
- B. Federal court
- C. High court

According to the constitution of 1956.....were declared National Languages.

- A. Urdu and English
- B. Urdu and Hindi
- C. Urdu and Bengali

The Constitution of 1956 consisting.....Articles, and

240 Articles, 10 parts
 280 Articles, 7 parts
234 Articles, 13 parts
 of Membership of
 National Assembly according
 to the Constitution was.....

340
310
 240
 The Constitution of 1956 prevails
 for.....
2 years
 3 years
 4 years
 The crisis came in
 October,.....when Iskander Mirza
 Declared Martial Law and
 dismissed central and provisional
 cabinets.

A. 1956
 B. 1957
 C. 1958
 D. 1959

When first Martial Law imposed
 in the country?
 A. 7th October 1958
 B. 16th October 1958
 C. 17th October 1949
 D. 18th October 1949

General M. Ayub Khan was
 appointed as.....
 A. President
 B. Prime Minister
 C. Chief Martial Law
 Administrator
 D. None of these

On October 27,General ayub
 Khan took over as President.
 A. 1958
 B. 1956
 C. 1954
 D. 1952

✓ General Ayub Khan announced
 Land Reforms in:
 A. 1958 AD
 B. 1959 AD
 C. 1960 AD
 D. 1962 AD

✓ When the basic Democracies
 system was adopted?
 A. August 1947
 B. October 1948
 C. October 1958
 D. October 1959

✓ Who was the opponent of Ayub
 Khan in the Presidential election
 of 1965?
 A. General Yahya Khan
 B. Miss Fatima Jinnah
 C. Mrs Liaqat ali Khan
 D. Iskandar Mirza

✓ Who enforced the Muslim Family
 Ordinance?
 A. General Yahya Khan
 B. Iskandar Mirza
 C. Ghulam Muhammad
 D. General Ayub Khan

1962 CONSTITUTION

✓ Constitution, of 1962 was made on
 A. 23rd March, 1962
 B. 28 February, 1962
 C. 14 August, 1962
 ✓ Constitution of 1962 was
 consisting

A. 250 Articles, and 10
 parts
 B. 260 Articles, and 9 parts
 C. 234 Articles, and 12 parts

✓ Constitution of 1962, provided
form of government
 A. Parliamentary
 B. Presidential

- ✓ C. None of the above
Constitution of 1962, provided
.....election for President
- A. Direct
B. Indirect
C. Both (a) and (b)
- ✓ According to Constitution of 1962,
age limit to cast vote was.....
- A. 21 years
B. 20 years
C. 18 years
- ✓ According to Constitution of 1962,
minimum age limit for President-
ship was
- A. 35 years
B. 40 years
C. 45 years
- ✓ The constitution of 1962, held
.....religion for speaker of
national Assembly
- A. Islam
B. Non-believer
C. No restriction upon
- ✓ Total strength of members of
National Assembly according to
the constitution of 1962, was
- A. 156 members
B. 218 members
C. 318 members
- ✓ According to constitution of 1962,
Provisional Assemblies were
consisting.....members.
- A. 210
B. 218
C. 220
- ✓ According to constitution of 1962
.....was the chief executive of
the country.
- A. President
B. Prime Minister
C. Army Chief

- ✓ Term and Tenure of President
office in Constitution of 1962, was
- A. 4 years
B. 5 years
C. 6 years
- ✓ According to the constitution of
1962,was the highest court of
the country.
- A. Supreme court
B. Federal Court
C. Federal Shariat Court
- ✓ As per Constitution of 1962 age
limit for Judge of Supreme Court
was.....
- A. 60 years
B. 62 years
C. 65 years
- ✓ The constitution of 1962 declared
.....as capital of the country.
- A. Karachi
B. Lahore
C. Islamabad
- ✓ Constitution of 1962 was
abrogated on.....
- A. March 1969
B. June 1970
C. July 1970 of 1962
- ✓ Constitution of 1962 remained
for..
- A. 6 years
B. 7 years
C. 8 years
- ✓ Constitution of 1962 was
abrogated by.....
- A. General Tikka Khan
B. General Yahya Khan
C. General Asghar Khan

INDIA WAR, 1965

India made a cowardly attack on Lahore which resulted as war between two countries. When this war broke out

- A. 9th Sep 1965
- B. 7th Sep 1965
- C. 6th Sep 1965
- D. 4th sep 1965

In April 1965, Pakistan and India were locked in a localized skirmish. Where did the clash take place?

- A. Kutch border
- B. Fazilka Sector
- C. Hussainiwala sector

On Sept 6, which Pakistani leader declared "We are at war with India"?

- A. Field Marshal Ayub Khan
- B. Hussein Suhrawardy
- C. General Yahya Khan

Gen Mohammad Musa was the commander-in-chief of the Pakistan Army. Who was his counterpart in the Pakistan Air Force?

- A. Air Marshal Abdul Rahim Khan
- B. Air Marshal Nur Khan
- C. Air Marshal Asghar Khan

Who was the Chief of Army Staff of India in Indo-Pakistani War of 1965?

- A. Pran Nath Thapar
- B. Gopal Gurunath Bewoor
- C. Joyanto Nath Chaudri
- D. Paramasiva Prabhakar

Who was the Indian prime minister when the war was fought?

- A. Morarji Desai

- B. Lal Bahadur Shastri
- C. Gulzarilal Nanda

Where was the Jan 10, 1966, peace agreement between Pakistan and India signed?

- A. Tashkent
- B. Simla (now Shimla)
- C. Agra

In which country Tashkent conference was held?

- A. Tajakistan
- B. Turkamanistan
- C. Kirghistan
- D. Uzbekistan

Who called upon Indian and Pakistani leaders to sign the pact?

- A. Khrushchev
- B. Gorbachev
- C. Alexie
- D. Henry Kosygin

Tashkent accord consisted of.....points.

- A. 7
- B. 9
- C. 11
- D. 13

When Tashkent Agreement was signed?

- A. September, 1966
- B. August, 1966
- C. February, 1966
- D. January, 1966

Tashkent conference continued from 4th January to1966.

- A. 8th January
- B. 10th January
- C. 3rd February
- D. 7th February

Who participated Tashkent Pact as the Foreign Minister of Pakistan?

- A. Mr. Malik Feroz Khan
- B. Mr. I.I Chundrigar
- C. Mr. Z.A Bhutto

ERA OF GENERAL YAHYA KHAN (1969-1971)

- ✓ D. Mr. Hussain Shaheed Who was the hero of Pak India 1965 war?
- A. Major Tufail
- B. Major Raja Aziz Bhatti
- C. Lalik Jan
- D. Mulla Faqir
- ✓ How much Pakistani Tanks was used in Indo-Pakistani war of 1965?
- A. 569 Tanks
- B. 850 Tanks
- C. 756 Tanks
- D. 957 Tanks
- ✓ Indo-Pak war of 1965 lasted for?
- A. 17 days
- B. 27 days
- C. 37 days
- D. 47 days
- ✓ Defense day is celebrated in Pakistan annually on...
- A. 4th September
- B. 6th September
- C. 8th September
- D. 10th September
- ✓ Defense day is also known as.....
- A. Yaum-i-Takbeer
- B. Yaum-i-Azadi
- C. Yaum-i-Difa
- D. Yaum-i-Ashura
- ✓ Which party was formed in 1967?
- A. Jumat-e-Islami
- B. Pakistan People Party
- C. Muslim League
- D. Awami National Party

- ✓ When 2nd Martial Law was imposed in the country?
- A. 25th April 1968
- B. 25th February 1969
- C. 25th March 1969
- D. 25th December 1970
- ✓ In which year Gen. Yahya Khan held General Elections in the country?
- A. 1970
- B. 1971
- C. 1972
- D. 1973
- ✓ In Election 1970 who secured victory in East Pakistan?
- A. PPP
- B. Muslim League
- C. Awami League
- D. Jamt-e-Islami
- ✓ In Election 1970 polling for the National Assembly was held on...
- A. 7th July
- B. 7th June
- C. 7th December
- D. 7th August
- ✓ In Election 1970 polling for the Provisional Assembly was held on:
- A. 7 September
- B. 17 September
- C. 7 December
- D. 17 December
- ✓ In Election 1970 how many parties are participated?
- A. 43
- B. 53
- C. 63
- D. 73
- ✓ How many seats were won in Election 1970 by Awami League in East Pakistan out of 160?

How many seats are won in election 1970 by PPP in West Pakistan out of 138?

- A. 82
- B. 87
- C. 97
- D. 122

When Bangladesh came into being?

- A. 14th December 1970
- B. 15th December 1971
- C. 16th December 1971
- D. 18th December 1971

When Bangladesh was accepted by Pakistan?

- A. December 1971
- B. December 1972
- C. February 1974
- D. March 1975

CONSTITUTION

Constitution of 1973 was authenticated and published in the official Gazette on

- A. 23rd March, 1973
- B. 12th May, 1973
- C. 12th April, 1973

The Constitution of 1973 came into force on

- A. 23rd March, 1973
- B. 12th May, 1973
- C. 14th August, 1973

Constitution of 1973 consist

- A. 250 Articles,
- B. 280 Articles
- C. 285 Articles

Constitution of 1973 consists.....

- A. 6 schedules
- B. 7 schedules

✓ C. 8 schedules
The Constitution of 1973 declared Pakistan as

- A. Republic of Pakistan
- B. Islamic Republic of Pakistan

✓ C. Federation of Pakistan
As per Article 1 of the Constitution territories of Pakistan shall comprise

- A. The Province of Balochistan, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, Punjab Sindh, Federal Capital and FATA

- B. Balochistan, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, Punjab, Sindh and FATA

- C. Balochistan, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, Punjab, Sindh and Islamabad Capital Territory

✓ 16. Islam to be the State religion of Pakistan as provided in.....of the Constitution of 1973

- A. Article 1
- B. Article 2
- C. Article 2(A)

✓ Definition of the State is provided in Article.....of the Constitution of 1973

- A. 7
- B. 8
- C. Both (a) and (b)
- D. None of these

PAKISTAN STUDIES

Class 10th

مطالعه پاکستان

History of Pakistan - II

Unit No: I

The Government of Zulfikar Ali Bhutto, 1971 - 1977:

✓ When Gen. Yahya Khan resigned from his Presidentship?

- A. 18th December 1971
- B. 20th December 1971
- C. 22nd December 1971
- D. 24th December 1971

✓ When did Zulfikar Ali Bhutto become the first Martial Law administrator of the country?

- A. 16th December 1971
- B. 20th December 1971
- C. 22nd December 1971
- D. 23th December 1971

✓ Who became President of Pakistan after Yahya Khan?

- A. Mr. Z.A Bhutto
- B. Mr. Wasim Sajad
- C. Mr. Ghulam Ishaque Khan
- D. Mr. Farooque Ahmad Khan Leghari

✓ When Mr. Z.A Bhutto became the prime Minister of Pakistan?

- A. 23rd March 1973
- B. 14th September 1973
- C. 25th December 1973
- D. 14th August 1973

✓ Which of the following was the first step Taken by Mr. Z.A Bhutto for Economic Development?

- A. Economic Pact

B. Aid Agreements with World

C. Nationalization Industries

D. Linking of Rupee with dollar

✓ When all life insurance companies working in the country were nationalized?

- A. March 19, 1972
- B. April 15, 1972
- C. Jun 10, 1973
- D. July 12, 1974

✓ Through a presidential order all the banks operating in the country were nationalized and were put under the control of the State Bank of Pakistan in May 19,.....

- A. 1971
- B. 1972
- C. 1973
- D. 1974

✓ Zulfikar Ali Bhutto introduced land reforms and introduced the land holding limit to 150 acres for irrigated land and 300 acres for Barani land in:

- A. 1972
- B. 1973
- C. 1974
- D. 1975

- When was the Martial Law ended during the Bhutto regime?
- A. 10 February 1972
 - B. 12 March 1972
 - C. 13 April 1972
 - D. 9 August 1972

CONSTITUTION

Constitution of 1973 was authenticated and published in the official Gazette on

- D. 23rd March, 1973
- E. 12th May, 1973
- F. 12th April, 1973

When the national assembly appointed a committee for preparing draft constitution during the reign of Mr. Bhutto?

- A. 17th April 1972
- B. 18th April 1972
- C. 19th April 1972
- D. 20th April 1972

The Constitution of 1973 came into force on

- D. 23rd March, 1973
- E. 12th May, 1973
- F. 14th August, 1973

Which kind of system of Government was introduced in the 1973 constitution?

- A. Presidential
- B. Parliamentary
- C. Confederate
- D. Basic Democracy

What was the strength of the National Assembly Committee tasked with drawing the 1973 Constitution?

- A. 15
- B. 20
- C. 25
- D. 32

Constitution of 1973 consist

- D. 250 Articles,
- E. 280 Articles
- F. 285 Articles

Constitution of 1973 consists.....

- D. 6 schedules
- E. 7 schedules
- F. 8 schedules

The Constitution of 1973 declared Pakistan as

- D. Republic of Pakistan
- E. Islamic Republic of Pakistan
- F. Federation of Pakistan

As per Article 1 of the Constitution territories of Pakistan shall comprise

- D. The Province of Balochistan, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, Punjab Sindh, Federal Capital and FATA

- E. Balochistan, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, Punjab, Sindh and FATA

- F. Balochistan, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, Punjab, Sindh and Islamabad Capital Territory

Islam to be the State religion of Pakistan as provided inof the Constitution of 1973

- D. Article 1
- E. Article 2
- F. Article 2(A)

Definition of the State is provided in Article.....of the Constitution of 1973

- E. 7
- F. 8
- G. Both (a) and (b)
- H. None of above

- ✓ Who is the titular head of the country according to the 1973 constitution?
 - A. Prime Minister
 - B. President
 - C. Chairman Senate
 - D. None of these
- ✓ According to the 1973 constitution the president must be a Muslim. Who elect him?
 - A. National assembly
 - B. Senate
 - C. Both of them
 - D. None of these
- ✓ Who elects the Prime Minister according to the constitution of 1973?
 - A. Senate
 - B. National Assembly
 - C. President
 - D. None of these
- ✓ What age was specified for a person, in the constitution of 1973, who wants to be the Member of Parliament?
 - A. Not less than 25 years
 - B. Not less than 30 years
 - C. Not less than 35 years
 - D. Not less than 40 years
- ✓ In which constitution Urdu is recognized as the national language?
 - A. 1959
 - B. 1956
 - C. 1962
 - D. 1973

The Regime of General Zia-ul-Haq, 1977 - 1988

- ✓ Who imposed third Martial Law on Pakistan?
 - A. Gen. Ayub Khan
 - B. Gen. Yahya Khan
 - C. Gen. Zia-ul-Haq
 - D. Gen. Pervez Musharraf
- ✓ When did General Zia-ul-Haq assume the position of President?
 - A. July 5, 1977
 - B. Jan 7, 1978
 - C. August 13, 1977
 - D. September 7, 1977
- ✓ After the assumption of power Zia-ul-Haq promised to hold elections within how many days?
 - A. 80
 - B. 90
 - C. 95
 - D. 120
- ✓ When General Zia announced to accountability of Politicians?
 - A. October, 1977
 - B. August, 1988
 - C. Jun, 1989
 - D. December, 1991
- ✓ When the Lahore high court found Bhutto guilty of the murder of Nawab Muhammad Ahmad Khan and sentenced the ex-Prime Minister to death?
 - A. Jan, 1978
 - B. March, 1978
 - C. Jan, 1979
 - D. March, 1979
- ✓ When Gen. Zia held referendum in the country?
 - A. January, 1984
 - B. June, 1984
 - C. September, 1984
 - D. December, 1984

Among following what was introduced by Gen. Zia?

- A. PLS Account
- B. Hudood Ordinance
- C. Both of them
- D. None of them

For the first time in the country, Zakat, Ushar and hudood Ordinance were enforced in.....

- A. 1979-80
- B. 1981-82
- C. 1983-84
- D. 1985-86

When Zia ul Haq proclaimed the end of Martial Law in the country?

- A. 12 August 1983
- B. 30 December 1985
- C. 11 July 1986
- D. 7 September 1988

When Federal Government established National Zakat Foundation?

- A. 1980
- B. 1981
- C. 1982
- D. 1983

Which ordinance did Zia promulgate on June 20, 1980?

- A. Labor reform
- B. Islamic Hudood and Tazeraat
- C. Zakat and Usher
- D. Zakat Foundation

Which ordinance did Zia promulgate on June 20, 1980?

- E. Labor reform
- F. Islamic Hudood and Tazeraat
- G. Zakat and Usher
- H. Zakat Foundation

When Zia promulgated Ihteram-e-Ramzan Ordinance?

- A. 1980

- B. 1981
- C. 1982
- D. 1983

When Zia announced the establishment of the Institution of Wafaqi Mohtasib?

- A. 1981
- B. 1982
- C. 1983
- D. 1984

In 1981 Zia announced the formation of Majlis-e-Shura. It composed of how many members?

- A. 20
- B. 30
- C. 40
- D. 50

When the Soviet troops move into the Asian Nation Afghanistan?

- A. 24 December 1971
- B. 24 December 1975
- C. 24 December 1979
- D. 24 December 1981

When a C-130 plane carrying Gen. Zia crashed near Bahawalpur?

- A. 15th August 1988
- B. 16th August 1988
- C. 17th August 1988
- D. 18th August 1988

Russia withdrew from Afghanistan under the.....?

- A. Islamabad treaty
- B. Kabul pact
- C. Geneva Accord
- D. Moscow Agreement

When Geneva Accord was sign?

- A. 10 Jun 1979
- B. 14 April 1988
- C. 10 July 1981
- D. 27 August 1984

Who signed Geneva accord on behalf of Pakistan?

- A. Zia ul Haq

B. Junejo
C. General Akhtar abdur
Rehman

D. None of these
To whom Zia appointed as the
prime Minister of Pakistan?

A. Mr. Ghulam Mustafa Jatoi
B. Mr. Mohammad Khan

C. Junejo
D. Mr. Moin Qureshi
Mr. Balakh Sher Mazari

In which year Mr. Mohammad
khan Junejo was appointed as
prime Minister?

A. 1983
B. 1984
C. 1985
D. 1986

Which prime minister announced
the five-point Program?

A. Benazir Bhutto
B. Muhammad Khan
C. Junejo
D. Nawaz Sharif
Ghulam Mustafa Jatoi

When Muhammad Khan Junejo
Declared his five-point agenda or
program?

A. 31 December 1985
B. 7 April 1983
C. 12 August 1987
D. 17 Jun 1988

The Junejo government was
dismissed on

A. 29 Jan 1988
B. 29 March 1988
C. 29 May 1988
D. 29 September 1988

Who became president after Zia's
plan incident?

A. Ghulam Ishaque Khan
B. Benazir Bhutto
C. Mirza Aslam Beg
D. None of these

Examinations of Benazir Bhutto (First Term 1988-1990)

When the Elections to the national and Provincial Assemblies were held in 1988

- A. Aug. 1988
- B. Sept. 1988
- C. Oct. 1988
- D. Nov. 1988

Who became the Prime Minister in elections of 1988

- A. Mr. Nawaz Sharif
- B. Mrs. Benazir Bhutto
- C. Mr. Moin Qureshi
- D. Mr. Mairaj Khalid

When First time Benazir Bhutto took oath as Prime Minister?

- A. December 2, 1988
- B. January 6, 1987
- C. November 25, 1988

When Prime Minister Benazir Bhutto did take vote of confidence from the national Assembly?

- A. 2nd December 1988
- B. 8th December 1988
- C. 10th December 1988
- D. 12th December 1988

Who launched the Peoples' works Programme?

- A. P.M Muhammad Khan Junejo
- B. P.M Benazir Bhutto
- C. P.M Nawaz Sharif
- D. President Ghulam Ishaq Khan

Where and when Benazir Bhutto inaugurated the Commencement of Peoples' works Programme?

- A. Karachi- April 23, 1989
- B. Lahore- August 12, 1988
- C. Peshawar- April 23, 1989
- D. Faisal Abad- Jun 11, 1988

When Benazir Bhutto and the visiting Indian Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi signed an agreement to not attacking the nuclear installations of each other?

- A. Jun 12, 1987



B. December 31, 1988

C. August 9, 1988

D. September 3, 1988

✓ When President Ghulam Ishaq Khan dissolved the National and Provincial assemblies?

A. January 6, 1990

B. August 6, 1990

C. March 6, 1990

D. December 6, 1990

✓ When National assembly elections held in 1990?

A. January 24, 1990

B. March 21, 1990

C. October 24, 1990

D. December 21, 1990

✓ When provincial Assembly elections held in 1990?

A. October 25, 1990

B. October 26, 1990

C. October 27, 1990

D. October 28, 1990

Benazir's second Term in Office (1993- 1996)

- ✓ When Ms. Benazir Bhutto Became Prime Minister for second term?
 - A. January, 1993
 - B. March, 1993
 - C. August, 1993
 - D. October, 1993
- ✓ When the trader community launched a strike against the General Sales Tax that continued for two days?

- A. August 10, 1996
- B. January 5, 1996
- C. December 31, 1996
- D. April 7, 1996

✓ What was the duration of second term of Benazir Government?

- A. 1993- 1994
- B. 1993-1995
- C. 1993-1996
- D. 1993-1997

Nawaz Sharif's First Term in Office (1990-1993)

- ✓ Who become Prime Minister of Pakistan after Election of 1990
 - A. Mr. Mian M. Soomro
 - B. Mr. Balakh Sher Mazari
 - C. Mr. Nawaz Sharif
 - D. None of These
- ✓ Nawaz sharif was Prime Minister of Pakistan for Tenure of.....
 - A. 1990-1993
 - B. 1993-1996
 - C. 2002-2004
 - D. 2008-2012
- ✓ When Pakistan Bait-ul-Mal was established?
 - A. 1990
 - B. 1991
 - C. 1993
 - D. 1992
- ✓ When India and Pakistan renewed the agreement on not attacking each other's nuclear installation?
 - A. January 27, 1991
 - B. April 12, 1992
 - C. August 7, 1991
 - D. September 11, 1992



✓ The Government of Pakistan established the Indus River System Authority (IRSA) in the year.....?

- A. 1960
- B. 1974
- C. 1988
- D. 1992

✓ When Shariat Bill was introduced and passed by the national assembly?

- A. 1990
- B. 1991
- C. 1992

When the government of Nawaz Sharif launched a motorway between Islamabad and Lahore?

- A. 1990
- B. 1991
- C. 1992
- D. 1993

Motorway M2 is between which two of the following cities?

- A. Lahore to Peshawar
- B. Lahore to Karachi
- C. Multan to Sukkur
- D. Lahore to Islamabad

Nawaz Sharif's Second Term in Office (1997-1999)

When Nawaz Sharif took oath second time as a Prime Minister?

- A. 7th December 1997
- B. 17th February 1997
- C. 27th April 1997
- D. 7th March 1997

Farooq Ahmad Khan Laghari resigned from his position as the President of the republic on December 2,

- A. 1994
- B. 1995
- C. 1996
- D. 1997

After Farooq Ahmad Khan who became acting president?

- A. Waseem Sajjad
- B. Imran ismail
- C. Asad Nawaz
- D. Farooq Shah Laghari

On April 6, 1998 Pakistan successfully launched Ghauri, a missile with a range of

- A. 1000 km

The Motorway M2 was inaugurated in.....?

- A. 1992
- B. 1994
- C. 1997
- D. 1999

When Ghulam Ishaq dissolved the Assemblies, dismissed Nawaz Sharif and appointed Balkh Sher Mazari as Caretaker Prime Minister?

- A. April 18, 1993
- B. December 22, 1993
- C. January 3, 1993
- D. August 17, 1993

- B. 1200 km
- C. 1500 km
- D. 1900 km

When India Conducted nuclear tests?

- A. 9th and 10th May
- B. 11th and 13th May
- C. 15th and 17th May
- D. 21st and 23rd May

During Nawaz Sharif's second tenure when Pakistan became Nuclear Power?

- A. 28th May 1998
- B. 28th May 1999
- C. 30th May 1998
- D. 30th May 1999

What do we call the day when Pakistan became Nuclear power?

- A. Yoam-e-Dehshat
- B. Yoam-e-Takbeer
- C. Yoam-e-Misal
- D. Yoam-e-Quwwat

On 1998 the Sindh Assembly was dissolved and Governor Rule was imposed in the province.

- A. October 30
- B. September 13

- ✓ C. November 7
- ✓ D. December 31
- ✓ When Pakistan launched Ghauri II and Shaheen missiles?
 - A. 1997
 - B. 1998
 - C. 1999
 - D. 2000
- ✓ Kargil War was fought in which year?
 - A. 1996
 - B. 1997
 - C. 1998
 - D. 1999
- ✓ At the time of Kargil in 1999 the Chief of army staff was.....?

- A. General Jahngir Karamat
- B. General Aslam Baig
- C. General Musharraf Pervez
- D. General Waheed Kakar
- ✓ When General Pervez Musharraf did overthrow the government of the Prime Minister Nawaz Sharif?
 - A. 27th December 2000
 - B. 12 October 1999
 - C. 17 December 2000
 - D. 12 November 1999

The Regime of General Pervez Musharraf (1999 - 2008)

- ✓ Pervez Musharraf was appointed the Chief of army staff in:
 - A. 1999
 - B. 1997
 - C. 1998
 - D. 2000
- ✓ Which post Gen. Musharraf secured after taking over?
 - A. President
 - B. Chief Martial Law Administrator
 - C. Chief Executive
 - D. Prime Minister
- ✓ When Pervez Musharraf removed Muhammad Rafiq Tarrar from the Presidency and himself become the president of Pakistan?
 - A. January 12, 2000
 - B. June 20, 2001
 - C. December 7, 2000
 - D. July 21, 2001
- ✓ Pervez Musharraf remained President of Pakistan for Tenure of.....
 - A. 2001-2007



- B. 2001-2008
- C. 2002-2009
- D. 2003-2008
- ✓ When General Pervez Musharraf established Reconstruction Bureau (NRB)?
 - A. January 3, 1999
 - B. August 7, 1999

March 11, 1999

November 8, 1999

Who became Prime Minister of Pakistan after 2002 Election?

Mr. Mir Zafarullah

Jamali

Mr. Shaukat Aziz

Mr. Choudry Shuja'at Hussain

Mr. Yusuf Raza Gilani

Who longest serving Army Chief (about 12 years) was....

Ayub Khan

Zia-ul-haq

Pervez Musharraf

Ashfaq Pervez Kiyani

According to Local Government Ordinance the members of union council and the number of members were reduced from 21

to....

A. 9

B. 11

C. 13

D. 15

When referendum was held that gave Musharraf a heavy mandate?

A. April 30, 2002

B. February 23, 2002

C. May 3, 2002

D. June 7, 2002

When the Chief Executive Pervez Musharraf issued the Legal Framework Order (LFO)?

A. January 3, 2001

B. August 21, 2002

C. March 7, 2003

D. April 27, 2004

✓

The World Trade Center was attacked by Terrorists on....

A. 9th September 2001

B. 10th September 2001

C. 11th September 2001

D. None of these

✓

According to a world bank report, Pakistan witnessed Growth in the last 8 years of Musharraf regime.

A. 5.3 %

B. 6.1 %

C. 6.8 %

D. 7.8%

✓

Where defense Exhibition with the name of "Ideas 2000" was organized from 14 to November 17, 2000.

A. Peshawar

B. Karachi

C. Faisalabad

D. Rawalpindi

✓

During Musharraf regime, of citizens rose from poverty level and became part of the middle class.

A. 5 %

B. 10 %

C. 15 %

D. 20 %

✓

When Pervez Musharraf resigned from the presidency?

A. January 2, 2007

B. March 12, 2008

C. August 18, 2008

D. May 21, 2007

Geo-Political Importance of Pakistan

(پاکستان کی جغرافیائی اور سیاسی اہمیت)

- ✓ The Islamic Republic of Pakistan is situated in the.....of South Asia.
 - A. North-west
 - B. North-south
 - C. East-south
 - D. South-west
- ✓ Which is located North and North East of Pakistan?
 - A. Iran
 - B. India
 - C. China
 - D. Afghanistan
- ✓ Which is located East of Pakistan?
 - A. Afghanistan
 - B. China
 - C. Iran
 - D. India
- ✓ Which is located in West of Pakistan?
 - A. Afghanistan
 - B. China
 - C. Iran
 - D. India
- ✓ Which is located in South of Pakistan?
 - A. Arabian Sea
 - B. India
 - C. China
 - D. Russia
- ✓ Wakhan a narrow strip of Afghanistan separates Pakistan from.....
 - A. Azerbaijan
 - B. Kazakhstan
 - C. Tajikistan
 - D. Turkmenistan

Relations with neighbouring Countries

(پاکستان کے پڑوسی ممالک کے ساتھ تعلقات)

China:

- ✓ The People's Republic of China was formed in:
 - A. 1947
 - B. 1949
 - C. 1951
 - D. 1953
- ✓ Pakistan and China relations became very friendly in the.....
 - A. 1950s
 - B. 1960s
 - C. 1970s
 - D. 1980s
- ✓ When was the border agreement signed between Pakistan and China?
 - A. 1950
 - B. 1956
 - C. 1961
 - D. 1963
- ✓ When the first trade agreement between China and Pakistan was signed?
 - A. 1963
 - B. 1964
 - C. 1965
 - D. 1966
- ✓ With whose co-operation was Gwadar Port built?
 - A. Iran
 - B. China
 - C. Kuwait
 - D. USA
- ✓ The silk Route (Karakoram Highway) nearly was constructed with the support of China.

China economic Corridor
 proposal to create an
 Corridor from Gwadar
 Baluchistan toin the
 Chinese province of

- Beijing
- Sinkiang
- Kashgar
- Shanghai

China and Pakistan signed
 agreement on China Pakistan
 Economic Corridor (CPEC) plan?

- A. 21 April 2015
- B. 23 April 2015
- C. 27 April 2015
- D. 29 April 2015

21 April 2015 China, Pakistan
 signed an agreement on economic
 corridor plan worth 46 billion US
 dollars. What is the name of
 economic corridor?

- A. China Friendship Economic Corridor (CFEC)
- B. China Karakorum Economic Corridor (CKEC)
- C. China Pak Economic Corridor (CPEC)
- D. China Pak Peace Economic Corridor (CPPEC)

✓ The economic corridor is considered central to China-Pakistan relations and will run from Gwadar to Kashgar with length of

- A. 2,700 km
- B. 3,800 km
- C. 3,900 km
- D. 3,000 km

India:

✓ How many wars have been fought to date by Pakistan and India on the Kashmir issue?

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

✓ Which agreement took place between India and Pakistan in 1960?

- A. Indus Basin Water Treaty
- B. The agreement not to attack each other's nuclear installations
- C. The Simla Agreement
- D. Trade Agreement

✓ When was the Simla Agreement signed between Pakistan and India?

- A. 1969
- B. 1972
- C. 1976
- D. 1980

✓ When armed (Kashmiri Mujahideen) struggle against the Indian Rule in the Indian-held Kashmir gathered momentum?

- A. 1987
- B. 1988
- C. 1989
- D. 1990

Iran:

✓ Which was the first country to recognize Pakistan an independent state?

- A. Iran
- B. Afghanistan
- C. China
- D. Egypt

✓ When did the Shah of Iran visit Pakistan for the first time?

- A. 1948
- B. 1950
- C. 1952
- D. 1953

✓ The members of the Regional Co-operation for development (RCD) included?

- A. Iran, Pakistan, and Afghanistan
- B. Pakistan, Iraq, and Turkey
- C. Turkey, Iran, and Saudi Arabia
- D. Pakistan, Iran, and Turkey

✓ When Pakistan and Iran signed a cultural agreement for the promotion of exchange of students, teachers, scholars and artists between the two countries?

- A. 1965
- B. 1964
- C. 1963
- D. 1962

✓ Which of the organization was replaced with Economic Cooperation organization (ECO)?

- A. Arab League
- B. RCD
- C. NAM
- D. None of these

✓ Pakistan, Iran, and Turkey established Economic Cooperation

Organization (ECO) for promoting technical, cultural and economic cooperation among the member states in.....?

- A. 1962
- B. 1968
- C. 1979
- D. 1985

✓ The Secretary-General of ECO is elected for a period of?

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

✓ ECO has its headquarters in.....?

- A. Tehran, Iran
- B. Ankara, Turkey
- C. Dushanbe, Tajikistan
- D. Islamabad, Pakistan

Afghanistan:

✓ Which country opposed Pakistan Membership in UN?

- A. Afghanistan
- B. Iran
- C. America
- D. Russia

✓ Pakistan became the member of U.N on.....?

- A. 30th September 1947
- B. 15th August 1947
- C. 30th December 1947
- D. 15th August 1949

✓ When Pakistan recognized the Mujahideen in Afghanistan established full diplomatic relations with the government of

- A. 1990
- B. 1991
- C. 1992
- D. 1993

Asian Republics

When did the Republic of Uzbekistan declared independence from the Soviet Union?

1st September 1991

6 April 1993

17 August 1989

28 May 1987

The first treaty on aviation between Pakistan and Uzbekistan was signed in Karachi in.....

1990

1991

1992

1993

Uzbekistan and Turkmenistan became the members of UNO in...?

1991

1992

1993

1994

Currency of Uzbekistan is.....

Pound

Rupees

Uzbekistan Som

Euro

Capital of Uzbekistan is.....?

Andjian

Tashkent

Nakus

Qarshi

Official Religion of Uzbekistan

.....?

Christianity

Buddhist

Islam

Hinduism

✓ Total Population of Uzbekistan in 2013 is.....?

A. 2,316,100

B. 3,018,500

C. 2,017,600

D. 4,319,100

✓ The official sport of Uzbekistan is.....?

A. Cricket

B. Volley ball

C. Hockey

D. Football

✓ The official language of Uzbekistan is.....?

A. English

B. French

C. Uzbek

D. Arabic

Turkmenistan:

✓ PIA and NBP have opened their offices in Ashkabad, the capital of?

A. Uzbekistan

B. Turkmenistan

C. Kazakhstan

D. Tajikistan

✓ When Pakistan signed an agreement with Turkmenistan for the purchase of natural gas?

A. 1991

B. 1992

C. 1993

D. 1994

✓ Currency of Turkmenistan is.....?

A. Pound

B. Turkmen new manat

C. British Dollar

D. US Dollar

✓ Total Population of Turkmenistan in 2014 is?

A. 5,171, 94

B. 6,121, 88

C. 9,341, 88

- ✓ The literacy Rate of Turkmenistan in 1999 is?
 - A. 91%
 - B. 71%
 - C. 98%
 - D. 80%
- ✓ The Capital of Turkmenistan is?
 - A. Ashkabad
 - B. Ahal
 - C. Mary
 - D. Tenjen
- ✓ The Official Sport of Turkmenistan is?
 - A. Cricket
 - B. Football
 - C. Hockey
 - D. Volley ball
- ✓ Calling Code of Turkmenistan is?
 - A. +91
 - B. +993
 - C. +63
 - D. +92
- ✓ Independence Day of Turkmenistan from Soviet Union is?
 - A. 27 October 1991
 - B. 26 November 1978
 - C. 11 December 1931
 - D. 9 June 1891
- ✓ The Largest Desert of Turkmenistan is?
 - A. Sahara
 - B. Nubian
 - C. Kalahari
 - D. Karakum
- ✓ The Official Religion of Turkmenistan is?
 - A. Hindulam
 - B. Islam
 - C. Buddhiam
 - D. Christianity

The Official language of Turkmenistan is?
 A. Spanish
 B. Hindi
 C. English
 D. Turkmen

Kazakhstan:

- ✓ Largest country of the world is.....?
 - A. Uzbekistan
 - B. Turkmenistan
 - C. Kazakhstan
 - D. Tajikistan
- ✓ Capital City of Kazakhstan is?
 - A. Almaty
 - B. Astana
 - C. Taraz
 - D. Oral
- ✓ Official Currency of Kazakhstan called?
 - A. Tenngas
 - B. Loti
 - C. Pysa
 - D. Birr
- ✓ The most popular sport of Kazakhstan is?
 - A. Ice hockey
 - B. Football
 - C. Cycling
 - D. Boxing
- ✓ Main religion in Kazakhstan is?
 - A. Christianity
 - B. Hindulam
 - C. Islam
 - D. Judaism
- ✓ The official language of Kazakhstan is?
 - A. Kazakh, Russian
 - B. Ukrainian
 - C. Tatar
 - D. Uzbek
- ✓ Largest City of Kazakhstan is?

Pavlodar
Akrobo
Semey
Almaty

When Pakistan and Kyrgyzstan signed an agreement for the promotion and expansion of economic and cultural ties?
1990
1991
1992
1993

Pakistan and Kyrgyzstan first exchanged diplomatic missions
1991
1992
1993
1994

Official Currency of Kyrgyzstan is called?
Som
Kyat
Won
Yen

Capital and Largest City of Kyrgyzstan is?
Karakol
Bishkek
Tokmok
Osh

The most popular sport in Kyrgyzstan is?
Wrestling
Ice hockey
Basketball
Football

Main religion in Kyrgyzstan is?
Christianity
Buddhism
Islam

✓ The official language of Kyrgyzstan is?
A. German
B. Uzbek
C. Kyrgyz, Russian
D. French

Tajikistan:

✓ Among the Central Asian Republics,.....is Pakistan's closest neighbor.
A. Tajikistan
B. Kyrgyzstan
C. Kazakhstan
D. Turkmenistan

✓ When Tajikistan offered Pakistan the supply of electric power?
A. 1980
B. 1992
C. 1998
D. 2002

✓ The Capital of Tajikistan is?
A. Sughd
B. Dushanbe
C. Dhaka
D. Khalton

✓ Currency of Tajikistan is?
A. British Dollar
B. US Dollar
C. Somoni
D. Pound

✓ Official Religion of Tajikistan is?
A. Hinduism
B. Buddhism
C. Islam
D. Christianity

✓ Independence Day of Tajikistan from Soviet Union is?
A. 17 April 1989
B. 9 September 1991
C. 6 June 1981
D. 25 November 1987

✓ The Official Sport of Tajikistan is?

- A. Hockey
 - B. Football
 - C. Volley ball
 - D. Cricket
- ✓ The Official language of Tajikistan is?
- A. Tajik
 - B. Russian

- C. Arabic
 - D. French
- ✓ The literacy rate Of Tajikistan is?
- A. 76%
 - B. 81%
 - C. 89%
 - D. 90%

Pakistan's Relations with the Muslim World: Saudi Arabia:

- ✓ The Faisal Mosque and the International Islamic University in Islamabad were built with the financial support of.....
- A. Saudi Arabia
 - B. Turkey
 - C. Azerbaijan
 - D. Bangladesh
- Capital and Largest City of Saudi Arabia is?
- A. Medina
 - B. Riyadh
 - C. Jeddah
 - D. Makkah
- ✓ International Calling Code of Saudi Arabia is?
- A. +965
 - B. +968
 - C. +966
- ✓ Saudi Arabia's busiest airport at Jeddah is used heavily during the Hajj season is?
- A. King Abdulaziz International Airport
 - B. Al-Ahsa International Airport
 - C. King Khalid International Airport

- D. King Fahd International Airport
- ✓ The Total Area of Saudi Arabia is?
- A. 826,465 sq mi
 - B. 863,983 sq mi
 - C. 870,000 sq mi
 - D. 825,498 sq mi
- ✓ Main religion in Saudi Arabia is?
- A. Christianity
 - B. Islam
 - C. Jewish
 - D. Buddhist
- ✓ Official Currency of Saudi Arabia is called?
- A. Dirham
 - B. Rupee
 - C. Riyal
 - D. Dinar
- ✓ The official language of Saudi Arabia is?
- A. Arabic
 - B. Rohingya
 - C. Tagalog
 - D. Urdu
- ✓ When was Saudi Arabia proclaimed as a kingdom?
- A. 1940
 - B. 1936
 - C. 1932
 - D. 1944

When a treaty of friendship was signed between Pakistan and Turkey in.....

- A. 1949
- B. 1951
- C. 1965
- D. 1972

Total Area of Turkey is?

- A. 502,621 sq mi
- B. 302,535 sq mi
- C. 651,400 sq mi
- D. 402,521 sq mi

Currency of Turkey is?

- A. Turkish Lira
- B. British Dollar
- C. Us Dollar
- D. Pound

Total Population Of turkey in 2013 is?

- A. 78,662,981
- B. 76,667,864
- C. 71,766,981
- D. 72,991,888

Which Country Was Attacked by Turkey in 1974?

- A. Cyprus
- B. India
- C. Israel
- D. Pakistan

Official Sport of Turkey is?

- A. Cricket
- B. Volley ball
- C. Hockey
- D. Football

The Official language Of Turkey

- A. Spanish
- B. Turkish
- C. French
- D. Hindi

✓ Official religion Of Turkey is?
 A. Judaism
 B. Christianity
 C. Hinduism
 D. Islam

✓ The largest City of Turkey is?
 A. Izmir
 B. Istanbul
 C. Konya
 D. Ankara

✓ The Capital of Turkey is?
 A. Ankara
 B. Izmir
 C. Bursa
 D. Konya

✓ The Literacy Rate of Turkey in 2014 is?
 A. 94%
 B. 81%
 C. 78%
 D. 90%

✓ Calling Code of Turkey is?
 A. +92
 B. +90
 C. +63
 D. +91

Azerbaijan:

✓ When Azerbaijan became independent?
 A. 1967
 B. 1977
 C. 1992
 D. 1999

✓ When the agreement was signed between Pakistan and Azerbaijan for the promotion of co-operation in the field of health?
 A. 1990
 B. 1994
 C. 1996
 D. 1999

- ✓ The Official and National language in Azerbaijan is?
- Rutul
 - Juhuri
 - Azerbaijani
 - Avar
- ✓ Main Religion in Azerbaijan is?
- Islam
 - Christianity
 - Russian
 - Molokans
- ✓ The Total Area of Azerbaijan is?
- 34,845 sq mi
 - 5,845 sq mi
 - 32,654 sq mi
 - 33,436 sq mi
- ✓ Most popular sport in Azerbaijan is?
- Hockey
 - Chess
 - Football
 - Volleyball
- ✓ Official Currency of Azerbaijan is called?
- Sum
 - Tolar
 - Manat
 - Lori
- ✓ Capital and Largest City of Azerbaijan is?
- Ganja
 - Baku
 - Shirvan

Organization of Islamic Conference (OIC)

- ✓ When was Organization of Islamic Conference established?
- May 1970
 - May 1971
 - September 1969
 - May 1972
- ✓ How many members does OIC have?
- 55
 - 52
 - 53
 - 57
- ✓ When did Pakistan join OIC?
- 1969
 - 1970
 - 1982
 - 1987
- ✓ Which of the following is the main objective behind the establishment of OIC?
- To use Oil against the USA
 - To force Israel to vacate occupied areas
 - To promote Islamic solidarity safeguard holy places
 - All of them
- ✓ The Headquarters of Organization of Islamic Conference are located in?
- Kuwait
 - Jeddah
 - Cairo
 - Tehran
- ✓ Name the Pakistani who became the Secretary-General of OIC in 1985?
- SM Zafar

Sharifuddin

Syed

Plrzada

Munir Akram

Yaqoob Ali Khan

The charter of the Organization of Islamic Conference was adopted

.....?

A. 1971

B. 1972

C. 1974

D. 1981

The Conference of Head of States of OIC is convened every.....?

A. 2 years

B. 3 years

C. 4 years

D. 5 years

Pakistan in the Chairman of OIC standing committee for.....?

A. Trade Promotion

B. Economic Development

C. Environmental Protection

D. Science and technology

What Percentage of World Population lives in OIC states?

A. 12%

B. 21%

C. 31%

D. 45%

Third emergency OCI Conference was held on 10th December 2005 in?

A. Jaddah

B. Makkah

C. Madina

D. Jaya Putra

Ten Year Plan was announced by OIC Conference in?

A. Third

B. Emergency

C. Conference

D. 9th OIC Conference

E. 11th OIC Conference

F. 10th OIC Conference

The South Asian Association for Regional Co-operation (SAARC):

- ✓ Currently how many members are in the SAARC organization?
 - A. 6
 - B. 7
 - C. 8
 - D. 10
- ✓ SAARC was formed in Dhaka on.....
 - A. November 7, 1984
 - B. October 3, 1985
 - C. September 5, 1984
 - D. December 8, 1985
- ✓ Where is the headquarters of the SAARC?
 - A. Manila
 - B. Kathmandu
 - C. New Delhi
 - D. Jakarta
- ✓ 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
- ✓ Which SAARC summit was held in Islamabad in 2004
 - A. 5th
 - B. 12th
 - C. 3rd
 - D. 6th

Pakistan's Relations with Great Powers: United States of America:

✓ Pakistan became a member of CENTO in:

- A. 1954
- B. 1955
- C. 1958
- D. None of these

✓ Which of the following set of countries was the founder of CENTO

- A. USA, Turkey, Iran, Pakistan and Iraq
- B. U.K. Turkey, Iran, Pakistan and USA
- C. USA, France, Iran, Turkey and Pakistan
- D. U.K. Turkey. Iran. Pakistan and Iraq

✓ USA was not among the founders of CENTO but later on joined in

- A. 1957
- B. 1958
- C. 1959
- D. 1956

✓ When did Turkey, Iran and Pakistan resulting in the dissolution of the organization?

- A. 1978
- B. 1977
- C. 1979
- D. 1976

✓ South East Asia Treaty Organization (SEATO) was established with its head office Bangkok, Thailand in

- A. 1955
- B. 1954
- C. 1958
- D. 1951

✓ SEATO was established with a purpose of.....

- A. To block further communist gains in Southeast Asia.
- B. Making South East Asia a free trade zone
- C. Providing economic assistance to fight against terrorism
- D. All of them

✓ When did Pakistan withdraw from the SEATO?

- A. 1971
- B. 1973
- C. 1972
- D. 1974

✓ SEATO was dissolved on 30 June.....

- A. 1981
- B. 1961
- C. 1977
- D. 1990

✓ The Largest City of United State Of America is?

- A. New York City
- B. Washington D.c
- C. San Diego
- D. Atlanta

✓ The Official Sport of United State of America is?

- A. Cricket
- B. Volleyball
- C. Baseball
- D. Hockey

✓ Currency of United State of America is?

- A. United State Dollar
- B. Euro
- C. British Dollar
- D. Pound

✓ Calling Code of United State of America is?

Answers

- A. +63
 - B. +61
 - C. +1
 - D. +92
- The Official Religion of United State of America is?
- A. Christianity
 - B. Buddhist
 - C. Hinduism
 - D. Islam
- Independence Day of United State from Great Britain is?
- A. 4 July 1776
 - B. 3 March 1741
 - C. 5 April 1871
 - D. 2 June 1711
- How Many Official Languages are used in United State of America?
- A. 5
 - B. 1
 - C. 7
 - D. 9

United Kingdom:

- In 1971 an agreement was signed between United kingdom and Pakistan under which Britain committed itself to giving Pakistan economic aid of 250,000 pound for the construction of.....
- A. Mangla Dam
 - B. Tarbela Dam
 - C. Kalabagh Dam
 - D. None of these
- When British wrote off Pakistan's debt amounting to 64,000,000 pound.
- A. 1979
 - B. 1980
 - C. 1981
 - D. 1982

- ✓ When British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher visited Pakistan and announced aid to the Afghan Refugees in Pakistan.
 - A. 1979
 - B. 1980
 - C. 1981
 - D. 1982
- ✓ Official Currency of United Kingdom is Called
 - A. Euro
 - B. Pound sterling
 - C. Loti
 - D. Dollar
- ✓ Capital and Largest City of England is?
 - A. London
 - B. Birmingham
 - C. Manchester
 - D. Glasgow
- ✓ Total Population of United Kingdom in 2013 is?
 - A. 64,100,000
 - B. 89,984,652
 - C. 76,986,652
 - D. 45,094,672
- ✓ The official language of England is?
 - A. Russian
 - B. French
 - C. Italian
 - D. English
- ✓ International Calling Code of UK is?
 - A. +44
 - B. +76
 - C. +98
 - D. +65

Japan:

- ✓ Diplomatic ties between Pakistan and Japan were established in.....
- A. 1951
B. 1952
C. 1953
D. 1954
- ✓ Official Currency of Japan is called?
- A. Peso
B. Kyat
C. Yen
D. Won
- ✓ Which sport is considered Japan's national sport?
- A. Baseball
B. Judo
C. Rugby
D. Sumo
- ✓ Main religion in Japan is?
- A. Christianity
B. Buddhism
C. Judaism
D. Sikhism
- ✓ Capital and Largest City of Japan is?
- A. Osaka
B. Tokyo
C. Sendai
D. Chiba
- ✓ The National language of Japan is?
- A. Japanese
B. Eastern Japanese
C. Ryukyuan
D. Aynu itak
- ✓ International Calling Code of Japan is?
- A. +65
B. +81
C. +89

Union of the Soviet Socialist Republics (Now Russian Federation):

- ✓ Bilateral relation between Russian Federation and Pakistan commenced in.....
- A. 1947
B. 1948
C. 1952
D. 1957
- ✓ International Calling Code of Russia is?
- A. +8
B. +7
C. +9
- ✓ The official language of Russia is?
- A. Ukrainian
B. Tatar
C. Russian
D. English
- ✓ Which is the national animal of Russia?
- A. Lion
B. Tiger
C. Bear
D. Cow
- ✓ Official Currency of Russia is called?
- A. Kwachi
B. Dollar
C. Ruble
D. Euro
- ✓ Main religion in Russia is?
- A. Jewish
B. Christianity
C. Islam
D. Buddhist
- ✓ Capital and Largest City of Russia is?
- A. Moscow
B. Saratov
C. Kazan

Kashmir Issue:

During the partition in 1947 Kashmir was ruled by Maharaja.....

- A. Hari Singh
- B. Ranjit Singh
- C. Partab Singh
- D. Gulab Singh

Pakistan observed Kashmir Dayto show solidarity with Kashmiris in their struggle for freedom.

- A. 1st May
- B. 14th February
- C. 5 February
- D. 11 September

.....Ruled Kashmir from 1858 to 1925.

- A. Rambir Singh
- B. Ranjit Singh
- C. Partab Singh
- D. Gulab Singh

What is the name of boundary between the Pakistani Azad Kashmir and Indian occupied Jammu and Kashmir?

- A. Line of control
- B. Line of Fire
- C. Front line boundary
- D. Durand line

..... India had moved its military to occupy Jammu and Kashmir.

- A. November 1947
- B. October 1947
- C. September 1947
- D. August 1947

Pakistan's Role in The United Nations:

- ✓ The UNO was founded on
 - A. 1947
 - B. 1952
 - C. 1945
 - D. 1919

- ✓ The name of UNO was coined by?
 - A. George Washington
 - B. Frank Rosevelt
 - C. John Kennedy
 - D. Wickshell

- ✓ The aim of UNO is to bring
 - A. Disturbance
 - B. Peace
 - C. Wars
 - D. Quarrels

- ✓ The Head office of UN in.....?
 - A. New York
 - B. New Jersey
 - C. Germany
 - D. Hague

- ✓ There are.....languages used as the Official languages of UN?
 - A. 4
 - B. 5
 - C. 3
 - D. 6

- ✓Countries are member of United Nation?
 - A. 183
 - B. 193
 - C. 200
 - D. None of these

- ✓ There are.....permanent members of General Assembly of United Nations?

- A. 5
- B. 3
- C. 8
- D. 4

✓ The permanent members of United Nations are China, Russia, UK, USA &.....?

- A. Germany
- B. Netherlands
- C. France
- D. Canada

✓ When did Pakistan become member of the UNO?

- A. August 1948
- B. September 1947
- C. October 1948
- D. November 1948

✓ The Security General of UNO is appointed for a period of

- A. 5 years

- B. 7 years
- C. 8 years
- D. 10 years

✓ WHO stands for

- A. World Human Rights Organization
- B. World Organization for Health
- C. Women Organization Health
- D. Women Organization Hockey

✓ UNICEF works mainly for

- A. Cricket
- B. Hockey
- C. Entertainment
- D. Children

Economic Development:

✓ Which one of the following is the largest sector of Pakistan's economy?

- A. Banking
- B. Industry
- C. Agricultural
- D. Manufacturing

✓ How many crops session are in Pakistan?

- A. 2
- B. 3
- C. 4
- D. None of the above

✓ First agricultural reforms in Pakistan?

- A. June 24, 1959
- B. Jan 24, 1956
- C. Jan 30, 1959
- D. Jan 24, 1959

✓ How much population is directly and indirectly linked with agriculture in Pakistan?

- A. 45 %
- B. 65 %
- C. 75 %
- D. 85 %

✓ The share of agriculture in the country's Gross Domestic Product (GDP) is around.....

- A. 10 %
- B. 20 %
- C. 32 %
- D. 56 %

✓ The agricultural sector of Pakistan generates% of employment.

- A. 39.0
- B. 40.5
- C. 42.0
- D. 43.5

✓ Pakistan is thelargest rice Producer country in the world?

- A. Sixth
- B. Fifth
- C. Fourth
- D. Eight

✓ Pakistan is the.....largest Cotton Producer country in the world?

- A. Sixth
- B. Fourth
- C. Fifth
- D. Eight

✓of the total cultivated area of the country is irrigated through canal irrigation system.

- A. 40 %
- B. 50 %
- C. 60 %
- D. 70 %

✓ How much of the total area is cultivated in Pakistan?

- A. 45%
- B. 30%
- C. 55%
- D. 38%

Industrial development:

✓ The biggest Industry of Pakistan is?

- A. Cement
- B. Sugar
- C. Textile
- D. Paper

✓ Which Pakistani city is famous for high quality sports equipment?

- A. Sialkot
- B. Chiniot
- C. Gujranwala
- D. Lahore

✓ Which of the following is Cottage Industry?

- A. Cement
- B. Sugar
- C. Handicraft
- D. Textile

✓ The Faisalabad is also known as?

- A. Little England
- B. Little California
- C. Little Manchester
- D. Little Oxford

✓ When Pakistan established the Industrial Development Corporation?

- A. 1950
- B. 1951
- C. 1952
- D. 1953

✓ When the Industrial Development bank was created?

- A. 1952
- B. 1958
- C. 1961
- D. 1967

✓ At the time of partition India hasnumbers of factories:

- A. 921
- B. 925
- C. 930
- D. 935

✓ At the time of partition Pakistan hasnumbers of factories.

- A. 24
- B. 34
- C. 44
- D. 54

✓ Aroundof industrial labor force is employed in cottage and small scale industries.

- A. 40 %
- B. 20 %
- C. 50 %

✓ D. 80 %
The contribution of cottage and small scale industries to the GDP is only around

- A. 20 %
- B. 14 %
- C. 8.5 %
- D. 2.5 %

✓ What percentage of the country's crude oil need does Pakistan import?

- A. 75
- B. 80
- C. 85
- D. 90

✓ What percentage of the total natural gas consumption in the country goes into the manufacture of the fertilizers?

- A. 29
- B. 24
- C. 33
- D. 37

✓ What percentage of the country's total electricity generation is hydro-generated?

- A. 30
- B. 38
- C. 47
- D. 49

✓ Which of the following sources of energy is renewable?

- A. Water
- B. Crude oil
- C. Uranium
- D. Natural Gas

✓ What is the exchange of goods called?

- A. Industry
- B. Imports
- C. Export
- D. Trade

✓ In which province was gas first discovered?
A. KPK
B. Baluchistan
C. Sindh
D. Punjab

✓ In which province is the Karez method of irrigation practiced?
A. Baluchistan
B. Punjab
C. KPK
D. Sindh

✓ Which of the following cities has a solar power station?
A. Lahore
B. Quetta
C. Okara
D. Faisal Abad

✓ The first nuclear power plant in Pakistan was established at.....?
A. Mianwali
B. Islamabad
C. Peshawar
D. Karachi

Pakistan's Major ports:

✓ Name the biggest port of Pakistan?
A. Karachi Port
B. Port Qasim
C. Gawader Port
D. Dry port

✓port is the oldest in Pakistan?
A. Karachi Port
B. Port Qasim
C. Gawader Port
D. Dry port

✓ Which is the largest port in Pakistan?
A. Karachi port
B. Gawader Port
C. Port Qasim
D. None of these

✓ The full name of "Port Qasim" is Port
A. Ibn-e-Qasim
B. Bint-e-Qasim
C. Muhammad Bin Qasim
D. Qasim Sulaiman

✓ Gawadar is a seaport situated in?
A. KPK
B. Sindh
C. Balochistan
D. Indian Gujrat

✓ Gawader Port was purchased from Oman on?
A. Sep 09, 1958
B. Sep 09, 1959
C. Sep 09, 1961
D. None of these

✓ When Pakistan identified Gawader as a port site?
A. 1964
B. 1965
C. 1962
D. None of these

✓ In which of the following cities the first dry port of Pakistan is located?
A. Multan
B. Lahore
C. Faisalabad
D. None of the above

Unit No: 4

- ✓ What was the population of Pakistan in 1947?
- A. 28 million
B. 30 million
C. 33 million
D. 35 million
- ✓ Pakistan's population in 1981 was.....?
- A. 80 million
B. 84 million
C. 88 million
D. 92 million
- ✓ Pakistan's population in 1998 was.....?
- A. 122 million
B. 130.6 million
C. 142 million
D. 152 million
- ✓ In 1998 the country population had growth tomillion.
- A. 110.6
B. 120.6
C. 130.6
D. 140.6
- ✓ What is the percentage of rural population in Pakistan?
- A. 63.66
B. 68.5
C. 70
D. 75
- ✓ Which of the following is known as land of the five rivers?
- A. Sindh
B. KPK
C. Baluchistan
D. Punjab
- ✓ What percentage of Pakistan population lives in cities?
- A. 25 %
B. 28.5 %
C. 36.33 %
D. 34 %
- ✓ In 1950, according to population Pakistan was the.....large country in the world:
- A. 6th
B. 8th
C. 12th
D. 14th
- ✓ In 2014, according to population Pakistan was the.....large country in the world.
- E. 6th
F. 4th
G. 12th
H. 14th
- ✓ The overall population of Pakistan consists of..... male, and female.
- A. 51 %, 39 %
B. 49 %, 51 %
C. 51 %, 49 %
D. 41 %, 59 %
- ✓ Literacy rate in 1951 was.....
- A. 10%
B. 16%
C. 20%
D. None of these
- ✓ Infant mortality rate in the country is.....per thousand.
- A. 60
B. 73

Annual mortality rate.....per hundred thousand.

A. 150

B. 250

C. 350

D. 450

Life expectancy in Pakistan is (in years):

A. 56

B. 60

C. 64

D. 70

Life expectancy in Sri Lanka is (in years):

A. 66

B. 70

C. 73

D. 78

Life expectancy in China is (in years):

A. 66

B. 70

C. 74

D. 76

✓ Ameer Crore was a poet of which language?

A. Pashto

B. Sindhi

C. Punjabi

D. Seraiki

✓ Urdu is a word of which language?

A. Persian

B. Turkish

C. Arabic

D. Iranian

✓ Who laid down the foundations of the art of the novel in Sindhi language?

A. Sachal Sarmast

B. Abdul Qadir Baidal

C. Miraza Qaleech Balg

D. Shah Abdul Lateef Bhatti

ISLAMIC STUDIES

ENGLISH MEDIUM

Prophet Muhammad (PBUH)

- ✓ Prophet Muhammad (PBUH) was in 571 A.D 22nd April.
- ✓ Prophet Muhammad (PpBUH) was born in the Islamic month of Rabi ul Awwal.
- ✓ Prophet was born in 1st Year of Elephant.
- ✓ Year 570 known as year of Elephant or Amal Fil.
- ✓ Father's name, Hazrat Abdullah.
- ✓ 545 Birth of Abdullah, the Holy Prophet's father.
- ✓ Six months before the Prophet's birth his father died.
- ✓ Mother' Name, Hazrat Amna.
- ✓ Hazrat Amna belonged to Bani Zohra.
- ✓ 577 The Holy Prophet visits Madina with his mother. Death of his mother.
- ✓ Amina was buried at Abwa between Makkah & Madina.
- ✓ Maternal Grand Father's name Wahib bins Abdul Munnaf.
- ✓ Maternal Grandmother, Batarah.
- ✓ Muhammad is the messenger of Allah is stated in Surah Al-Fath.
- ✓ The name Muhammad (PBUH) has been mentioned 4 times in the Holy Quran.
- ✓ 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 Faith (Chapter 48, Verse 29).
- ✓ The name Ahmed (PBUH) was mentioned only once in the Quran.
- ✓ The name "Ahmed" occurred in Surat As-Saff, (Chapter 71, Verse 6).
- ✓ The name Muhammad was proposed by Abdul Muttalib while the name Ahmed was proposed by Bibi Aminah.
- ✓ Grandmother name, Fatima.
- ✓ Prophet Muhammad (PBUH) belonged to Hashmi family.

name the foster mother(s) of the Holy Prophet (PBUH) hazrat Halima (RA), hazrat Sobla (RA), Hazrat Kholā (RA), and Abdul Mutalib was Shaba.

The Holy Prophet participates in the war of Fijar.

The Holy Prophet marries Hadrat Khadija.

The prophet made first trade journey at the age of 9 year.

Prophet Muhammad (PBUH) went to Syria with Abu-Talib at the age of 12 years.

Rajab-ul-Mubarik Islamic month, first Wahi was descended.

First wahi Surah Al-Alaq the first verse (ayat) in the holy Qur'an revealed.

The number of uncles and 6 aunts.

Scholars held different views about the exact number of the paternal uncles of the Prophet, sallallaahu 'alayhi wa sallam; it was said that they were twelve, some said ten, and others said nine. Their names are as follows:

- 1) Al-'Abbaas
- 2) Hamzah
- 3) Abu Taalib, and his real name was 'Abd Manaaf.
- 4) Az-Zubayr
- 5) Al-Haarith
- 6) Hajl, his real name was Al-Mugheerah; it also said that his name was Al-Ghaydaaq.
- 7) Al-Muqawwim
- 8) Dhiraar
- 9) Abu Lahab, and his real name was 'Abdul-'Uzza

Two of them embraced Islam: Al-'Abbas and Hamzah.

The paternal aunts (٤) of the Prophet, sallallaahu 'alayhi wa sallam, were six, and their names are:

- 1) Safiyyah
- 2) Umm Hakeem Al-Baydhaa'
- 3) 'Aatikah
- 4) Umaymah
- 5) Arwa
- 6) Barrah

Barrah embraced Islam. Scholars held different views whether Hamzah and Arwa embraced Islam or not; some scholars held that it was authentically mentioned that Arwa embraced Islam.

Hamza (RA) did embrace Islam in Fifth Nabavi.

Hamza-ul-Shohadah was the title of Hazrat Hamza (RA).

Hazrat Hamza (RA) was also foster brother of Muhammad (PBUH).

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)

Sheema was the foster sister of Holy Prophet.

Abduallah Bin Abu Sheema was the foster brother of Prophet.

Hazrat Haleema looked after the holy prophet for 4 years.

Surname of Prophet was Abu-ul-Qasim.

Da'la of the Prophet was Shifa who was mother of Abdul Rehman bin Auf.

First foster mother was Sobia who was mother of Hamza.

Foster father of Prophet (PBUH) was Haris.

For six years Haleema took care of Prophet.

For two years Abdul Mutalib took care of Prophet.

Qaswa is the name of camel which the Holy Prophet (PBUH) was riding in the migration of Madina.

Prophet Muhammed (SAWS) performed a total of four Umrahs and one Hajj.

1	First Umrah	(6 th Hijri)
2	Second Umrah	(7 th Hijri)
3	Third Umrah	(8 th Hijri)
4	Fourth Umrah	(10 th Hijri)
5	Hajj	(10 th Hijri)

1 Lac companions accompanied Prophet at last Hajj.

Nafeesa carried Khadija's message of marriage to Prophet.

Holy Prophet demised at the age of 63.

Zaid Bin Haris (R.A) was the adopted son of the Holy Prophet.

Kuniyaat of the Holy Prophet was Abul Qasim.

Prophet narrated the event of Miraj first of all to Umm-e-Hani (real sister of A.P)

Prophet was staying at the house of Umme-e-Hani on the night of Miraj.

In Miraj Prophet traveled from Baitul Muqadas to Sidratul Mantaha.

Seal of Prophet was made of Silver.

Allah, Rasool, Muhammad was written on the Holy Prophet (SAW) seal.

Islamic official seal started on 1st Muharram, 7 A.H

The grave of the Prophet was prepared by Hazrat Abu Talha.

The hair colour of the Holy Prophet was white and yellow at the time of conquest of Makkah.

The camel driver of Prophet at the fall of Mecca was Usama bin Zaid bin Haris.
 Prophet issued order of killing Abdul Uza bin Khatal at the fall of Mecca.

Prophet was buried in the hujra of Ayesha.

after 6 years of the birth of Holy prophet Bibi Aamna died.

after 8 years of the birth of Prophet Abdul Muttalib died.

Prophet prayed 2 years in cave Hira before first revelation.

The name of Ibadat done by Prophet in Hira was Tahanas.

Cave of Hira is in Jabal-e-Noor Mountain.

Prophet spent his last days in Ayesha's house.

Prophet stayed in Ayyub Ansari's house for 7 months.

Prophet did covert messaging at House of Arkam upto 3 Nabvi, (i.e for 3 years)

Prophet offered congregational prayer in Kaaba in 6th Nabvi.

The day when Prophet delivered his last Khutab was Juma.

The grave of the Prophet was prepared by Hazrat Abu Talha

Holy prophet labored in the formation of Masjid-e-Ouba.

The name of sword used by the Holy Prophet (PBUH) at the time of war was Zulfaar.

Life of Prophet Muhammad in Makkha and Madina:

Prophet (PBUH) stayed at Makkha for 53 years and in Madina 10 years.

At age of 40 holy Prophet received first Wahi.

The first "Wahi" was revealed upon the Holy Prophet Muhammad in 610 AD.

3 verses (Ayats) were in first Wahi.

Varqa Bin Naufal verified Prophet for the first time.

Varqa bin Naufal was Follower of religion of Hazrat Ibrahim (AS).

First Wahi was descended in Hira Cave.

6 month gap between first and second wahi.

The Economic and Social Boycott of the Banu Hashim (A.D. 616-619)

10th year of Nabvi the event of the social boycott of Banu Hashim take place.

The meaning of Shi'b is valley.

The 10th year of the Prophethood (Nabuwat) was called the year of grief (Aam-ul-

huzan) for Holy Prophet (PBUH) on account of the death of Hazrat Abu Talib

and Hazrat Khadija.

The Holy prophet preach Islam 3 year secretly.

Prophet preached openly in 4th Nabvi.

Makkah conquest occurred in 8th year of Hijra.

✓ Prophet (PBUH) recited surah Al-Fatha at the conquest of Makkah.
 ✓ Prophet stayed at Makkah for 15 days after its conquest.

✓ At Koh-e-Safa, Prophet addressed after conquest of Makkah.

✓ Prophet spent his last days in Avesha's house.

✓ Abu Jehl the worst enemy of the Holy Prophet (PBUH) at Makkah.

✓ Omer bin Hisham was the original name of Abu Jehl.

✓ Abu-al-Hakim is the title of Abu Jehl.

✓ Hazrat Samiya (RA) was martyred by Abu Jehl.

✓ The first migration of the Companions and relatives of the Prophet Muhammad
 (PBUH) was to Abyssinia (Ethopia) in 615 AD.

✓ The total number of migrated people to Abyssinia was 15 (11 men and 4 women).

✓ 616 Hazrat Umer (R.A) accepts Islam.

✓ Second migration to Habshah took place in 616 AD.

✓ Second migration to Abyssinia 101 people with 18 females.

✓ Through sea route migration to Habshah was made.

✓ Najashi was the king of Habshah at the time of migration.

✓ 619 Lifting of the boycott. Deaths of Abu Talib and Hazrat Khadija.

✓ 620 Journeys to Taif.

✓ In 622 A.D Holy Prophet migrated to Madina.

✓ The Islamic Calendar (hijra) started in the year 622 AD.

✓ 624 Battle of Badr.

✓ 625 Battle of Uhud.

✓ 626 Expedition of Banu Mustaliq.

✓ 627 Battle of the Trench.

✓ 628 Truce of Hudaibiya.

✓ 629 The Holy Prophet performs the pilgrimage at Makkah.

✓ 630 Conquest of Makkah.

✓ 631 Expeditions to Tabuk.

✓ 632 Farewell pilgrimage at Makkah.

✓ 632 Death of the Holy Prophet.

✓ 10th Nabvi is called the year of Sorrow.

✓ Prophet visited Taif in 10th Nabvi.

✓ Taif is located 94 km from Makkah.

✓ Prophet with Zaid bin Haris, went Taif and stayed for 10 days.

✓ Al-Lat was the name of the idol that was worshiped by Ahl-e-Taif.

✓ The cave of Hira is also known as Jabal-e-Noor.

✓ The cave of Hira 3 miles away situated from Makkah.

The Cave of Soar is located near Makkah 5 miles.

Medina is 338 km from Makkah. (210 miles)

Soar is 3 miles away from Madina.

Abul Bakra was the great wrestler of the Quraish who was defeated three times by Holy Prophet (PBUH).

The Cave of Soar takes refuge during migration of the Prophet (PBUH).

Uma-bint-Abi Bakr was to provide food for Holy Prophet (PBUH) in the Cave of Soar.

Lady named Zainab tried to poison the Holy Prophet.

Third son-in-law of Prophet was Abul A'as.

Umar-e-Juma became Farz in Medina.

The old name of Madina was Yasrab.

Idols in Kaba before Islam numbered 360. The largest idol named Habal.
Meaning of Hurairah is cat.

The camel of the Holy Prophet (PBUH) sits at Medina near the house of Hazrat Abu Ayyub Ansari (R.A).

The Hajj of Hazrat Muhammad (PBUH) is also called Hajja-tul-Widah.
Kutaba-e-Hajja-tu-Widah delivered in Arafat.

Jamat-ul-Baq'ee is a graveyard.

Jamat-ul-Baq'ee is located in Medina.

Hazrat Dhea bin Kalbi (RA) brought the letter to Qaiser-e-Room.

Hazrat Abdullah bin Hazafa (RA) took the message of the Holy Prophet (PBUH) to the Persian king.

Hazrat Hateeb bin Abi Balaga (RA) took the message of the Holy Prophet (PBUH) to the Egyptian king.

Hazrat Umer bin Ummaya (RA) took the message of the Holy Prophet (PBUH) to the Ethiopia king.

Hazrat Umer bin A'as (RA) took the message of the Holy Prophet (PBUH) to the king of Oman.

Hazrat Abai bin Ka'ab (RA) wrote the message for the king of Oman.
Holy sahabi without seeing Prophet "Awais Karni".

Shah E Meraj Events:

- ✓ On 27th Rajab, 10 Nabyl the event of Miraj took place.
- ✓ Incident Miraj is also known as Waqiah Assraa.
- ✓ The meaning of Assraa is "ascension".
- ✓ Prophet narrated the event of Miraj first of all to Umm-e-Hani (real sister of Ali R.A)
- ✓ Umm-e-Hani was the daughter of Abu Talib.
- ✓ Prophet was staying at the house of Umme-e-Hani on the night of Miraj.
- ✓ In Miraj Prophet traveled from Baitul Muqadas to Sidratul Mantaha.
- ✓ Sidratul Mantaha means "Tree of Noor".
- ✓ At the night of Miraj, Holy Prophet (PBUH) was gifted with 50 Salats.
- ✓ On 10th Nabyl the five prayers became Farz.
- ✓ Nine times Holy prophet (PBUH) went to Allah with the request to reduce the number of Salats – until these remained only five.
- ✓ In Miraj Jibrael called Aazan in Baitul Muqadas.
- ✓ Prophet (PBUH) led all the prophets in a prayer in Miraj at al-Aqsa.
- ✓ Hzarat Adam met with Holy Prophet (PBUH) on the 1st heaven.
- ✓ Hzarat Isa and Hzarat Yahya met with Holy Prophet (PBUH) on the 2nd heaven.
- ✓ Hzarat Yaqub met with Holy Prophet (PBUH) on the 3rd heaven.
- ✓ Hzarat Idress met with Holy Prophet (PBUH) on the 4th heaven.
- ✓ Hzarat Haroon met with Holy Prophet (PBUH) on the 5th heaven.
- ✓ Hzarat Musa met with Holy Prophet (PBUH) on the 6th heaven.
- ✓ Hzarat Ibrahim met with Holy Prophet (PBUH) on the 7th heaven.

Important event from 1st A.H to 11 A.H)

Charter of Madina was issued on **1 A.H** it had **57 Article**.

The charter of Madina was concluded between **Muslims and Jews & other non-**

Muslims.

Blood Charwah of Islam was **Widan (Abwa)**, fought in 12th month of First Hijrah.

First Azan was called out in 1st Hijra.

Prophet addressed **Khutba-e-Jum'aa** for first time in 1st Hijra.

Construction of **Masjid-e-Nabvi** started in Rabiulawal, 1 Hijra.

Usooq-e-Medina took place in 1 Hijra.

Prophet offered **1st Eid prayer** in 1 Hijra.

Change of Qibla occurred on 15 Shaban, 2 A.H (Monday, during Zuhr).

Battle of Badr occurred in **2 A.H**.

Ukhuwat (the brotherhood) took place in 2nd Hijra.

Wine was allowed in 2nd Hijra.

Zam became obligatory in 2nd Hijra.

Wudu became Farz in 2nd Hijra.

Umar bin Abdul Mutalib (R.A) appointed as a Commander-in-Chief of the Islamic Army in 2nd Hijra.

Eid Fitar is the important event of first Shawal, 2nd Hijra.

Married Fatima in 2nd Hijra.

Battle of Badr was an important event that took place in 2nd Hijra.

Law about orphans were revealed to the Holy Prophet (PBUH) in 3rd A.H.

Law of inheritance were revealed to the Holy Prophet (PBUH) in 3rd A.H.

Ukhuwa Ohad took place in 3rd Hijra.

Tribe of Banu Nazir expelled from Madina in 4th Hijra.

Wine prohibited in 4th Hijra.

Command of Hijab was revealed to the Holy Prophet (PBUH) in 4 A.H.

Wine drinking was banned in 4th Hijra.

Zakat was obligatory in 4 A.H.

Wine drinking allowed in 5th Hijra.

Wine drinking made obligatory in 5th A.H.

Battle of Trench was fought in 5th A.H.

Ukhuwat of Banu-al-Mustaliq occurs in 5th A.H.

Law about rape were revealed to the Holy Prophet (PBUH) in 5 A.H.

6th A.H

- ✓ Bait-e-Rizwan took place in 6th Hijra.
- ✓ Bait-e-Rizwan was made under the tree of Babou.
- ✓ Holy Prophet (PBUH) performed 1st Umirah.
- ✓ The treaty of Huddaibiah is the most important event of 6th Hijra.
- ✓ Hazrat Usman RA went to Makkah as an ambassador of Muslims in 6th hijra.
- ✓ Hazrat Hamza and Hazrat Umar RA embraced Islam in 6th Hijra.

7th A.H

- ✓ Ambassadors sent to Arab and other countries in 7th Hijra.
- ✓ Holy Prophet (PBUH) performed 2nd Umirah.
- ✓ King of Iran tore away the message of Prophet (PBUH).
- ✓ Hazrat Amer bin Al-Aas (RA) embrace Islam in 7th Hijra.
- ✓ Islamic official seal started on 1st Muharram, 7th A.H.
- ✓ Khalid bin Waleed embraced Islam in in 7th Hijra.
- ✓ The Battle of khayber was fought in 7th A.H.
- ✓ Boycott and Confinement by makkah Infidels at Shi'bi Abi Talib.

8th A.H

- ✓ The victory of Makkah took place in 8th Hijra.
- ✓ Holy Prophet (PBUH) performed 3rd Umirah.
- ✓ Abu Sufyan embraces Islam in 8th Hijrah.
- ✓ Hazrat Khalid bin Waleed (R.A) embraced Islam in 8th Hijra.
- ✓ The final command about the prohibition of interest revealed to the Holy Prophet (PBUH) in 8th Hijra.

9th A.H

- ✓ Hajj was made compulsory in the 9th Hijra.
- ✓ Year of Deputation is 9th Hijrah.
- ✓ 9th Hijra is known as Aam-ul-wafood.

10th A.H

- ✓ Prophet (PBUH) performed Hajj in 10th Hijra.
- ✓ Holy Prophet (PBUH) performed 4th Umirah.
- ✓ Khadlja died on the tenth of Ramadan 10th Nabvi.
- ✓ Visit to Taa'if.
- ✓ Mi'raj, 27 Rajab.
- ✓ Five times daily prayer made obligatory during Mi'raj.

11th A.H

- ✓ The death of Holy Prophet (PBUH) occurred on 12th Rabi ul-Awwal of 11th Hijra.

KALAFAT-E-RASHEDIN

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 the Sunnah.

Abu Bakr (RA): (632-634)

Hazrat Abu Bakr (RA) was born in 573 AD and died in August 23, 634.

Hazrat Abdullah is the real name of Hazrat Abu Bakr RA.

Abu Kahifa Usman bin Amer (RA) is the father of Hazrat Abu Bakr (RA).

Sakina bint Sakhar bin Amer (RA) is the mother of Hazrat Abu Bakr (RA).

Amr bin Umro is the grandfather of Hazrat Abu Bakr (RA)

Hazrat Abu Bakr (RA) was the first male to accept Islam.

Siddique was the title of Abu Bakr (RA).

Hazrat Abu Bakr (RA) traded in cloth.

The verification of Miraj entitled Hazrat Abu Bakr RA to the title of siddique.

Hazrat Muhammad (PBUH) and Hazrat Abu Baker (RA) take refuge in cave Soar.

11 A.H (632 AD) Hazrat Abu Bakr RA elected as Caliph.

Hazrat Abu Bakr was the first Ameer-ul-Hajj appointed by the Holy Prophet (SAW)

The duration of Khilafat of Abu Bakr Siddique RA 2 years 3 months 11 days.

Hazrat Abu Bakr (RA) gave the collection of Quran to Hazrat Hafsa.

Hazrat Abu Bakr RA purchased the land for Masjid e Nabvi.

Sahra Mubashra embraced Islam on the guidance of Hazrat Abu Bakr.

In the Khilafat of Hazrat Abu Bakr (RA) Banu Asad, Banu Ghatfan, and Banu Murrab refused to Pay Zakat.

Nasalima was the false prophet who sent a letter to the Holy Prophet (SAW) demanding the division of Arabian peninsula into two halves.

Sajah, false prophetess, belong to the tribe of Bani Tameem.

Hazrat Abu Bakr RA had knowledge of dreams.

Syria was conquered on 12 A.H (633 AD).

Beroules was the king of Syria.

Hazrat Abu Bakr RA died on 13th Hijra.

The first Person to make Ijtihaad was Abu Bakr Siddique RA.

Hazrat Abu Bakr RA is buried near the Holy Prophet SAW.

Hazrat Umer (RA) was the Imam of Salat-e-Janaza of Hazrat Abu Bakr (RA).

At the time of death the age of Hazrat Abu Bakr RA was 63 year.

Umer (RA): (634-644)

Hazrat Umar RA was born in 581 AD.

Janog was the title of Hazrat Umar RA.

Hazrat Umar RA father name was Khatab bin Nafeel.

Grandfather of Hazrat Umar RA was Nafeel bin Abdul Uzza.

Hazrat Umar RA remained Khalifa for 10.5 years.

- ✓ Hazrat Umar RA belonged to the tribe Banu Addi.
- ✓ Hazrat Umar RA got the title of Ameer ul Momineen for the first time.
- ✓ Hazrat Usman RA is called Jami-a-ul-Quran.
- ✓ In Hazrat Umar RA Khilafat, Iraq came under the Muslim dynasty.
- ✓ Hazrat Umar RA established Islamic Calendar.
- ✓ Hazrat Umar RA made a mind to embrace Islam after the recitation of Surah Al Taha by his sister.
- ✓ Hazrat Umar RA embraced Islam in 6th Hijra.
- ✓ 33 was the age of Hazrat Umar RA when he accepted Islam.
- ✓ Hazrat Umar RA establish jail department.
- ✓ Hazrat Umar RA establish Police department.
- ✓ Hazrat Umar RA establish education department.
- ✓ Hazrat Umar RA establishes the department of finance.
- ✓ The name given for the department of finance was Dewan.
- ✓ A system of old age pension was established in the reign of Hazrat Umar RA.
- ✓ A system of census of the population of the Muslim state was made in the reign of Hazrat Umar RA.
- ✓ Hazrat Umar RA gave a proper shape to the public treasury, Bait ul Maal.
- ✓ Ba Jamat Taravih Salat was started in the reign of Hazrat Umar RA.
- ✓ Hazrat Umar RA was the first person to perform Janazah Salat in Jamat with four Takbeers.
- ✓ Hazrat Umar RA had divided the Islamic Empires into 10 provinces.
- ✓ Hazrat Umar RA placed half of his wealth at the disposal of the Holy Prophet SAW at the occasion of the Tabook expedition.
- ✓ Hazrat Umar RA embracing Islam the Holy Prophet SAW openly went to the House of Allah to observe prayers with other Muslims.
- ✓ Abu Lo'loo Feroze was the killer of Hazrat Umar RA.
- ✓ Hazrat Umar RA died on 23 Hijra.

Hazrat Usman (RA): (644-656)

- ✓ Hazrat Usman RA was born in 577 AD.
- ✓ Hazrat Usman RA was born in 6th year of Elephant.
- ✓ Father name of Hazrat Usman RA was Affan.
- ✓ Mother name of Hazrat Usman RA was Salma bint Shakhar.
- ✓ Grandfather name of Hazrat Usman RA was Abul-A'as.
- ✓ Hazrat Usman RA belonged to the Banu Ummya Tribe.
- ✓ Hazrat Usman RA was the third Caliph.
- ✓ Hazrat Usman RA has the longest tenure as caliph.
- ✓ Hazrat Usman RA khilafat period was 12 years.
- ✓ Hazrat Usman RA was the fourth person who embraced Islam.
- ✓ Abu Amar was the surname of Hazrat Usman RA.
- ✓ Hazrat Usman RA is called Zunnurain.
- ✓ "of two Noor" is the literal meaning of Zunnurain.

Hazrat Ruqayya RA (daughter of Prophet Muhammad PBUH) died on the day of the Victory of battle of Badr, she was the wife of Usman.
Ummay Kalsoom RA (daughter of Prophet Muhammad PBUH) married Usman RA.
 Hazrat Usman RA made official copies of Quran.
 Hazrat Usman RA added 2nd Azan for Friday prayers.
 Hazrat Usman RA is called Malik-ut-Tajjar.
 Hazrat Malik Marwan applied the dots in the Holy Quran.
 Hazrat Usman RA two times migrated for the sake of Islam.
 Hazrat Usman RA donated 1/3 army expenditures of Ghazwa-e-Tabook.
 Hazrat Usman RA denoted one thousand camels and seventy horses for the Ghazwa-e-Tabook.
Abu-e-Riswan was taken for Hazrat Usman RA.
 Hazrat Usman RA was built a dam to protect Madina from floods.
 In 15 year of Hijra Hazrat Usman RA was martyred.
 At the time of Shahadat age of Hazrat Usman RA was 83 year.
 Hazrat Usman RA was buried in Hash kaukab (Garden of Flower).

ALI (RA): (656-661)

Hazrat Ali RA was born in 30th year of the Elephant.
 Hazrat Abu Talib RA was the father of Hazrat Ali RA.
 Hazrat Fatima bint Asad RA was the mother of Hazrat Ali RA.
 Hazrat Talib, Hazrat Aqeel RA, Hazrat Jaafer Tayyar RA the brothers of Hazrat Ali RA.
9 months was the duration of Khilafat of Hazrat Ali RA.
Haider-e-Qaraar was the title of Hazrat Ali RA.
Abu-Ahsan and Abu Turab is the surname of Hazrat Ali RA.
 Hazrat Ali RA was called the Gate of knowledge by the Holy Prophet (PBUH).
10 years was the age of Hazrat Ali RA when embraced Islam.
 Hazrat Ali RA embraced Islam on the second day of Prophethood of the Holy Prophet PBUH.
 Hazrat Ali RA gave Ghusl to the dead body of Hazrat Muhammad (PBUH).
 Hazrat Ali RA was the 4th Caliph.
 Hazrat Fatima (daughter of Muhammad PBUH) was Hazrat Ali RA wife.
1 year age at the time of his marriage.
 Hazrat Ali RA conquered the last Fort of Khyber.
 The Holy Prophet PBUH awarded his sword "Zulfiqar" to Hazrat Ali RA.
 Hazrat Ali RA mother gave him name "Haider".
 Hazrat Ali RA did not participate in the battle of Tabook.
 Hazrat Ali RA was martyred in 40 Hijra.
 Hazrat Rehman Abn-e-Muljim was the murderer of Hazrat Ali RA.
10 years was the age of Hazrat Ali RA at the time of his death.

- ✓ Hazrat Hassan RA led Salat-e-Janaza of Hazrat Ali RA.
- ✓ The mausoleum of Hazrat Ali RA situated in Najaf (Iraq).
- ✓ Hazrat Hassan RA killed Abn-e-Muljim.

KHILAFAT-E-RASHEDA
632 TO 662 A.D
11 HIJRI TO 41 HIJRI

Name of Caliph	Death (Hijri)	Period of Caliphat
Hazrat Abu Bakr (RA)	13	11 to 13
Hazrat Umer Farooq (RA)	23	13 to 23
Hazrat Usman (RA)	35	24 to 35
Hazrat Ali (RA)	40	35 to 40
Hazrat Hassan (RA)	50	40 to 41

CALIPHATE OF BANU UMMIA (UMMAYYAD DYNASTY)

Name of Caliph	Death (Hijri)	Period of Caliphat
Ameer Muahavia	60	41 to 60 (Hijri)
Uzeed Bin Muhavia	64	60 to 64
Mahavia II	64	64 to 64
Marwan Bin Hukam	65	64 to 65
Abdul Malik	86	65 to 86
Walid	96	86 to 96
Suleman Bin Abdul Malik	99	96 to 99
Hazrat Umer Bin Abdul Aziz	101	99 to 101
Uzeed Bin Abdul Malik	105	101 to 105
Hasham Bin Abdul Malik	125	105 to 125
Walid II	126	125 to 126
Uzeed III	126	126 to 126
Ibrahim	---	126 to 127
Mardan II	---	126 to 132

CALIPHATE OF BANI ABBAS (ABBASID DYNASTY)

Alsfah	136	132 to 136
Abu Jaffer mansoor	158	136 to 158
Mohd. Mehdi	169	158 to 169
Hadi	170	169 to 170
Haroon-ur-Rasheed	193	170 to 193
Mohd. Al-Ameen	198	193 to 198
Al-Mamoon	218	198 to 218
Mahtasim Billa	227	218 to 227
Wasiq Billa	232	227 to 232
Al Marwaki	247	232 to 247
Mantsar Billa	248	247 to 248
Mastheen Billa	---	248 to 252
Mahtaz Billa	---	248 to 252
Mahtidi	255	252 to 255
	256	255 to 256

Wives

Ummul Momineen:

The holy wives of the Prophet PBUH are called Ummul Momineen.
 Wives of Muslim are the literal meaning of Ummul Momineen.

Hazrat Khatija RA:

Hazrat Khatija RA was the first wife of the Prophet (PBUH).
 The Father name of Hazrat Khatija RA was Khuwaylid ibn Asad.
 The Mother name of Hazrat Khatija RA was Fatimah bint Za'idah.
 Hazrat Khatija RA belonged to the tribe of Banu Asad.
 Hazrat Khadijah RA married total three times.
 Hazrat Khadijah RA was the first person to convert to Islam.
 Hazrat Khatija RA was married to the Holy Prophet (PBUH) through Waqqa bin Nofal.
 Hazrat Khadijah (RA) remained married monogamously with Hazrat Muhammad (PBUH) for 25 years.
 Hazrat Khatija RA was the first person to read Namaz among the Ummah of the prophet.
 Hazrat Khadijah RA had 2 sons with the Holy Prophet (PBUH).
 Hazrat Qasim and Hazrat Abdullah sons of Hazrat Muhammad (PBUH) are buried in Jannat al-Mu'alla.
 Hazrat Khadijah RA had 4 daughters with the Holy Prophet (PBUH).
 Hazrat Khatija RA was buried at Jannat-e-Moalla in Makka.
 Hazrat Khadijah received salutation from Allah.
 Hazrat Khatija RA was the only Ummul Momineen who was not buried in Jannatul Baqi.
 Hazrat Khadijah died on the tenth of Ramadan 10th Nabvi.
 Khadijah died at 65 year age.
 Prophet (PBUH) not offered funeral prayer of Hazrat Khatija RA due to Allah's will.

Hazrat Sauda RA:

The second wife of the holy Prophet SAW was Hazrat Sauda RA.
 Her father, Zam'a ibn Qays, was from the Amr ibn Luayy clan of the Quraysh tribe in Mecca.
 Her mother, Al-Shamus bint Qays, was from the Najjar clan of the Khazraj tribe in Madina.
 Her first marriage was to the companion of the Holy Prophet, Hazrat Sakran bin Amr.
 They had one son, Abdur Rahman ibn Sakran, from Hazrat Sakran bin Amr, who was killed in the Battle of Jalula in 637 AD.
 Hazrat Sauda RA said about Aysha "My soul might be in her body".
 Hazrat Sauda RA died in the 22nd year of the Hijra.

3. Hazrat Ayesha RA:

- ✓ Third wife of Holy Prophet (PBUH) was Hazrat Ayesha RA.
- ✓ Hazrat Ayesha RA was the daughter of Hazrat Abu Bakr RA.
- ✓ Umm Ruman is the name of Hazrat Ayesha RA mother.
- ✓ In the Cottage of Hazrat Ayesha, prophet spent his last days.
- ✓ Hazrat Ayesha RA took part practically in Jihad by serving drinking water and nursing wounded mujahideen in the battle.
- ✓ Hazrat Ayesha RA was the youngest wife of Hazrat Muhammad (PBUH).
- ✓ Siddiq was the title of Hazrat Ayesha RA.
- ✓ Hazrat Ayesha RA is called Al-Tayyabeen.
- ✓ Battle of Camel was fought between Hazrat Ali RA and Hazrat Ayesha RA.
- ✓ First women to lead an Islamic army Aysha (Jang Jamal).
- ✓ Hazrat Ayesha RA narrated maximum number of ahadith.
- ✓ Hazrat Ayesha (RA) died on 17 Ramadan.
- ✓ Hazrat Abu Hurairah RA led funeral prayer of Hazrat Ayesha RA.
- ✓ Her funeral prayer was performed after the Tahajjud prayer.

4. Hazrat Hafsa RA:

- ✓ Hazrat Hafsa RA (wife of Holy prophet) was the daughter of Hazrat Umar RA.
- ✓ Hazrat Hafsa RA Mother Name is Zainab bint Maz'un.
- ✓ Hazrat Hafsa RA was married to Holy Prophet (PBUH) in 3rd Hijra.
- ✓ Fourth Wife of Hazrat Muhammad (PBUH) was Hazrat Hafsa RA.
- ✓ Hazrat Hafsa RA died in 41 hijra.

5. Hazrat Zainab binte Khazeema(RA):

- ✓ Hazrat Zainab RA was born in 595 AD.
- ✓ Hazrat Zainab RA father name was Khuzaimah bin Abdullah.
- ✓ Hazrat Zainab RA Mother Name was Hind bint Auf.
- ✓ Hazrat Zainab RA previous husband was Ubayda ibn al-Harith.
- ✓ Hazrat Zainab RA marriage with Holy Prophet in Muharram 4 Hijri.
- ✓ At the marriage time Hazrat Zainab RA age was 30 years and Prophet (PBUH) was 55 years old.
- ✓ "Umm-ul-masakeen" is the title of Hazrat Zainab RA.
- ✓ "The mother of poor people" is the meaning of Umm-ul-Masakeen.

6. Hazrat Umm-e-Salma RA:

- ✓ Hazrat Umm-e-Salma RA Marriage to the Prophet (PBUH) in Shawwal 4 AH.
- ✓ Hazrat Umm-e-Salma RA was the last of the wives of Prophet to die.
- ✓ Father's Name of Hazrat Umm-e-Salma RA was Abu Umayya ibn al-Mughira.
- ✓ Mother's name of Hazrat Umm-e-Salma RA was Atka bint Amir.
- ✓ Hazrat Umm-e-Salma RA was alive at Karbala tragedy.
- ✓ Hazrat Umm-e-Salma RA died in 59 A.H.
- ✓ Hazrat Abu Hurairah RA led funeral prayer of Hazrat Umm-e-Salma RA.

Hazrat Zainab RA:

Hazrat Zainab RA was born in 590 AD.
 Hazrat Zainab RA's father was Jahsh ibn Riyab.
 Hazrat Zainab RA's mother was Umayma bint Abdul muttallib.
 Hazrat Zainab RA bint Jahsh was the daughter of the paternal aunt of the Holy Prophet SAW.
 Hazrat Zainab RA was married to the Prophet through Allah's revelation or well.
 Hazrat Zainab RA was died in 641 AD.

Hazrat Ummay Habiba RA:

Hazrat Ummay Habiba RA was born in 594 AD.
 Hazrat Ummay Habiba RA was the sister of Ameer Muvawya RA who was the wife of Prophet SAW.
 Hazrat Ummay Habiba RA was the daughter of Abu Sufyan.
 Hazrat Ummay Habiba RA was first married to Ubaidullah bin Jahsh.
Mashr was the king through which Prophet married to Ummay Habiba.
Mashr was the king of Habshah.
 Hazrat Ummay Habiba RA migrated to Abyssinia and Madina as well.
 Hazrat Ummay Habiba RA died at the age of approximately 74 and was buried in Jannatul Baqi.

Hazrat Safia RA:

Hazrat Safia RA was born in 610 AD.
 Hazrat Safia RA Father's Name was Huyayy bin Akhtab.
 Hazrat Safia RA belong to Banu Nazir tribe.
 Hazrat Safia RA was the progeny of Hazrat Haroon.
 Hazrat Safia RA married to the Holy Prophet (PBUH) after the victory of Khyber.
 Hazrat Safia RA was the landlord of Banu Nazir and Banu Quraizah.
 Hazrat Safia RA died in 670 AD.

Hazrat Maimoona RA:

Hazrat Maimoona RA Father's name was Haris ibn Hazn.
 Hazrat Maimoona RA Mother Name was Hind bint Auf.
 Hazrat Maimoona RA belongs to Tribe Hilal.
 Hazrat Maimoona RA Marriage to the Holy Prophet in 7 AH.
 The Holy Prophet (PBUH) married Hazrat Maimoona RA in the state of Ahram.

Hazrat Maria Qibtiya RA:

Hazrat Maria Qibtiya RA born in 628 AD.
 Hazrat Maria Qibtiya RA Father's name was Shamun.
 Hazrat Maria Qibtiya RA birth place was Egypt.

- ✓ Hazrat Maria Qibtiya RA gave birth to Hazrat Ibrahim, son of Prophet (PBUH).
- ✓ Hazrat Ibrahim son of Hazrat Muhammad (PBUH) is buried in Jannat al Baki.
- ✓ Hazrat Maria^m passed away in Muharram 16 AH during the Khilafat of Hazrat Umar.

12. Hazrat Javairia RA:

- ✓ In the month of Shahbaan 5 or 6 Hijri Our Prophet (PBUH) married with Hazrat Javairia's.
- ✓ On the request of Hazrat Javairia RA (wife of Muhammad SAW) Prophet SAW released seven hundred prisoners.
- ✓ The Umm-ul-Momineen Hazrat Javairia's actual name was Barrah.

Islamic Months:

In their religious practice, Muslims follow the Islamic calendar which consists of twelve lunar months. Each month may be 29 or 30 days. On an average, there are 29 days in a lunar year. The fact that the lunar year has approximately ten days less than the solar year, brings an Islamic anniversary ten days ahead each year in the solar calendar.

- 1) **Muharram (S)** The first month of the Islamic calendar
- 2) **Safar**
- 3) **Rabi-ul-Awwal** The month of the Holy Prophet's birth, Hijrah and death.
- 4) **Rabi-ul-Sani**
- 5) **Jumada-l-Ula**
- 6) **Jumada-th-Thaniyya**
- 7) **Rajab (S)**
- 8) **Shaaban**
- 9) **Ramadhan:**
- 10) **Shawwal:** On the first day of this month Eid-ul Fitr is celebrated.
- 11) **Dhul Qadah (S)**
- 12) **Dhul Hijja (S)** The month in which the Hajj is performed and Eid-ul Adha is celebrated on the 10th of this month.

Arkan of Islam (Arkan ul Islam):

- Tauheed (believe in Oneness of Allah)
- Salat (Namaz)
- Fasting/Saum (Roza)
- Zakat
- Haji

KALIMAHS:

- There are six Kalimas
- Kalimah Tayab
- Kalimah Shahdat
- Kalimah Tamjeed
- Kalma Tauheed
- Kalimah Istighfar
- Kalimah Rad-e-Kufr

FIRST KALIMAH:

Name the 1st Kalimah?

- A. Kalimah-e-Tayyaba
- B. Kalimah-e-Shahadat
- C. Kalimah-e-Tamjeed
- D. Kalimah-e-Tauba

.....is the meaning of Tayyaba?

- A. Gatherness
- B. Softness
- C. Purity
- D. Acceptness

Name the Kalimah which necessary for Muslim to recite?

- A. Kalimah-e-Shahdat
- B. Kalimah-e-Tayyaba
- C. Kalimah-e-Allah O Akbr
- D. Kalimah-e-Tamjeed

There is no god but Allah, Hazrat Nuhammad (PBUH) is the messenger of Allah". It is a translation of.....

- A. Kalimah-e-Tayyaba
- B. Kalimah-e-Shahadat
- C. Kalimah-e-Tamjeed
- D. Kalimah-e-Allah O Akbr

✓ There are....words in First Kalimah.

- A. Ten
- B. Nine
- C. Eight
- D. Seven

✓ How many dots are there in First Kalimah?

- A. Seven
- B. Four
- C. Two
- D. Nil

✓ There are..... Letters in the First Kalimah.

- A. 40
- B. 48
- C. 53
- D. 57

✓ How many times Kalima tayyiba is mentioned in The Holy Quran?

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

✓ The Recitation of "1st kalima" is called.....

- A. Tahleel
- B. Qerat
- C. Nijat
- D. Both A and B

SECOND KALIMAH:

Name the 2nd Kalimah?

- A. Kalimah-e-Tamjeed
- B. Kalimah-e-Tauba
- C. Kalimah-e-Shahadat
- D. Kalimah-e-Astaghfar

..... is the meaning of Shahadat.

- A. Testimony
- B. Submission
- C. Witness to
- D. All of the above

What is called a person who recites Kalimah of Islam verbally but disbelieve heartily?

- A. Murtad
- B. Mushrik
- C. Munafiq
- D. Mubah

THIRD KALIMAH:

Name the 3rd Kalimah?

- A. Kalimah-e-Tamleed
- B. Kalimah-e-Tauba
- C. Kalimah-e-Shadat
- D. Kalimah-e-Astaghfar

..... is the meaning of Tamjeed.

- A. Glorification
- B. Purity
- C. Testimony
- D. None of these

Who is called Muratad?

- A. A person who leaves Islam after due to fear
- B. A person who leaves Islam after accepting it
- C. A person who leaves Islam after migration
- D. All of these

FOURTH KALIMAH:

Name the 4th Kalimah?

- A. Kalimah-e-Tauheed
- B. Kalimah-e-Tauba
- C. Kalimah-e-Shadat

D. Kalimah-e-Astaghfar
..... is the meaning of Tauheed

- A. Acceptness
- B. Rejection
- C. Unity
- D. None of these

Which among the following recites during Hajj on the way to Mina?

- A. Kalimah-e-Tauheed
- B. Kalimah-e-Tauba
- C. Kalimah-e-Shadat
- D. Kalimah-e-Astaghfar

A person who does not follow any religion is called.....

- A. Sinner
- B. Atheist
- C. Transgressor
- D. Defaulter

FIFTH KALIMAH:

Name the 5th Kalimah?

- A. Kalimah-e-Tauheed
- B. Kalimah-e-Tauba
- C. Kalimah-e-Shadat
- D. Kalimah-e-Astaghfar

..... is the meaning of Astaghfar

- A. Unity
- B. Penitence
- C. Glorification
- D. testimony

SIXTH KALIMAH:

Name the 6th Kalimah?

- A. Kalimah-e-Tauheed
- B. Kalimah-e-Tauba
- C. Kalimah-e-kufr
- D. Kalimah-e-Astaghfar

..... is the meaning of Radd-ul-Kufr

- A. Repudication of infidelity
- B. Purity
- C. Unity
- D. Acceptness

NAMAZ:

- ✓ **Salat made compulsory?**
 - A. 8th Nabvi
 - B. 10th Nabvi
 - C. 9th Nabvi
 - D. None of these
- ✓ **Salat is the.....pillar of Islam.**
 - A. 1st
 - B. 2nd
 - C. 3rd
 - D. 4th
- ✓ **How many times Salah and Salat come together in Quran?**
 - A. 30
 - B. 31
 - C. 32
 - D. 33
- ✓ **How many times commands to offer Salah or Quran Verses about Prayer?**
 - A. 72
 - B. 90
 - C. 432
 - D. 700
- ✓ **There are..... prayers mentioned with name in Quran.**
 - A. 2
 - B. 3
 - C. 4
 - D. 5
- ✓ **The parts of Salat which are compulsory are called?**
 - A. Farz
 - B. Wajib
 - C. Nafil
 - D. Sunnat
- ✓ **For Salat, Muslims must face in the direction of.....**
 - A. Madina
 - B. Khana kaba
 - C. Bait ul Maqadas
 - D. None of these

- ✓ **Qa'ada is?**
 - A. Sunnah
 - B. Wajib
 - C. Farz
 - D. None of these
- ✓ **Jalsa is?**
 - A. Sunnah
 - B. Wajib
 - C. Farz
 - D. None of these
- ✓ **Salat Ul Juma became farz in?**
 - A. Madina
 - B. Makkah
 - C. Both a & b
 - D. None of these
- ✓ **How many persons are required for Jamat Prayer?**
 - A. 4 persons
 - B. 5 persons
 - C. 3 person
 - D. 2 Persons
- ✓ **Takbeer-e-Tehrma is required to be said in Salat?**
 - A. Twice
 - B. Once
 - C. Thrice
 - D. None of these
- ✓ **There are..... conditions of salat?**
 - A. 3
 - B. 5
 - C. 7
 - D. None of these
- ✓ **How many items are wajib in prayer?**
 - A. 10
 - B. 11
 - C. 12
 - D. 13
- ✓ **How many items are Sunnat in prayer?**
 - A. 10
 - B. 15
 - C. 20

- ✓ D. 25
Namaz-e-Juma is?
- ✓ A. Farz
B. Wajib
C. Sunnah
D. None of these
- ✓ Takbeer-e-Tashreeq is recited in....
- A. Eid-UI-Fitr
B. Juma Prayer
C. Namaz-e-Janaza
D. Eid-UI-Azha
- ✓ There aretypes of Sunnah.
- A. 2
B. 3
C. 4
D. 5
- Explanation: 1) Mokda 2) Ghair Mokda
- ✓ How many Nafli Salat is there?
- A. 2
B. 3
C. 4
D. 5
- ✓ In Ghusal, Farz are.....& Sunnah are.....?
- A. 5,7
B. 3,5
C. 7,9
D. 9,11
- ✓ In Wazu, Farz are.....& Sunnah are.....?
- A. 3,14
B. 3,15
C. 4,14
D. 4,15
- ✓ A Person who performs prayers alone is.....?
- A. Pious
B. Munfarid
C. Preacher
D. Mujtahid
- ✓ Standing straight during Ruku is?
- A. Qaumaa
B. Qa'ada

- C. Jalsa
D. Waqfa
- ✓ Sitting straight in Salat?
- A. Qaumaa
B. Waqfa
C. Qa'ada
D. Jalsa
- ✓ Qa'ada is.....
- A. Farz
B. Sunnah
C. Wajib
D. None of these
- ✓ How many time(s) Tahreema is (are) to be said for Salat?
- A. 1
B. 2
C. 3
D. 4
- ✓ Short pause between two Sajdaas.....?
- A. Jalsa
B. Qa'da
C. Waqfa
D. Qaumma
- ✓ Jalsa is.....
- A. Farz
B. Sunnah
C. Wajib
D. None of these
- ✓ A person comes after posing one Rakat is.....
- A. Madurak
B. Mushrik
C. Musbag
D. None of these
- ✓ Person who starts prayer is Imam?
- A. Madurak
B. Mushrik
C. Musbaq
D. None of these

How many times Salam is performed in the Salat?

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

How many Farz Raka'at are in the prayers in a day.

- A. 15
- B. 17
- C. 19
- D. 21

How many prayers were Farz initially in the history of Islam?

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

Eid Namaz is.....

- A. Farz
- B. Sunnah
- C. Wajib
- D. None of these

Which Prophet offered 1st Eid prayer?

- A. 1st A.H.
- B. 2nd A.H.
- C. 3rd A.H.
- D. None of These

Which Prophet offered 1st Juma Prayer?

- A. 3rd A.H.
- B. 1st A.H.
- C. 2nd A.H.
- D. None of these

Namaz-e-Istisqa is for?

- A. Rain
- B. Lunar Eclipse
- C. Solar Eclipse
- D. None of These

Namaz-e-Khasof is for?

- A. Solar Eclipse
- B. Lunar Eclipse

✓ C. Rain
D. None of these
Namaz-e-Kasoof is for?

- A. Rain
- B. Lunar Eclipse
- C. Solar Eclipse
- D. None of these

✓ Total Rakat in Farz Prayers are.....

- A. 17
- B. 48
- C. 20
- D. 40

✓ Total Farz in Namaz / Salat are....

- A. 17
- B. 48
- C. 20
- D. 40

✓ How many Sajdahs are in Salat-e-Janaza?

- A. 0
- B. 1
- C. 2
- D. 3

✓is performed at the occasion of lunar eclipse.

- A. Salat-e-KhisooF
- B. Salat-e-Kisoof
- C. Salat Tasbeeh
- D. Salat Ishraq

✓is performed at the occasion of solar eclipse.

- A. Salat-e-KhisooF
- B. Salat-e-Kisoof
- C. Salat Tasbeeh
- D. Salat Ishraq

✓ Salat-e-Istisqa is performed at the occasion of.....

- A. Solar eclipse
- B. Fear
- C. War
- D. Shortage of rain

- ✓ is offered for coming Hajat.
- A. Salat-e-Istakhara
 B. Salat-e-Tasbeeh
 C. Salat-e-Ishraq
 D. Salat-e-Kisoof
- ✓ Which was the first Mosque of Muslims?
- A. Nabvi
 B. Haram
 C. Quba
 D. None of these
- ✓ There are Takbeers in funeral prayer?
- A. 3
 B. 4
 C. 5
 D. 6

SAUM / FAST / ROZA

- ✓ Saum is Farz in?
- A. 2 A.H
 B. 4 A.H
 C. 6 A.H
 D. 8 A.H
- ✓ Saum is the fundamental pillar of Islam.
- A. 2
 B. 3
 C. 4
 D. 5
- ✓ What is the literal meaning of Soam?
- A. To fast
 B. To worship
 C. To purify
 D. To stop
- ✓ First ashra of Ramzan is
- A. Maghfirat
 B. Rahmat
 C. Nijat
 D. None of these

Second Ashra of Ramzan is

- A. Nijat
 B. Rahmat
 C. Maghfirat
 D. None of these

3rd Ashra of Ramzan is

- A. Rahmat
 B. Nijat
 C. Maghfirat
 D. None of these

Itikaf is a

- A. Farz
 B. Sunna
 C. Nafal
 D. All of the above

Wajib means

- A. Ordained
 B. Ordinary
 C. Both a & b
 D. None of these

Ramadan is also known as.

- A. Syed-us-Shuhood
 B. Syed-us-Shuhoor
 C. Both a & b
 D. None of these

Tarawih means

- A. To Pray
 B. To stay
 C. To rest
 D. None of these

Battle of Badar fought in Ramadan

on

- A. 17th
 B. 18th
 C. 16th
 D. 15th

Name of Baab-ul-Jannat fixed for Fast observers?

- A. Baab-e-Rayan
 B. Baab-e-Rehman
 C. Baab-e-Aiman
 D. Baab-e-Rizwan

Amount of breaking Fast is to people.

- A. 60
- B. 50
- C. 30
- D. 40

Ramazan is themonth of Islamic calendar.

- A. 7th
- B. 8th
- C. 9th
- D. 10th

Which Rukn-e-Islam is called a Said?

- A. Zakat
- B. Salat
- C. Hajj
- D. Roza

Fasting is commended in?

- A. Al-Ahzaab
- B. Al-Baqarah
- C. Al-Imran
- D. None of These

The cash equal to Kaffarah is also called.....

- A. Sadaqa-e-fitr
- B. Replacment
- C. Charity
- D. Infaq

Meaning of Zakat?

- A. To pour
- B. To purify
- C. Both a & b
- D. None of these

Zakat become obligator in

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

Al-Gharmain means.....

- A. Creditors

- B. Taker
- C. Debtors
- D. None of these

Ushar on artificially irrigated land is

- A. 1/20th
- B. 1/15th
- C. 1/5th
- D. 1/10th

Zakat on produce of mines is

- A. 1/10th
- B. 1/5th
- C. 1/15th
- D. 1/20th

Fay is income from?

- A. Land
- B. Agriculture Land
- C. Both a & b
- D. None of these

Spoils of war.....

- A. Zakat
- B. Khiraj
- C. Ushr
- D. None of these

The word Zakat is mentioned in Quran?

- A. 22 times
- B. 42 times
- C. 32 times
- D. 52 times

Khuns means

- A. 1/9
- B. 1/5
- C. 1/10
- D. 1/3

Ushr means

- A. 1/10
- B. 1/5
- C. 1/3
- D. 1/9

Nisab of Zakat for Camels.

- A. 30

- ✓ B. 3
C. 5
D. 40
Nisab of Zakat for Goats.....
- ✓ A. 40
B. 3
C. 30
D. 5
Nisab of Zakat for Cows.....
- ✓ A. 5
B. 9
C. 3
D. 40
In Quran, Zakat is mentioned along with Namaz.
- ✓ A. 22 times
B. 14 times
C. 26 times
D. 28 times
Heads for distributions of Zakat are?
- ✓ A. 18
B. 10
C. 8
D. 6
Injunctions for utilization of Zakat is in.....
- ✓ A. Surah Tauba
B. Surah Muhammad
C. Surah Nooh
D. None of these
Nisab for gold is tola.
- ✓ A. 52 1/2
B. 6 1/2
C. 7 1/2
D. 5 1/2
Nisab for silver is tola.
- ✓ A. 52 1/2
B. 6 1/2
C. 7 1/2
D. 5 1/2

HAJJ:

- ✓ Dhul-hulaifah is away from Madinah.
A. 6.5 miles
B. 4 miles
C. 5.6 miles
D. None of These
- ✓ Dhul-Hulaifah is Meeqat for people of?
A. India
B. Pakistan
C. Bangladesh
D. Indonesia
- ✓ Afrad, Qar'ran, Tamattu?
A. Haji
B. Roza
C. Namaz
D. Kalma
- ✓ Tulbiah is stopped after?
A. Sa'aee
B. Rami
C. Both a & b
D. None of these
- ✓ Rami is held at?
A. Mina
B. Arafat
C. Muzdalfa
D. None of these
- ✓ Jamarat-al-Sughra is Jamarat.
A. Pending
B. Longest
C. Shortest
D. Jamarat-al-Uqba
- ✓ Jamarat nearest to Makkah?
A. Jamarat-al-Uqba
B. Pending
C. Longest
D. Shortest
- ✓ Pabbles are collected from?
A. Mina
B. Arafat

Muzdalifa
None of these
Mughrib & Isha prayers offered together at.....

Muzdalifa
A. Mina
B. Arafat
C. None of these
D. Quran, is called Sacred monument.

Muzdalifa
A. Mina
B. Arafat
C. None of these
D. Muzdalifa is.....miles away from Mina.

A. 3
B. 3.5
C. 2
D. 2.5
Muzdalifa ismiles away from Makah.

A. 4
B. 6
C. 7
D. 5
Muzdalifa is a

A. Mountain
B. Desert
C. Plain
D. None of these
After performing Say'ee, Hajjaj goes to

A. Arafat
B. Mina
C. Muzdalifah
D. None of these
.....is commenced from Safa and ends at Marwa

A. Say'ee
B. Rami
C. Both a & b
D. None of these

✓ Portion between the door of Kaaba & Hajar-e-Aswad.

- A. Mohtamim
- B. Furqaan
- C. Meezan
- D. Multazim

✓ Multazim means?

- A. Place of peace
- B. Place of Holding
- C. Both a & b
- D. None of these

✓ Haji goes to multazim after completing.....rounds.

- A. 3
- B. 7
- C. 5
- D. 4

✓ There aretypes of tawaf.

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

✓ The place where offering Salat is same as offering salat in Kaaba is called

- A. Hareem
- B. Hateem
- C. Yamaani
- D. None of these

✓ Actual color of Hajar-e-Aswad was?

- A. White
- B. Grey
- C. Black
- D. None of these

✓ Hajar-e-Aswad means

- A. Black Marble
- B. Black Stone
- C. Black Dust
- D. None of these

✓ In Nooh's time Kaaba was disappeared due to

- A. Storm

- ✓ B. Rain
- C. Flood
- D. Sonami
- ✓build Kaaba first in the Universe?
- A. Jibraeel
- B. Angels
- C. Adam
- D. None of these
- ✓ Kaaba was constructed beforeyears of creation of Adam?
- A. 2000 years
- B. 2200 years
- C. 1500 years
- D. 1000 years
- ✓ In Mawaqee, non-one can get in without
- A. Cap
- B. Ahraam
- C. Laggac
- D. Softy Kit
- ✓ Mawaqee iscircle around Kaaba.
- A. 4th
- B. 5th
- C. 3rd

- ✓ D. 2nd
- Makkah Mukarramah is around Kaaba.
- A. 3rd
- B. 5th
- C. 2nd
- D. 4th
- ✓ First & inner most circle around Kaaba is
- A. Masjid-t-Haram
- B. Meqat
- C. Makkah Mukarramah
- D. None of these
- ✓said, Hajj is greater to all worships.
- A. Ahmad Bin Hambal
- B. Imam Malik
- C. Abu Hanifah
- D. None of these
- ✓ Hajjaj stay at Mina for a day & then at Arafaat and at Muzdalifah. At the end, these stays are called
- A. Waquf
- B. Say'ee
- C. Rami
- D. None of these

HOLY BOOKS

There are four Holy books.

TAURAT: -----HAZRAT MUSA AS-----LANGAUGE-----HEBREW

Taurat was the First revealed book.

The law is the meaning of Taurat.

Taurat is written in Hebrew language.

The Holy Book Taurat was revealed to Prophet "Musa" (AS).

The word Taurat occurs eighteen times in the Quran.

The Holy book Taurat is called the Old Testament.

A Taurat Scroll is the holiest book within Judaism, made up of the five books of Musa (AS).

There are 304,805 letters in a Taurat Scroll.

ZUBUR: -----HAZRAT MUSA AS-----LANGAUGE-----HEBREW

In Zubur divine book the Holy Prophet (PBUH) was called as Farooq.

Zubur is written in Hebrew language.

The Arabic word zabūr means "book" or "writing."

The Holy Book Zubur was revealed to Prophet Dawood (A.S).

In the Qur'an, the Zubur is mentioned by name only three times.

INJIL: -----HAZRAT ISSA (A.S) -----LANGAUGE-----ABRANI

The Holy book Injil is called the New Testament.

The Injeel or Bible was revealed on Hazrat Issa (A.S).

The Holy book Injil is called the Gospal.

In Injil book the Holy Prophet (PBUH) is named as Fargaleet.

Holy book Injil was revealed in Abrani.

The meaning of Injil is "Good News".

QURAN: HAZRAT MUHAMMAD (PBUH) -----LANGAUGE-----ARABICI

The Holy Quran was revealed on Hazrat Muhammad (PBUH).

First revealed surah was Al Alaq,
96 in arrangement

Quran was reveled in 23 year 5
months and 14 days.

The word Quran means read one.

114 total number of Surah.

86 Makki Surah.

28 Madine Surah.

Surah means city of Refuge.

Total 558 Rukus in Quran.

- ✓ Al-Baqrah is the longest Surah.
- ✓ Al-Kausar is the shortest Surah.
- ✓ Al-Nass is the last surah.
- ✓ 14 bows are in Quran.
- ✓ First bow occurs in 9th Para i.e Al-Inaam Surah.
- ✓ Five verses were reveled in the first wahy.
- ✓ Namaz commanded in quran for 700 times.
- ✓ The word Islam occurs 6 times in the Quran.

| Treasure of Knowledge

- ✓ Kalima Tayyaiba is mentioned in Quran for 2 times.
- ✓ 12 Ghazawahs described in Holy Quran.
- ✓ 25 prophets mentioned in holy Quran.
- ✓ Angles mentioned in Quran are 7.
- ✓ Names of Quran mentioned in Quran is 55.
- ✓ Word surah has occurred in Quran 9 times.
- ✓ Only Sahabi mentioned in Quran Zaid bin Haris. (surah ahzab)
- ✓ Paradise is mentioned in Quran for 150 times.
- ✓ Jibrael is mentioned in Quran for three times.
- ✓ Al-Imran is the surah in which Hajj is commanded.
- ✓ Al-Mudassar 2nd Revealed Surah.
- ✓ Al-Muzammil 3rd Revealed Surah.
- ✓ Al-Tauba does not start with Bismillah.
- ✓ Al-Namal contains two Bismillahs.
- ✓ Three surah starts with curse.
- ✓ 6666 is the number of Ayats.
- ✓ 29 total number of Mukata't.
- ✓ Hazrat Usman was the first Hafiz of the Holy Quran.
- ✓ Hazrat Khalid Bin Saeed, the first writer of Wahy.
- ✓ In surah Al-Saf, Holy prophet is addressed as Ahmed.
- ✓ Ghar-e-Sor is mentioned in Surah Al-Tauba.
- ✓ 5 Surhas start with Qul.
- ✓ Hazrat Umar RA proposed the compilation of Holy Quran.
- ✓ Al-Nasr is known as Surah Widah.
- ✓ Abdul Malik Marwan applied the dots in the Holy Quran.
- ✓ Hajjaj bin yousuf applied diacritical points in Quran.
- ✓ 8 Siparas starts with Bismillah.

- ✓ 37 total number of surah in last para.
- ✓ Al- Baqrah and Surah Al-Nisaa is spread over 3 Parahs.
- ✓ Al-Falq and Al-Nas revealed at the same time.
- ✓ 3 Surah starts with "Ya Ayananabiyau".
- ✓ City of Rome is mentioned in Holy Quran.
- ✓ Surah Yaseen is known as Heart of Quran.
- ✓ Surah Rehman is known as beauty of Quran.
- ✓ Last Surah reveled in Al-Nasr.
- ✓ Risalat means to convey message.
- ✓ Holy Quran consist 105684 words and 3236700 letters.
- ✓ 6 Surah start with the name of prophets.
- ✓ Surah maryam wholly revealed for a woman.
- ✓ There are 7 stages in Holy Quran.
- ✓ Number of Aayats in al-Bakar is 286.
- ✓ Longest Makki Surah is Aaraf.
- ✓ Second longest Surah is Ashrahi/Al-Imran.
- ✓ Surah Kausar has 3 Aayats.
- ✓ First Surah compilation wise is Surah Fatiha.
- ✓ Fatiha means opening.
- ✓ Fatiha contains 7 aayats.
- ✓ Fatiha is also called Ummul Kitab.
- ✓ First surah revealed in Madina was surah Fatiha.
- ✓ Surah Fatiha revealed twice in Makkah & Madina.
- ✓ Meaning of Aayat is Sign.
- ✓ Stone mentioned in Quran is ruby (Yaakut).
- ✓ First Sajda occurs in 9th Para. Al-Inaam Surah.
- ✓ Longest Surah (al-Bakr) covers 1/12th of Quran.

- ✓ Madni Surahs are generally longer.
- ✓ Madni Surahs consist of 1/3rd of Quran.
- ✓ Makki Surahs consist of 2/3rd of Quran.
- ✓ Surah Ikhlas is 112 Surah of Quran.
- ✓ First complete Madni Surah is Baqarah.
- ✓ Surahs named after animals are 4 in number.
- ✓ Namal means Ant.
- ✓ Surah Inaam means Camel.
- ✓ Surah Nahl means Honey bee.
- ✓ Surah Ankaboot means spider.
- ✓ The major part of Quran is revealed at night time.
- ✓ Generally aayats of Sajida occur in Makki Surahs.
- ✓ 10 virtues are blessed for recitation of one word of Quran.
- ✓ Surah Anfal means Cave.
- ✓ In Namil two bismillah occur (2nds one is at aayat no:30)
- ✓ Surah Kahf means the cave.
- ✓ Muzammil means Wrapped in garments.
- ✓ Kausar means Abundance.
- ✓ Nasr means Help.
- ✓ Ikhlas means Purity of faith.
- ✓ Falak means Dawn.
- ✓ Un-Nass means Mankind.
- ✓ Al-alq means Clot of blood.
- ✓ Alm Nashrah means Expansion.
- ✓ Uz-zukhruf means Ornaments.
- ✓ Surah Rahman is in 27th Para.
- ✓ Bride of Quran is Rahman Surah.
- ✓ Surah Yasin is in 22th and 23rd Para.
- ✓ Present shape of quran is Taufeeqi.
- ✓ Quran is the greatest miracle of Prophet.
- ✓ First seven aayats of quran are called Tawwal.
- ✓ The alphabet Alf comes most of times

- and Alf, Zuwad Alphabet comes least number of times.
- ✓ Quran is also regarded as a manual of Science.
- ✓ Surah Alq is both Makki and Madni.
- ✓ Name of Muhammad is mentioned in Quran for 4 times.
- ✓ Adam is mentioned in Surah Aaraf.
- ✓ first Sindhi translation of Quran by Aakhund Azizullah Halai
- ✓ Torat means light.
- ✓ Zaboor means Pieces/ Book written in big letters.
- ✓ Injeel means Good news.
- ✓ 99 numbers of aayats describe Khatam-e- Nabuwat.
- ✓ Command against Juva & amputation of hands came 8th A.H
- ✓ In Surah Al-Nisa the commandment of Wuzu is present.
- ✓ Procedure of ablution is present in Surah Maidah.
- ✓ Interest was prohibited in 8th A.H.
- ✓ During ghazwa Banu Mustaliq the command of tayamum was revealed.
- ✓ Quran recited in Medina firstly in the mosque Nabuzdeeq.
- ✓ Quran verse abrogating a previous order is called Naasikh.
- ✓ First man to recite Quran in Makkah: Abdullah bin Masood.
- ✓ Forms of revelation granted to Prophet were 3 (wahi, Kashf, dream)
- ✓ First method of revelation of Quran Wahi.
- ✓ Kashf means Vision.
- ✓ Initially Quran was preserved in memory form.
- ✓ After Umar's death, copy of quran was passed on to Hafsa.
- ✓ Section of Paradise in which Prophets will dwell Mahmood.
- ✓ Doors of Hell are 7.

- ✓ Subterranean part of hell is Hawia.
- ✓ Number of angles of hell 19.
- ✓ Gate-keeper of hell Malik.
- ✓ Gate-keeper of heaven Rizwan.
- ✓ Place of heaven at which people whose good deeds equal bad deeds will be kept in Aaraf.
- ✓ A tree in hell emerging from its base is Zakoon.
- ✓ Name of the mountain of hell is Saud.
- ✓ Heaven on earth was built by Shadad.
- ✓ The word Islam has been used at 92 places in the holy quran.
- ✓ First revelation written by Khalid bin Saeed
- ✓ Last wahi written by Abi Ibn Kaaf.
- ✓ Last wahi came on 3rd Rabiul Awal 11 A.D
- ✓ In 15th Para the event of Miraj is mentioned.
- ✓ Except the name of Maryam the name of no other woman has come explicitly in the Quran.
- ✓ Iblees will not be punished with fire but with cold.
- ✓ Iblees's refusal to prostrate before man is mentioned in Quran for 9 times.
- ✓ Iblees means "disappointed one".
- ✓ Al-Kausar relates to death of Qasim and Hazrat Abdullah
- ✓ Jibra'il came 24 000 times into the court of the Prophet.
- ✓ Quran has been translated into fifty languages to date.
- ✓ The Earth and the Heaven were created by Allah in 6 days; it is described in Surah Yunus.
- ✓ Zaid bin Thabit collected the Quran in the form of Book.
- ✓ Tarjumanul Quran Abdullah bin Abbas.
- ✓ In Surah Muzzamil verse 73 reading

- ✓ quran slowly and clearly is ordained.
- ✓ 4 Mosque mentioned in Holy Quran.
- ✓ Jibraeel is referred in Quran as As-rooh.
- ✓ In Quran Rooh-al-Qudus is Jibraeel means Holy Spirit.
- ✓ In Quran Rooh-al-Ameen is Jibraeel.
- ✓ Incharge of Provisions is Mikaeel.
- ✓ The angel who was sent to Prophets as a helper against enemies of Allah was Jibraeel.
- ✓ The Angel who sometimes carried Allah's punishment for His disobedients was Jibraeel.
- ✓ Taharat-e-Sughra is Wuzu.
- ✓ There are two types of Farz.
- ✓ Saloos-ul-Quran is Surah Ikhlas.
- ✓ Aroos-ul-Quran i.e bride of Quran is Al-Rehman.
- ✓ Meaning of Baqarah: The cow
- ✓ In Surah Waqiya the word Al-Quran ul Hakeem is used.
- ✓ Two Surahs are named with one later heading.
- ✓ Surah Baqara & Ale Imran are known as Zuhraveen.
- ✓ Wine is termed in Quran as Khumar.
- ✓ The first authority for the compilation of Ahadis is.
- ✓ Sahih Bukhari contains 7397 Ahadis.
- ✓ Tarjama-ul-Quran is written by Abdul-Kalam Azad.
- ✓ First Muslim interpreter of Quran in English is Khalifa Abdul Hakeem.
- ✓ Shah Waliullah Translated Holy Quran in Persian and Shah Rafiqullah in Urdu in 1776.
- ✓ Hafiz Lakhvi translated Holy Quran in Punjabi.
- ✓ Ross translated the Holy Quran in English.

PROPHETS OF ISLAM:

HAZRAT ADAM (AS):

Hazrat Adam (AS) is the first Prophet of Allah.

Saffullah is the title of Hazrat Adam (AS).

Adam is a word of Syriani language.

The word "Adam" means "man".

Hazrat Adam (AS) was created on Juma day.

10 Sahifas were revealed to Hazrat Adam (AS).

Hazrat Adam (AS) landed in Sri Lanka on Adam's Peak Mountain.

Hazrat Adam (AS) had 2 daughters and 3 sons.

Kabeel killed Habeel because he wanted to marry Akleema.

The first person to be put into hell will be Kabeel.

Sheesh was youngest son of Hazrat Adam (AS).

Age of Hazrat Adam (AS) at Sheesh's birth was 130 years.

Hazrat Hawwa was (were) created to remove the loneliness of Hazrat Adam (AS).

Hazrat Adam (AS) is also known as Abu-al-Bashr.

Hazrat Adam (AS) from India to Makkah and fortyHajj.

Iblees urged Hazrat Adam (AS) to taste the fruit of prohibited tree.

Hazrat Adam (AS) was the first agriculture engineer and farmer.

Prophet Hazrat Adam (A.S) built 1st mosque on earth.

Height of Prophet Hazrat Adam (A.S) was 90 feet.

Age of Prophet Hazrat Adam (A.S) was 950 years.

Prophet Hazrat Adam (A.S) grave in Saudi Arabia.

Prophet Sheesh (A.S) passed away at the age of 912 years.

HAZRAT NOAH (AS):

Prophet Hazrat Noah (A.S) got prophethood at the age of 40.

The title Abu ul Bashr Sani for Hazrat Noah (A.S).

80 people were with Prophet Hazrat Noah (A.S) in boat.

Prophet Hazrat Noah (A.S) preached people for 950 years.

Nation of Prophet Hazrat Noah (A.S) was exterminated through the Flood.

Duration of Tofaan e Noah was 6 month.

Grave of Prophet Hazrat Noah (A.S) is in Turkey.

Nation of Hazrat Noah (A.S) worships 5 idols.

Pigeon was sent for the search of land by Hazrat Noah.

Hazrat Noah (A.S) called predecessor, Naji Ullah, Shaikh ul Ambiya.

Abul ul Bashr sani is the title of Hazrat Noah (A.S).

HAZRAT IBRAHIM (A.S):

- ✓ Hazrat Ibrahim (A.S) born at Amer near Euphrate (Iraq).
- ✓ Hazrat Ibrahim (A.S) Prophet was thrown into the fire by the order of Namrud
- ✓ 40 days Prophet Hazrat Ibrahim (A.S) was in the fire.
- ✓ Azab of Mosquitoes was sent to the nation of Hazrat Ibrahim (A.S) Prophet.
- ✓ The title of Prophet Hazrat Ibrahim (A.S) is Khalil Ullah.
- ✓ Grave of Prophet Hazrat Ibrahim (A.S) is in Israel.
- ✓ Prophet Hazrat Ibrahim (A.S) is mentioned by name 69 times in the Holy Quran
- ✓ Between 10 and 30 Sahifas were revealed to Hazrat Ibrahim (A.S).
- ✓ Hazrat Ibrahim (A.S) was firstly ordered to migrate to Palestine.
- ✓ First wife of Hazrat Ibrahim (A.S) was Saarah.
- ✓ Second wife of Hazrat Ibrahim (A.S) was Haajirah.
- ✓ Age of Hazrat Ibrahim (A.S) at the time of his death 175 years.
- ✓ Hazrat Ibrahim (A.S) is buried at Hebron in Jerusalem.
- ✓ Hazrat Ibrahim (A.S) intended to sacrifice Ismaeel at Mina on 10th Zul Haji.
- ✓ Hajra the wife of Hazrat Ibrahim (A.S) was daughter of Pharoah of Egypt.
- ✓ Hazrat Ibrahim (A.S) was the Architect, owing to his construction of the Kaaba.
- ✓ Hazrat Ibrahim (A.S) invented comb.

HAZRAT ISMAEEL (A.S):

- ✓ Hazrat Ismaeel (A.S) is called Abu-al-Arab.
- ✓ Mother of Hazrat Ismaeel (A.S) was Haajrah.
- ✓ Prophet Hazrat Ibrahim (A.S) was 86 years old when Hazrat Ismaeel (A.S) born.
- ✓ The title of Prophet Hazrat Ismaeel (A.S) was Zabih Ullah.
- ✓ Hazrat Ismaeel (A.S) discovered Hijr e Aswad.
- ✓ Hazrat Ismail (A.S) is mentioned 12 times in Holy Quran.
- ✓ Aisha is the name of Hazrat Ismail (A.S) Wife.
- ✓ Zam Zam emerged from beneath the foot of Hazrat Ismaeel (A.S).
- ✓ Zam Zam emerged in the Valley of Batha.
- ✓ Hazrat Ismail (A.S) was buried in Makkah.

HAZRAT LOOT (A.S):

- ✓ Hazrat Loot (A.S) was maternal grandfather of Hazrat Ayub (A.S).
- ✓ Hazrat Loot (A.S) is mentioned 17 times in the Quran.
- ✓ Hazrat Loot (A.S) was the Nephew of Hazrat Ibrahim (A.S).
- ✓ Hazrat Loot (A.S) was the first to migrate.
- ✓ Hazrat Loot (A.S) migrated to Sodom and Gomorrah.
- ✓ Hazrat Loot (A.S) was a historian. He is the father of all the travellers
- ✓ Sarah, the wife of Hazrat Ibrahim (A.S) and mother of Hazrat Ishaq (A.S)
- ✓ sister of Hazrat Loot (A.S).
- ✓ Grave of Prophet Hazrat Loot (A.S) is in Iraq.

Hazrat Idrees (A.S):

Hazrat Idrees (A.S) was born in Babylon, a city in present-day Iraq.

Hazrat Idrees (A.S) expert in astronomy.

72 languages were understood by Prophet Hazrat Idrees (A.S).

72 languages were revealed to Hazrat Idris (AS).

Hazrat Idrees (A.S) met with Holy Prophet (SAW) on the 4th heaven.

Hazrat Idrees (A.S) was directed by Allah to migrate to Egypt.

Hazrat Idrees (A.S) was the first who learnt to write.

Hazrat Idrees (A.S) was the first to invent the needle.

Hazrat Idrees (A.S) set up 180 cities.

Hazrat Idrees (A.S) died in the wings of the angel.

Hazrat Younus (AS):

Hazrat Younus (A.S) is mentioned 4 times in the Holy Quran.

Hazrat Younus (A.S) lived in Nineveh, Iraq.

Hazrat Younus A.S was born in 9th century BCE.

Younus prayed { أَنْ لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا أَنْتَ سُبْحَانَكَ إِنِّي كُنْتُ مِنَ الظَّالِمِينَ } in the belly of fishoh Zan-noon, Lord of Fish and Sahib-ul-Hoot is the title of Hazrat Younus (A.S).

Hazrat Younus (A.S) was a Hebrew Prophet.

Hazrat Younus (A.S) was selected as a messenger of Allah at the age of 30 years.

Whale swallowed Hazrat Younus (A.S).

Hazrat Ishaq (AS):

Hazrat Ishaq (A.S) is mentioned 16 times in Holy Quran.

Hazrat Ibarahim (A.S) was the Father of Hazrat Ishaq (A.S).

Sarah Was the Mother of Hazrat Ishaq (A.S).

Rebecca was the wife of Hazrat Ishaq (A.S).

Hazrat Ishaq (A.S) lived in Palestine with his Father Hazrat Ibrahim (A.S) and built the boundaries of Masjid-e-Aqsa.

Hazrat Ishaq (A.S) was a shepherd.

Hazrat Ishaq (A.S) is known as the fore-father of Jews.

Hazrat Ishaq (A.S) was the younger brother of Hazrat Ismael (A.S).

Hazrat Ishaq (A.S) lost his eye sight in old age.

100 years age of Hazrat Ibrahim (A.S) at the time of birth of Hazrat Ishaq (A.S).

90 years the age of Hazrat Sarah at the time of birth of Hazrat Ishaq (A.S).

Hazrat Sarah, the mother of Hazrat Ishaq (A.S) was sister of Hazrat Loot (A.S).

Hazrat Ishaq (A.S) was sent to Jews

HAZRAT DAWOOD (A.S):

- ✓ Hazrat Dawood (A.S) could mould iron easily with his hand.
- ✓ Prophet Hazrat Sulaiman and Prophet Hazrat Dawood (A.S) understood the language of birds.
- ✓ Prophet Dawood (A.S) has the title Najeeb Ullah.
- ✓ Grave of Hazrat Dawood (A.S) is in Israel.
- ✓ Adam & Dawood are addressed as Khalifa in Quran.

HAZRAT MOOSA (A.S):

- ✓ The Title of Prophet Hazrat Moosa (A.S) was Kaleem Ullah.
- ✓ Prophet Hazrat Moosa (A.S) was granted 9 Miracles.
- ✓ Prophet Hazrat Moosa (A.S) crossed the Red Sea.
- ✓ Elder brother of Prophet Hazrat Moosa (A.S) was Haroon.
- ✓ Prophet Hazrat Moosa (A.S) had only one brother.
- ✓ Tur-e-Sina was the mountain where Prophet Hazrat Moosa (A.S) received Allah message.
- ✓ Teacher of Hazrat Moosa (A.S) was Shoib.
- ✓ An Egyptian was killed by Hazrat Moosa (A.S).
- ✓ Hazrat Moosa (A.S) had impediment in his tongue.
- ✓ Hazrat Moosa (A.S) died on Abareem Mountain.
- ✓ Grave of Hazrat Moosa (A.S) is in Israel.
- ✓ Hazrat Moosa (A.S) married the daughter of Shoib.

HAZRAT SHOAIB (A.S):

- ✓ Hazrat Shoaib (A.S) is mentioned 11 times in the Holy Quran.
- ✓ Hazrat Shoaib (A.S) was an Arab Prophet.
- ✓ Hazrat Shoaib (A.S) is also known as Khateeb-ul-Ambiya.
- ✓ Hazrat Shoaib (A.S) was send to the people of Madyan.
- ✓ Hazrat Musa (A.S) married the daughter of Hazrat Shoaib (A.S).
- ✓ Hazrat Shoaib (A.S) was also an agriculturalist.
- ✓ Hazrat Shoaib (A.S) lived between the time of Hazrat Loot (A.S) and Hazrat Moosa (A.S).
- ✓ People of Hazrat Shoaib (A.S) worshiped a tree called Al-Aykah.
- ✓ The grave of Hazrat Shoaib (A.S) is in Jordan.

HAZRAT AYUB (A.S):

- ✓ Hazrat Ayub (A.S) was famous for his Patience.
- ✓ Hazrat Ayub (A.S) is mentioned 4 times in the Holy Quran.
- ✓ Hazrat Ayub (A.S) is said to have lived close to either the Dead Sea or Danube.
- ✓ Hazrat Ayub (A.S) suffered from Skin Disease.
- ✓ Hazrat Ayub (A.S) suffered from Skin Disease for 18 years.

The grave of Hazrat Ayuob (AS) is in Amman.
 Four Prophets send to Bani Israil.

HAZRAT SALEH (A.S):

Prophet Hazrat Saleh (A.S) invented Soap.
 Hazrat Saleh (A.S) is mentioned 9 times in Holy Quran.
 Hazrat Saleh (A.S) was an Arab prophet.
 Hazrat Saleh (A.S) was sent to the people of Samood.
 Miracle of Dromedary (camel) is concerned with Hazrat Saleh (A.S).
 Miracle of pregnant female camel was sent to the nation of Samood.
 People of Samood lived in an area known as Al-Hijr.

HAZRAT ESA (A.S):

Baitul Laham is the birth place of Prophet Esa (A.S) is situated in Jerusalaem.
Hazrat Esa (AS) will return to earth near the Day of Judgement in order to fight in a battle against Dajal.
 Holy Book Injil was revealed to Hazrat Isa (AS).
Injil was bestowed on Hazrat Isa (AS) on 12 Ramadan.
Hazrat Esa (AS) was born without a father.
Hazrat Maryam is the name of Hazrat Isa (AS) mother.
 Hazrat Esa (AS) was sent to preach the message of Allah to the people of Israel.
Reviving the Dead miracle given to Hazrat Esa (AS) by Allah.
 Prophet Esa (A.S) was the cousin of Prophet Yahya (A.S).
 Prophet Esa (A.S) has the title Rooh Ullah.
 Prophet Esa (A.S) was carpenter by profession.
 Hazrat Isa (A.S) met with Holy Prophet (SAW) on the 2nd heaven.
 Hazrat Esa (A.S) lifted alive.

HAZRAT YOUSUF (A.S):

Prophet Yousuf (A.S) was the son of Hazrat Yaqoob (A.S).
 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.
 Mother of Yousuf was Rachel.
Yaqoob lost his eye-sight in memory of Yousuf.
 Real brother of Yousuf was Bin Yamen.
 Yousuf's family was called the Israeelites.
 Prophet Yousuf (A.S) was sold as a slave in Egypt.
 Prophet Yousuf (A.S) had 11 brothers.
 Prophet Yousuf (A.S) and Prophet Yaqoob (A.S) met each other after 40 years.
 Prophet Yousuf (A.S) is famous for his beauty.
 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 Mohammed (PBUH) himself and from which some were lead and/or participated by the Prophet Mohammed (PBUH) which are:

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1) The battle of Waddan (1 Hijri). | 15) The battle of Badr Al-Akherah (4 Hijri). |
| 2) The battle of Bawat (2 Hijri). | 16) The battle of Domat-Ul-Gandal (5 Hijri). |
| 3) The battle of Al-Asherah (2 Hijri). | 17) The battle of Al-Khandaq (5 Hijri). |
| 4) The battle of Badr (2 Hijri). | 18) The battle of Bani Al-Mustalaq (5 Hijri). |
| 5) The battle of Badr Al-Kubrah (2 Hijri). | 19) The battle of Bani Qurayzah (5 Hijri). |
| 6) The battle of Bani Saleem (2 Hijri). | 20) The battle of Bani Lehyan (6 Hijri). |
| 7) The battle of Bani Qaenaqaa' (2 Hijri). | 21) The battle of The Qird (6 Hijri). |
| 8) The battle of Al-Saweeq (2 Hijri). | 22) The battle of Al-Hudaybeyah (6 Hijri). |
| 9) The battle of the Amr (3 Hijri). | 23) The battle of Khaibar (7 Hijri). |
| 10) The battle of Bahran (3 Hijri). | 24) The battle of Umrat Al-Qadaa' (7 Hijri). |
| 11) The battle of Uhud (3 Hijri). | 25) Fath Mekkah (8 Hijri). |
| 12) The battle of Hamraa' Al-Asad (3 Hijri). | 26) The battle of Haneen (8 Hijri). |
| 13) The battle of Bani Al-Nazeer (4 Hijri). | 27) The battle of Al-Taa'ef (8 Hijri). |
| 14) The battle of That Al-Reqaa' (4 Hijri). | 28) The battle of Tabuk (9 Hijri). |

Twenty seven (27) battles from the twenty eight (28) battles were fought with the attendance of the Prophet Mohammed (PBUH) himself not as a fighter, but rather a leader or something else with only nine (9) of them being fought by the Prophet Mohammed (PBUH) himself using his sword which are:

- ❖ The battle of Badr (2 Hijri).
- ❖ The battle of Uhud (3 Hijri).
- ❖ The battle of Al-Khandaq (5 Hijri).
- ❖ The battle of Banu Qurayzah (5 Hijri).
- ❖ The battle of Al-Mustalaq (5 Hijri).
- ❖ The battle of Khaybar (7 Hijri).
- ❖ Fath Mekkah (8 Hijri).
- ❖ The battle of Haneen (8 Hijri).
- ❖ The battle of Al-Ta'ef (9 Hijri).

(غزوه بدر)

BATTLE OF BADR:

Another name of the Battle of Badr is Ghazwa Kubra.

Ghazwa Badr was an important event that took place on the 17th Ramazan, 2nd

Hijrah.
Ghazwa Badr is named as Youm-ul-Furqan.

The Battle of Badr took place in 624 AD.

There were 1000 infidels in the Battle of Badr.

70 infidels were killed in the Battle of Badr.

70 prisoners were captured in the Battle of Badr.

There were 313 Muslims in the Battle of Badr.

The colour of the flag of the Islamic army in Ghazwa Badr was Green.

In the Battle of Badr, Abu Jehl was killed.

Badr is a Valley.

Badr is located near the Madina.

Badr is 80 miles away from Madina.

In Battle Badr the heavy rain helped Muslims by Allah.

Hazrat Ubaidah (RA) was the oldest in age and was in the front line in Battle of

Badr.

The Battle of Badr is mentioned in Surah Aal-e-Imran of the Holy Quran.

Aqel Bin Abi Talib was the brother of Hazrat Ali (RA) who was taken as

prisoner in the Battle of Badr.

Abbas was the uncle of the Holy Prophet (PBUH) who was taken as prisoner in

the Battle of Badr.

Abul Aas was the son-in-law of the Holy Prophet (PBUH) who was taken as

prisoner in the Battle of Badr.

Abu Jehl was the leader of pagans in the Battle of Badr.

Abu Jehl was the leader of pagans in the Battle of Badr.

Abu Jehl was the leader of pagans in the Battle of Badr.

Abu Jehl was the leader of pagans in the Battle of Badr.

Abu Jehl was the leader of pagans in the Battle of Badr.

Abu Jehl was the leader of pagans in the Battle of Badr.

Abu Jehl was the leader of pagans in the Battle of Badr.

Abu Jehl was the leader of pagans in the Battle of Badr.

Abu Jehl was the leader of pagans in the Battle of Badr.

Abu Jehl was the leader of pagans in the Battle of Badr.

Abu Jehl was the leader of pagans in the Battle of Badr.

Abu Jehl was the leader of pagans in the Battle of Badr.

Abu Jehl was the leader of pagans in the Battle of Badr.

Abu Jehl was the leader of pagans in the Battle of Badr.

Abu Jehl was the leader of pagans in the Battle of Badr.

Abu Jehl was the leader of pagans in the Battle of Badr.

Abu Jehl was the leader of pagans in the Battle of Badr.

Abu Jehl was the leader of pagans in the Battle of Badr.

Abu Jehl was the leader of pagans in the Battle of Badr.

(غزوه احد)

BATTLE OF UHAD:

Ghazwa-e-Ohad took place in 3 Hijrah.

Ohad is located 3 miles away from Madina.

Ohad is a Hill.

In North direction of Madina, Ohad is located.

1000 Muslims participated in the Battle of Ohad.

300 persons were accompanied with Abdullah Bin Ubai.

Abdullah Bin Ubai was Munafiq.

70 Muslims were martyred in the Battle of Ohad.

40 Muslims were injured in the Battle of Ohad.

In the Battle of Ohad 3000 pagans of Makkah participated.

In the Battle of Ohad 3000 pagans of Makkah participated.

In the Battle of Ohad 3000 pagans of Makkah participated.

In the Battle of Ohad 3000 pagans of Makkah participated.

In the Battle of Ohad 3000 pagans of Makkah participated.

In the Battle of Ohad 3000 pagans of Makkah participated.

- ✓ In Ohad Battle, Muslim ladies provided first aid to the Muslim fighters.
- ✓ Hazrat Hamza (RA) was martyred in the Battle of Ohad.
- ✓ Hazrat Zaid bin Thabit (RA) was the leader of "Teer Andaz Dasta" at Jabal-e-Yahene in the Battle of Ohad.
- ✓ The leader of the enemy cavalry, in the Battle of Ohad was Khalid Bin Waleed.
- ✓ The daughter of Utba was Hinda who accompanied the army of pagans in the Battle of Ohad.
- ✓ The teeth of the Holy Prophet (PBUH) were martyred in the Battle of Ohad.
- ✓ 50 Muslims were posted to protect the pass in the Ohad Mountain.
- ✓ In the Battle of Ohad, Abu Sufyan was the commander in chief of infidels.
- ✓ Ohad was the Battle in which Muslims suffered heavy losses.

THE BATTLE OF TRENCH:

(غزوة خندق)

- ✓ The Battle of Trench was fought in 5 A.H.
- ✓ The Battle of Trench took place in 627 AD.
- ✓ Trench is also called Ghazwa Ahzab.
- ✓ Battle of Trench took place after the Battle of Ohad.
- ✓ 3000 Sahabas (RA) worked along with Hazrat Muhammad (SAW) to dig up the trench.
- ✓ 6 Muslims were martyred in the Battle of Trench.
- ✓ The strength of the pagans armies is estimated around 10,000 men with three hundred horses and one thousand camels.
- ✓ 10 pagans were killed in the Battle of Trench.
- ✓ In Ghazwa-e-Khandaq the length of trench was about 4 miles, width 15 feet and depth 15 feet.
- ✓ 20 days took to dig the Khandaq.
- ✓ The Holy Prophet (PBUH) ordered to digging of trench on the border of Syria.
- ✓ The tribe which broke the treaty with the Holy Prophet (SAW) in the Battle of Trench was Banu Quraizah.
- ✓ Hazrat Salman Farsi (RA) proposed to dig a trench.
- ✓ The piercing blast of cold wind blew in the Battle of Ahzab.
- ✓ The surah which describes Ghazwa-e-Khandaq is Surah-al-Ahza.
- ✓ In Ghazwa Ahzab Hazrat Safia (RA) killed a Jew.
- ✓ The meaning of Ahzab is Groups.
- ✓ The religion of Banu Quraizah was Judaism.
- ✓ The diplomatic efforts of Naeem bin Masood were successful in the battle of Khandaq.

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).

In Khandaq battle many salats were missed and offered later on.

(غزوه خيبر)

BATTLE OF KHAYBAR:

The Battle of Khaybar was fought in 7 A.H.

The battle of Khyber was fought in the year 628 AD.

Khaybar is located near Madina.

The tribe of Jews which broke the treaty was Banu Qainqa.

Khaybar is situated 96 miles from Madina.

The center of Jewish population in Arabia was Khyber.

1000 companions (RA) accompanied the Holy Prophet (SAW) against the Jews of Khyber.

In the Battle of Khyber a famous wrestler Marhab was murdered by Hazrat Ali (RA).

The Tribe which settled in Khyber after leaving Madina was Banu Nuzair.

Khyber was captured in 20 days.

The Jews agreed to give 50% of produce to the Muslims after the Khyber expedition.

Munafiqeen tried to create disruption between the two main tribes of Madina, the Aos and the Khazraj.

The Slogan of Muslims in Battle of Khayber was "Allah Akbar".

There are 20 women participated in the battle of Khayber from Muslims side.

Ummul Momineen Hazrat Um-e-Salma was participated in Battle of Khayber.

MEKKAH:

In 8th Hijra, the conquest of Makkah took place.

Holy Prophet (PBUH) recited Surah Al-Fatha at the conquest of Makkah.

Prophet stayed at Makkah for 15 days after its conquest

(فتح مکه)

BATTLE OF HANEEN:

The Battle of Hunain was fought in 8 A.H.

12 thousand Muslims participated in the Battle of Hunain.

The strength of disbelievers 4000.

Hunain is the name of Valley.

10 mile away Hunain from Makkah.

(غزوه حنين)

- ✓ In 9 A.H., there was a famine in Makkah.
- ✓ Ghazwa Awutas is the other name of Ghazwa-e-Hunain (Battle of Hunain).
- ✓ Malik bin awuf An-Nadri was the leader of the army from disbelievers.
- ✓ Hawazin, Saqaif, Taif were the tribe of enemy in the Battle of Hunain.
- ✓ In Ghazwa Hunain Muslims were in majority as compared to enemy.
- ✓ Muslim saw the signs of defeat because they were pride on their strength.
- ✓ Ghazwa Hunain was fought against the Arab tribes.

THE BATTLE OF AL-TA'EF:

(غزوه طائف)

- ✓ Ta'ef is one of the fertile country towns of the Hijaz.
- ✓ The siege of Taef was laid in 9 A.H.
- ✓ The Arabs of Saqif tribe was amongst those people, who fought against Islam in the Battle of Hunayn.

THE BATTLE OF TABOOK:

(غزوه تبوك)

- ✓ Tabook expedition took place in 9 A.H.
- ✓ 30,000 Muslims were in Battle of Tabook.
- ✓ For 20 days the Holy Prophet (PBUH) stayed at Tabook.
- ✓ Tabook expedition was the last expedition in which the Holy Prophet (PBUH) personally took part.
- ✓ In Ghazwa Tabook Muslims came back without fight.
- ✓ The age of the Holy Prophet (PBUH) in the Battle of Tabook was 61 years.
- ✓ Ghazwa Tabook was fought against Romans.
- ✓ The main reason of the battle of Tabook was Mischief of Romans.
- ✓ Tabook is situated between Madina & Damascus.
- ✓ The Battle after which the siege of Taif was laid was Tabook Expedition.
- ✓ The flagman of Islamic army was Hazrat Umar (RA).

اسلامیات

گلاس چہارم

القرآن الکریم

باب اول

➤ ----- قرآن مجید میں کل تیس (30) پارے ہیں۔

➤ قرآن مجید میں کل 114 سورتیں ہیں۔

➤ وہ حروف جو الگ الگ کر کے ادا کیئے جاتے ہیں۔ انہیں حروف مقطعات کہتے ہیں۔ مثلاً۔ آلم۔ الیمس۔ آلز۔ وغیرہ وغیرہ

➤ البقرۃ۔ آل عمران۔ العنکبوت۔ الروم۔ لقمان اور السجدہ کا آغاز "الم" سے ہوا ہے۔

➤ قرآن مجید عربی زبان میں نازل ہوا ہے۔

➤ دوسرا پارہ 16 رکوع پر مشتمل ہے۔

➤ تیسرے پارے کا آغاز "تک الرسول" سے ہوتا ہے۔

➤ سورۃ البقرۃ کے کل 286 آیات ہے۔

➤ آیت الکرسی تیسرے پارے میں ہے۔

➤ قرآن مجید میں کل پانچ سورتیں ایسی ہیں جن کا آغاز قل سے ہوا ہے۔

➤ سورۃ الاخلاص کی سورت ہے۔ اور اس میں چار آیات ہے۔

➤ سورۃ الاخلاص کو سورۃ توحید بھی کہتے ہیں۔

➤ سورۃ الاخلاص کو حدیث میں "ثلث القرآن" بھی کہتے ہیں۔

➤ سورۃ الاخلاص کو تین ہار پڑھنے سے پورے قرآن جتنا ثواب ملتا ہے۔

➤ قرآن مجید میں کل 14 سجدہ عبادت ہے۔

➤ "سمع اللہ" کے معنی ہے۔ "اللہ نے منیٰ"۔

➤ "اللہ الصمد" کے معنی ہے۔ "اللہ بے نیاز ہے"۔

➤ "قل" کے معنی ہے۔ "آپ کہ دیجئے"۔

➤ لم یلد ■ ولم یولد ■ نہ کسی کا باپ ہے۔ اور نہ کسی کا بیٹا۔

➤ ولم یکن لہ کفو احد ■ "اور کوئی اس کا ہمسر نہیں"۔

➤ ہمسر کے معنی ہے۔ برابر یا ایک ہی رتے والا۔

قرآن مجید کی سورتوں کی قسمیں۔

- طویل: سات ایسی سورتوں کو کہتے ہیں۔ جیسے البقرہ، آل عمران، المائدہ، الاحزاب اور ساقیہ میں اشکال ہے۔
- معقول: وہ سورتیں جن کی آیات کی تعداد سات سے زیادہ ہو سکے گی۔
- مختصر: وہ سورتیں جن کی آیات کی تعداد سات سے کم ہوگی۔
- متصل: وہ سورتیں جن کے درمیان بسرطہ اور منہجہ نہ ہو۔

کیا گیا ہو۔

■ قرآن مجید کی سب سے چھوٹی سورہہ تکوین اور یہ تین آیات پر مشتمل ہے۔

■ قرآن مجید کے سورہہ انعام میں تھیں کا ذکر آیا ہے۔

■ قرآن مجید کے سورہہ فصل میں طیران علیہ السلام اور وہ کافر ہوا ہے۔

■ قرآن مجید کے سورہہ الکہف میں حضرت موسیٰ علیہ السلام اور حضرت حضر علیہ السلام کا واقعہ آیا ہے۔

■ قرآن مجید کے سورہہ قہر میں فرعون کو کا ذکر آیا ہے۔

■ قرآن مجید کے سورہہ الفضل میں جنگ بدر کا واقعہ آیا ہے۔

جزا تک اللہ خیرا "اللہ تجھے بہترین بدلہ دے۔"

ذہب زدنی علما "اے میرے پروردگار میرے علم میں اضافہ فرما۔"

کی سورتمیں وہ سورتیں ہیں۔ جو آپ صلی اللہ علیہ والہ وسلم کے ہجرت سے پہلے نازل ہوئی ہو۔

مدنی سورتمیں وہ ہیں۔ جو آپ صلی اللہ علیہ والہ وسلم کے ہجرت کے بعد نازل ہوئی ہو۔

قرآن مجید کی سب سے پہلے اترنے والی آیت "اقرا باسم ربک الذی خلق" ہے۔

قرآن مجید کی سب سے آخری آیت جو اتری ہے۔ وہ آیت یہ ہے۔ "وانتھو یوما ترجعون فیہ الھی اللھ ثم تو فھ کل نفس

ملکست وھم لا یظلمون" سورۃ البقرہ

حصہ سوالات

1. نوح کے معنی ہے؟
ج۔ نوحی سے پہنچا
2. پابندی کی بیان کرنا
ب۔ ذکر میں لگا رہنا
3. برہمن کی تعریف کی جاتی ہے؟
ت۔ خود کو پاک کرنا
4. رآپ من کی
ب۔ اللہ تعالیٰ کی
5. وحید اللہ تعالیٰ کی
بیان کرتا ہیں۔
6. عبادت
ب۔ شکر
7. قرآن کریم میں احزاب ہیں۔
ت۔ یکمائی
8. دہائیس
ب۔ پچاس
9. قرآن کریم میں رکوع ہیں۔
ت۔ ساٹھ
10. 480
ب۔ 510
11. مدنی سورتوں کی تعداد ہیں۔
ت۔ 530
12. 22
ب۔ 28
13. مدنی سورتوں کی تعداد ہیں۔
ت۔ 86
14. 22
ب۔ 28
15. عربی مقطعات سورتوں کی تعداد ہیں۔
ت۔ 86
16. 29
ب۔ 25
17. سورۃ تمل میں کتنی بار بسم اللہ آیا ہے؟
ت۔ 21
18. ایک
ب۔ دو
19. آج تک کئی قرآن مجید کے کس سورت میں ہے؟
ت۔ تین
20. دو سورتیں
ب۔ سورہ یوسف
21. سورہ انفال
ت۔ سورہ توبہ

➤ سچے دل سے یقین کر کے مان لینا اور زبان سے اقرار کرنا "ایمان" کہلاتا ہے۔

➤ فرشتوں میں چار بڑے اور مقرب فرشتے ہیں۔

➤ مشہور الہامی کتب چار ہے۔

➤ قورات، حضرت موسیٰ علیہ السلام پر نازل ہوئی ہے۔

➤ ذبور حضرت داؤد علیہ السلام پر نازل ہوئی ہے۔

➤ انجیل حضرت عیسیٰ علیہ السلام پر نازل ہوئی ہے۔

➤ قرآن مجید حضرت محمد صلی اللہ علیہ وآلہ وسلم پر نازل ہوئی ہے۔

➤ نبی کے معنی ہے۔ "خبریں دینے والا"

➤ رسول کے معنی ہے۔ "پیغام پہنچانے والا"

➤ آخرت کا معنی ہے۔ "بعد میں آنے والی"

➤ ارکان اسلام پنج ہے۔ کلمہ شہادت۔ نماز۔ روزہ۔ زکوٰۃ۔ حج

➤ شہادت کے معنی ہے "گوای دینا"

➤ توحید و رسالت کے زبانی اقرار کو شہادت کہتے ہیں۔

➤ اسلام میں عبادت کی دو بڑی قسمیں ہیں۔ جسمانی عبادت اور مالی عبادت

➤ نعلق اور روزہ جسمانی عبادتیں ہیں۔ جبکہ زکوٰۃ مالی عبادت ہے۔

➤ زکوٰۃ کی مقدار سونے پر ساڑھے سات تولے۔ چاندی پر ساڑھے پاون تولے

➤ زکوٰۃ کے مصارف آٹھ ہے۔

➤ "وما خلقت الجن والانس الا ليعبدون" اور میں نے جنوں اور انسانوں کو صرف اس لئے پیدا کیا ہے۔ کہ وہ میری عبادت کریں

➤ اسلام میں حقوق کی دو قسمیں ہیں۔ اللہ تعالیٰ کے حقوق اور بندوں کے حقوق

➤ "لا يدخل الجنة قاطع" (بخاری و مسلم) رشتہ داری توڑنے والا جنت میں داخل نہیں ہوگا۔

➤ "رضوان اللہ علیہم اجمعین" ان سب کے لئے اللہ کی رضا ہو۔

➤ عرضی سوالات

✓ اسلام کے لغوی معنی ہیں۔

✓ سلامتی / امن

✓ ایمان کے لغوی معنی ہیں۔

✓ سلامتی

ب۔ حکم ماننا

ت۔ انکار کرنا

ب۔ حکم ماننا

ت۔ انکار کرنا

- ✓ حضرت محمد صلی اللہ علیہ وآلہ وسلم کو تمام قسمیں نازل ہوئی ہیں۔
- ✓ حضرت آدم علیہ السلام کو ان لعنہ کہا گیا ہے۔
- ✓ حضرت ابراہیم علیہ السلام کو طہارہ کہا گیا ہے۔
- ✓ حضرت یحییٰ علیہ السلام کا لقب مرسلین ہے۔
- ✓ حضرت نوح علیہ السلام کو آدم جانا کہا گیا ہے۔
- ✓ حضرت موسیٰ علیہ السلام کو کلیم اللہ کہا گیا ہے۔

- ✓ ارکان اسلام سے مراد دین اسلام کے پہلی اور بنیادی عبادتیں ہیں۔ جن پر اسلام کی پوری ملت قائم ہے۔
- ✓ کلمہ شہادت کا مطلب ہے "گوای دینا" اور کلمہ شہادت ہے۔
- ✓ پہلے سے ہی اللہ تعالیٰ کی وحدانیت اور وحدانیت پر رسالت کی گواہی دی گئی تھی۔
- ✓ لفظ زکوٰۃ قرآن مجید میں 32 مرتبہ آیا ہے۔ کلمہ شہادت میں 2 زکوٰۃ میں فرض ہوئی۔

ج۔ ایک کام	ت۔ اطاعت و بندگی کرنا	ب۔ بھروسہ کرنا	ب۔ عین
ج۔ عقبت	ت۔ خالق	ب۔ مضبوط چیز	ب۔ پانچ
ج۔ عقبت رکھنا	ت۔ اہل چیز	ب۔ عقیقہ آخرت	ب۔ عقیقہ
ج۔ چھ	ت۔ سات	ب۔ عقیقہ آخرت	ب۔ حدیث
ج۔ ختم نبوت	ت۔ عقیقہ ہر سات	ب۔ عقیقہ آخرت	ب۔ چھ
ج۔ امکان	ت۔ عاقبت	ب۔ عقیقہ آخرت	ب۔ سورۃ الاناس
ج۔ نو	ت۔ سات	ب۔ عقیقہ آخرت	ب۔ شریعت
ج۔ سورۃ الاحقاف	ت۔ سورۃ البقرہ	ب۔ عقیقہ آخرت	ب۔ رسالت
ج۔ مجدد کرنا	ت۔ یکساں جانا	ب۔ عقیقہ آخرت	ب۔ عین
ج۔ ممانعت	ت۔ شرک	ب۔ عقیقہ آخرت	ب۔ پیغام دینے والا
ج۔ پانچ	ت۔ چار	ب۔ عقیقہ آخرت	ب۔ پیغام دینے والا
ج۔ بہترین انسان	ت۔ خبر دینے والا	ب۔ عقیقہ آخرت	ب۔ پیغام دینے والا
ج۔ بہترین انسان	ت۔ خبر دینے والا	ب۔ عقیقہ آخرت	ب۔ پیغام دینے والا

Series

ت۔ ایک لاکھ نوے ہزار

ا۔ ایک لاکھ چھ ہزار
✓ آپ صلی اللہ علیہ وسلم کے خاتم النبیین ہونے کا ذکر اس سورت میں ہے۔

ت۔ سورۃ الاحزاب

ا۔ سورۃ النور
ب۔ سورۃ الاعراف

ت۔ مانا

ا۔ مہر لگانا
ب۔ خارج کرنا

ت۔ ظاہر

ا۔ مہر کرنے والا
ب۔ عبادت کرنے والا

ت۔ بعد میں آنے والی چیز

ا۔ قریب میں آنے والی چیز
ب۔ فنا ہونے والی چیز

ت۔ تین سو تیرا

ا۔ ایک
ب۔ چار

- ✓ کہ کر کے پہلے کعبہ وحی حضرت ابی بن کعب رضی اللہ تعالیٰ عنہ تھے
- ✓ غار حرا میں پہلی وحی نازل ہوئی۔
- ✓ سورۃ الفاتحہ ایک ہی وحی میں نازل ہوئی ہے۔
- ✓ غار حرا کو اب جیل ٹور کہا جاتا ہے۔

سورہی کے لفظی معنی "حکمت" سے ہے۔
اللہ تعالیٰ کعبہ سے مقرب فرشتہ حضرت جبرئیل علیہ السلام ہے۔

فقراء "پڑھے"
ما اتنا بقاری "میں پڑھنے والا نہیں ہوں"۔
سورۃ العلق "ہے۔"

سب سے پہلے نازل ہونے والا سورت "سورۃ العلق" ہے۔
پہلی وحی کے بعد حضرت خدیجہ حضرت محمد صلی اللہ علیہ والہ وسلم کو اپنے چچا زاد بھائی ورقہ بن نوفل کے پاس لے گئے۔
حضرت محمد صلی اللہ علیہ والہ وسلم پر سب سے پہلی وحی غار حرا میں نازل ہوئی۔
ورقہ بن نوفل تورات اور انجیل کے بہت بڑے عالم تھے۔

- ✓ ہجرت کے وقت آپ صلی اللہ علیہ والہ وسلم نے غار حرا میں پناہ لی۔
- ✓ جنت کے 8 اور جہنم 7 دروازے ہیں۔
- ✓ مدینہ منورہ کا پرانا نام یثرب تھا۔
- ✓ ابو جہل کو معاذ اور سمور رضی اللہ عنہ نے قتل کیا تھا۔
- ✓ جہنم کے دروازے کا نام بانگ ہے۔

دعوتِ اسلام
خاتم النبیین محمد سے پہلے حضرت خدیجہ رضی اللہ عنہا ایمان لائے ہیں۔
پہلے محمد سے پہلے حضرت علی رضی اللہ تعالیٰ عنہ ایمان لائے ہیں۔
انہوں میں سب سے پہلے حضرت زید رضی اللہ عنہ ایمان لائے ہیں۔
دوستان میں سب سے پہلے حضرت ابو بکر رضی اللہ عنہ ایمان لائے ہیں۔

نبوت کے تیسرے سال اللہ تعالیٰ نے حضرت محمد صلی اللہ علیہ والہ وسلم کو حکم دیا۔ "و انذر عشیرتک الاقربین" اور اپنے رشتہ داروں کو ڈرنا۔

حضرت علی رضی اللہ عنہ نے دس سال کی عمر میں اسلام قبول کیا تھا۔

حضرت ابو بکر رضی اللہ تعالیٰ عنہ کا پیشہ تجارت تھا۔

حضرت محمد صلی اللہ علیہ والہ وسلم نے اپنے خاندان کے پینتالیس افراد کو کھانے کی دعوت میں بلایا۔

مخلصدع بعما توہم "پس جو حکم تم کو اللہ کی طرف سے ملا ہے وہ لوگوں کو سناؤ۔"

ابو جہل کے اکسانے پر عقیلی بن ابی معیط نے حضرت محمد صلی اللہ علیہ والہ وسلم کی پشت مبارک پر اونٹ کی او جھڑی لاکر ڈال دی۔

حضرت بلال رضی اللہ تعالیٰ عنہ مشہور کافر امیہ بن خلف کے غلام تھے۔

حضرت ابو بکر صدیق رضی اللہ تعالیٰ عنہ نے حضرت بلال رضی اللہ تعالیٰ عنہ کو امیہ بن خلف سے آزاد کروایا تھا۔

حضرت بابر رضی اللہ تعالیٰ عنہ کو ابو جہل نے شہید کیا تھا۔

حضرت سیدہ رضی اللہ تعالیٰ عنہا کو ابو جہل نے نیزہ مار کر شہید کر دیا تھا۔

ہجرت جث / شعب ابی طالب میں محصوری اور عام الحزن

نبوت کے پانچویں سال گیارہ مسلمان مردوں اور چار خواتین نے پہلی بار حجہ کی طرف ہجرت کی۔

➤ نبوت کے چھٹے سال مسلمانوں نے حبشہ کی طرف دوسری مرتبہ ہجرت کی۔ اس بار 83 مرد اور 18 خواتین شامل تھیں۔
 ➤ حبشہ میں نہاشی کے دربار میں حضرت جعفر طیار رضی اللہ تعالیٰ عنہ سورۃ مریم کی ابتدائی آیات تلاوت فرمائی۔
 ➤ عربی زبان میں شعب گھائی کو کہتے ہیں۔

➤ شعب بنی ہاشم حضرت محمد صلی اللہ علیہ والہ وسلم کے پردادا ہاشم کی ملکیت تھی۔ اس وجہ سے اسے شعب بنی ہاشم کہا جاتا ہے۔
 ➤ آپ ص کے چچا ابو طالب کی طرف منسوب ہونے کی وجہ سے شعب ابی طالب کے نام پر مشہور ہوئی۔
 ➤ حضرت حمزہ رضی اللہ تعالیٰ عنہ اور حضرت عمر رضی اللہ تعالیٰ عنہ نبوت کے چھٹے سال ایمان لائے۔
 ➤ بنو ہاشم اور بنو عبد المطلب سے مکمل طور پر قطع تعلقی کی دستاویز قریش سرداروں کی طرف سے نبوت کے ساتویں سال تک المرحوم حضرت محمد صلی اللہ علیہ وآلہ وسلم کو پہنچائی گئی تھی۔

➤ حضرت خدیجہ رضی اللہ تعالیٰ عنہا کے بیٹے حکیم بن حزام کبھی کبھی گھائی میں چپکے سے خوراک بھجوا دیا کرتے تھے۔
 ➤ اس گھائی میں مسلمانوں کو تین سال تک قید رکھا تھا۔

➤ عام الحزن اس سال کو کہتے ہیں۔ جس میں حضرت محمد صلی اللہ علیہ والہ وسلم کے چچا ابو طالب اور بیوی حضرت خدیجہ رضی اللہ تعالیٰ عنہا انتقال ہو ا تھا۔ یعنی "غم کا سال"

➤ بنو ہاشم میں صرف ابو لہب نے اپنے خاندان والوں کا ساتھ نہ دیا تھا۔
 ➤ ابو طالب کا انتقال شعب ابی طالب کے واقعے کے چھ ماہ بعد ہوا۔

--- سز طائف ---

➤ نبوت کے دسویں سال حضرت محمد صلی اللہ علیہ والہ وسلم طائف کے سز پر رات نہ ہوئے۔
 ➤ طائف مکہ سے جنوب کی طرف ایک سو پارہ کلومیٹر کے فاصلے پر ایک مقام کا نام ہے۔
 ➤ طائف کے سز میں حضرت محمد صلی اللہ علیہ والہ وسلم کے ساتھ حضرت زید بن عمارت تھے۔
 ➤ طائف میں حضرت محمد صلی اللہ علیہ والہ وسلم نے تین سرداروں سے ملاقات کی۔ جو تینوں بھائی تھے۔

➤ اللهم اهد قومی فاتھم لا یظلمون "اے اللہ۔ میری قوم کو ہدایت دے، یہ جانتے نہیں۔"
 ➤ طائف سے پانچ کلومیٹر کے فاصلے پر تھبہ بن ربیعہ کا باغ تھا جو کہ حضرت محمد صلی اللہ علیہ والہ وسلم کے چچا تھے۔ اس میں ایک بیڑی تھی
 ➤ "ہاں" نے حضرت محمد صلی اللہ علیہ والہ وسلم کو انگوٹوں کا کھپڑا دیا۔

--- معراج ---

➤ حجاج بن یوسف کا تعلق طائف کے ایک قبیلے بنو ثعلبہ سے تھا جس نے قرآن مجید پر آعراب لگوائے۔
 ➤ معراج بلندی پر چڑھنے کو کہتے ہیں۔

➤ معراج کا واقعہ نبوت کے دسویں سال رجب کی ستائیسویں رات کو پیش آیا۔
 ➤ معراج سفر کے دو مرحلے تھے۔ اسراء اور معراج

معراج
 حضرت ابو تک - حضرت مر - حضرت حمزہ - حضرت علی
 حضرت سہیل بن امیہ - حضرت ابو سعید بن ابی رہب
 حضرت ہذا رمن بن علی - حضرت زید - حضرت علی
 حضرت سعید بن زید

- پہلا سجدہ قرآن مجید کے نویں پارے میں سورۃ الانعام میں آیا ہے۔
- سورۃ توبہ ایک ایسی سورت ہے جو بغیر بسم اللہ کے شروع ہوتا ہے۔
- سورۃ النمل میں دو بسم اللہ آئے ہیں۔
- حضرت خالد بن سعید پہلا وحی لکھنے والا صحابی ہے۔
- حضرت عثمان پہلا حافظ قرآن ہے۔
- قرآن مجید میں بارہ فرزوات کا ذکر آیا ہے۔
- قرآن مجید میں نماز کا لفظ سات سو مرتبہ آیا ہے۔

- القاب
- ✓ حضرت آدم علیہ السلام: مصلی اللہ
 - ✓ حضرت ابراہیم علیہ السلام: امام الناس، الامیر المومنین، علیہ السلام
 - ✓ حضرت اسماعیل علیہ السلام: ابو مرثد، ذی طہ
 - ✓ حضرت یحییٰ علیہ السلام: نوح علیہ السلام
 - ✓ حضرت داؤد علیہ السلام: علیہ السلام
 - ✓ حضرت نوح علیہ السلام: علیہ السلام
 - ✓ حضرت یونس علیہ السلام: علیہ السلام
 - ✓ حضرت عثمان غنی رضی اللہ عنہ: ذو النورین، ذو النورین
 - ✓ حضرت ابو بکر رضی اللہ عنہ: امام الامت
 - ✓ حضرت علی رضی اللہ عنہ: نجیب اسلام، باب العلم
 - ✓ حضرت حسین رضی اللہ عنہ: بشیر

ضمی سوالات

- ✓ وحی کے نقلی معنی ہے۔
- ✓ ا۔ بجانا
- ✓ پہلی وحی میں کتنی آیات شامل تھی؟
- ✓ ا۔ تین
- ✓ پہلی وحی میں کونسی سورت نازل ہوئی؟
- ✓ ا۔ سورۃ البقرہ
- ✓ دو وحی کے درمیان کچھ عرصے تک وحی نہ آنے کا زمانہ کہلاتا ہے۔
- ✓ ا۔ بدء الوحی
- ✓ پہلی وحی کے نزول کے وقت حضرت خدیجہ رضی اللہ تعالیٰ عنہا آپ صلی اللہ علیہ وآلہ وسلم کو کس کے پاس لے گئیں؟
- ✓ ا۔ چچا ابو طالب
- ✓ ورقہ بن نوفل کے بہت بڑے عالم تھے۔
- ✓ ا۔ زبور
- ✓ آپ صلی اللہ علیہ وآلہ وسلم پر پہلی وحی نازل ہوئی۔
- ✓ ا۔ فارحہ
- ✓ حضرت ابو بکر صدیق رضی اللہ تعالیٰ عنہ مکہ کے مشہور تھے۔
- ✓ ا۔ کسان
- ✓ ا۔ ب۔ چکے
- ✓ ب۔ چار
- ✓ ب۔ سورۃ الاخلاص
- ✓ ب۔ فترۃ الوحی
- ✓ ب۔ ماموں
- ✓ ب۔ تورات
- ✓ ب۔ غار ثور
- ✓ ب۔ عالم
- ✓ ت۔ ظاہری طور سے
- ✓ ت۔ پانچ
- ✓ ت۔ سورۃ العلق
- ✓ ت۔ نہایہ الوحی
- ✓ ت۔ چچا
- ✓ ت۔ انجیل
- ✓ ت۔ جبل نور
- ✓ ت۔ تاجر

آپ صلی اللہ علیہ وآلہ وسلم نے نبوت کے بعد کتنے عرصے تک خاموشی سے دعوت اسلام کا کام کیا؟	ب۔ دو
حزرت علی رضی اللہ تعالیٰ عنہ نے کتنے سال کی عمر میں اسلام قبول کیا؟	ب۔ دس سال
مسلمانوں نے نبوت کے کتنے سال بعد پہلی دفعہ حبشہ کی طرف ہجرت کی؟	ب۔ چار سال
مسلمانوں نے نبوت کے کتنے سال بعد دوسری دفعہ حبشہ کی طرف ہجرت کی؟	ب۔ چار سال
ہاشم کے دربار میں حضرت جعفر طیار رضی اللہ تعالیٰ عنہ نے کس سورہ کی تلاوت فرمائی؟	ب۔ سورہ البقرہ
حضرت زید رضی اللہ تعالیٰ عنہ اور حضرت عمر رضی اللہ تعالیٰ عنہ نے کون سے سال ایمان لے آئے؟	ب۔ دوسرے سال
پہلے سال	ب۔ گھائی
لقب کے معنی ہے۔	ب۔ غم کا سال
دگر	ب۔ عام دن
ہم الخزن کے معنی ہے۔	
عام لوگ	

آداب و اخلاق، ایمان داری

نبی کریم صلی اللہ علیہ وآلہ وسلم کی ایمان داری اور سچائی کی وجہ سے آپ کا لقب ہی صادق و آئین یعنی سچا اور ایمان دار مشہور ہو گیا تھا۔ ایمان داری کا مطلب ہے کہ مسلمان ہر شخص کے ساتھ معاملہ اپنے ایمان کی روشنی میں کرے۔ دینت کا تقادین سے نکلا ہے۔ اس کا معنی ہے۔ کسی کا دین دار ہونا۔ حضرت محمد صلی اللہ علیہ وآلہ وسلم نے حضرت علی رضی اللہ تعالیٰ عنہ کو نصیحت فرمائی کہ لوگوں کی آمانتیں ان تک پہنچا کر مدینہ آجائیں۔ لہذا الصلح ثلاث "صلح کی تین نشانیاں ہیں"۔

- 1۔ اناھنت کذب "جب بات کرتا ہے۔ تو جھوٹ بولتا ہے۔"
- 2۔ وانا وعد الخلف "اور جب وعدہ کرتا ہے۔ تو اسے پورا نہیں کرتا ہے۔"
- 3۔ وانا اوتعن خان "اور جب اس کے پاس امانت رکھوائی جائے تو وہ اس میں خیانت کرتا ہے۔"

نہ کہ وہ میں دین چھوڑا ہجرت کہلاتا ہے۔

سادگی

- دکھاوے اور فضول خرچی سے بچتے ہوئے صرف ضروری استعمال کی چیزوں پر گزارہ کرنا سادگی کہلاتا ہے۔
- حضرت محمد صلی اللہ علیہ والہ وسلم کے لباس میں عام طور پر قمیص، تہ بند، اور چادر شامل ہو کرتی تھی۔
- حضرت محمد صلی اللہ علیہ والہ وسلم ایسا لباس نہیں پہنتے جس سے غرور ظاہر ہوتا۔
- حضرت فاطمہ رضی اللہ تعالیٰ عنہا کی شادی حضرت علی رضی اللہ تعالیٰ عنہ سے مسجد میں منعقد ہوئی۔
- حضرت محمد صلی اللہ علیہ والہ وسلم کا فرمان ہے۔ کہ میں غلاموں کی طرح کھانا کھاتا ہوں۔
- ضرورت سے زیادہ بے فائدہ خرچ کو فضول خرچی کہتے ہیں۔

خدمت خلق

- اللہ تعالیٰ کی مخلوق کو فائدہ پہنچا کر اس کے ساتھ اچھا برتاؤ کرنا۔ خدمت خلق کہلاتا ہے۔
- ارشاد باری تعالیٰ ہے۔
- احسن کما احسن اللہ الیک " (تو لوگوں کے ساتھ) اچھا سلوک کر، جیسا کہ اللہ نے تیرے ساتھ سلوک کیا ہے۔
- حضرت محمد صلی اللہ علیہ والہ وسلم کا ارشاد ہے۔
- خیر الناس انفعهم للناس " تمام لوگوں میں اچھا وہ شخص ہے۔ جو لوگوں کے لئے زیادہ فائدہ مند ہو۔"
- حضرت محمد صلی اللہ علیہ والہ وسلم کا فرمان ہے۔
- افشوا السلام " (آپس میں) سلام پھیلاؤ۔ واطعموا الطعام " (لوگوں کو) کھانا کھلاؤ۔"
- مدینہ منورہ میں 17 ہجری کو حضرت عمر رضی اللہ تعالیٰ عنہ کے دور میں قحط پڑا تھا۔
- اسلام نے خدمت خلق پر بڑا زور دیا ہے۔

آداب مجلس

- کسی جگہ لوگوں کا مل جل کر اکٹھے بیٹھنا مجلس کہلاتا ہے۔
- مجلس کے آداب میں ایک ادب یہ ہے۔ کہ صدر مجلس کے لئے مناسب جگہ رکھی جائے۔
- مجلس میں بیٹھ کر سرگوشیوں میں بات کرنے کے عمل کو شیطان کا عمل قرار دیا ہے۔
- ہر کام کو اس کے مقررہ وقت پر کرنا وقت کی پابندی کہلاتا ہے۔
- دن رات اور موسم بھی وقت کی پابندی کے ساتھ بدلتے رہتے ہیں۔
- عبادات میں اگر وقت کی پابندی کا لحاظ نہ رکھا جائے۔ تو عبادت ہی نہیں ہوتی۔
- اگر ہم وقت کی قدر و قیمت پہچان لیں تو ہم کبھی بھی اپنا وقت ضائع نہ کریں۔

- ✓ اپنے فائدے کو ----- کے فائدے پر قربان کر دینا خدمتِ خلق کی اعلیٰ مثال ہے۔
- ✓ ۱۔ گھر والوں ب۔ دوسروں ت۔ مسلمانوں
- ✓ مدینہ منورہ میں کس سال کس میں قحط پڑا تھا؟
- ✓ ۱۔ ۱۳ ہجری ب۔ ۱۵ ہجری ت۔ ۱۶ ہجری
- ✓ مدینہ میں کس خلیفہ کے عہد میں قحط پڑا تھا؟
- ✓ ۱۔ حضرت عمر رضی اللہ تعالیٰ عنہ ب۔ حضرت ابو بکر رضی اللہ تعالیٰ عنہ ت۔ حضرت عثمان رضی اللہ تعالیٰ عنہ
- ✓ کسی جگہ لوگوں کا مل جل کر بیٹھنا ----- کہلاتا ہے۔
- ✓ ۱۔ اتفاق ب۔ مجلس ت۔ کتبہ

ہدایت کے سرچشمے / مشابیر اسلام

باب پنجم

➤ حضرت ابراہیم علیہ السلام کے دو بیٹے تھے۔ حضرت اسماعیل علیہ السلام اور حضرت اسحاق علیہ السلام

➤ حضرت اسماعیل علیہ السلام کی نسل سے صرف ایک نبی آئے۔ وہ ہے ہمارے پیارے نبی حضرت محمد صلی اللہ علیہ وآلہ وسلم

➤ حضرت اسحاق علیہ السلام کے بیٹے حضرت یعقوب علیہ السلام تھے۔ جن کا لقب اسرائیل تھا۔ جس کے معنی عبد اللہ ہے۔

➤ حضرت موسیٰ علیہ السلام کا تعلق بھی بنی اسرائیل سے تھا۔

➤ مصری اور بنی اسرائیل کے نوجوانوں کے درمیان جھگڑے میں حضرت موسیٰ علیہ السلام نے مصری کو کھد کر لے کر باہر

➤ سزا کے ڈر سے حضرت موسیٰ علیہ السلام مدین میں حضرت شعیب علیہ السلام کے پاس دس سال قیام پزیر رہا۔

➤ حضرت موسیٰ علیہ السلام کی شادی حضرت شعیب علیہ السلام کی بیٹی سے ہوئی تھی۔

➤ حضرت موسیٰ علیہ السلام کے ساتھ اللہ تعالیٰ پہلی دفعہ ہم کلام طویٰ وادی میں ہوا۔

➤ موسیٰ علیہ السلام اللہ تعالیٰ کے ساتھ کوہ طور پر ہم کلام ہوتے تھے۔

➤ مصر کے بادشاہ فرعون کو اس کے عجیبوں نے خبر دی تھی۔

➤ موسیٰ علیہ السلام کوہ طور پر گئے۔ تو انھوں نے گائے کے چھڑے کے مجسمے کی پوجا شروع کر دی۔

➤ بنی اسرائیل میں غلامی کی وجہ سے بزدلی کی خامی پیدا ہو گئی تھی۔

..... حضرت عمر رضی اللہ تعالیٰ عنہ

➤ حضرت عمر رضی اللہ تعالیٰ عنہ ہجرت سے چالیس سال قبل پیدا ہوئے تھے۔

حضرت محمد رضی اللہ تعالیٰ عنہ کے دوسرے خلیفہ تھے۔
 حضرت محمد رضی اللہ تعالیٰ عنہ نے 22 لاکھ مربع میل علاقے پر حکومت کی۔
 حضرت محمد رضی اللہ تعالیٰ عنہ "سورنڈھ" میں کر مسلمان ہو گئے تھے۔
 حضرت محمد رضی اللہ تعالیٰ عنہ نبوت کے "پچھلے سال" ایمان لائے تھے۔

- ✓ حضرت محمد رضی اللہ تعالیٰ عنہ کی کنیت ابو جہش تھی۔
- ✓ حضرت محمد رضی اللہ تعالیٰ عنہ کا تعلق خاندان سے تھا۔
- ✓ حضرت محمد رضی اللہ تعالیٰ عنہ کے والد کا نام مطلب اور والدہ کا نام حنترا تھی۔
- ✓ حضرت محمد رضی اللہ تعالیٰ عنہ کی مدت خلافت دس سال چھ ماہ تھی اور پندرہ روز۔ "سختوں اور دونوں میں انکشاف ہے"

اسلام میں خلافت کی بنیاد کس صحابی کے عہد سے پڑی؟

ب۔ حضرت ابو بکر رضی اللہ تعالیٰ عنہ
 ت۔ حضرت عثمان رضی اللہ تعالیٰ عنہ
 ج۔ حضرت علی رضی اللہ تعالیٰ عنہ
 حضرت محمد رضی اللہ تعالیٰ عنہ ہجرت سے کتنا عرصہ پہلے پیدا ہوئے تھے؟

دس سال
 ب۔ بیس سال
 ت۔ تیس سال
 ج۔ چالیس سال
 حضرت محمد رضی اللہ تعالیٰ عنہ مسلمانوں کے خلیفہ تھے۔

پہلے
 ب۔ دوسرے
 ت۔ تیسرے
 ج۔ چوتھے
 کس صحابی کے اسلام لانے سے مسلمانوں کی بڑی ہمت بند ہو گئی؟
 ب۔ حضرت ابو بکر رضی اللہ تعالیٰ عنہ
 ت۔ حضرت عثمان رضی اللہ تعالیٰ عنہ
 ج۔ حضرت علی رضی اللہ تعالیٰ عنہ

حضرت محمد رضی اللہ تعالیٰ عنہ کے دور میں کس / کن بادشاہ / بادشاہوں کی حکومت / حکومتیں ٹوٹ کر مسلمانوں کی حکومت کا حصہ بن گئیں؟
 ب۔ کسری
 ب۔ "۱" اور "ب" دونوں
 ج۔ کوئی نہیں

اسلامیات

کلاس پنجم

القرآن الکریم — ایمانیات اور عبادت

باب اول دوم

➤ اللہ تعالیٰ نے اپنے بندوں کی رہنمائی اور ہدایت کے لئے اپنے نبی اور رسول بھیجے۔

➤ اللہ تعالیٰ نے انسانوں کی ہدایت اور رہنمائی کے لئے تقریباً کم و بیش ایک لاکھ چوبیس ہزار کم و بیش نبی اور رسول بھیجے۔

➤ حضرت آدم علیہ السلام سب سے پہلے اور حضرت محمد صلی اللہ علیہ وآلہ وسلم آخری رسول ہیں۔

➤ آسمانی کتابوں میں سب سے آخری کتاب قرآن مجید ہے۔

➤ قرآن مجید آخری کتاب ہونے کی وجہ سے ہر لحاظ سے مکمل ضابطہ حیات ہے۔

➤ حضرت محمد صلی اللہ علیہ وآلہ وسلم کا ارشاد ہے۔ کہ قرآن مجید کے ایک حرف پڑھنے سے دس نیکیاں ملتی ہے۔

➤ "آلم" پڑھنے سے تیس نیکیاں ملتی ہیں۔

➤ قرآن مجید کی تلاوت کے سب سے اہم کام وضو ہے۔

➤ قرآن مجید کی تلاوت شروع کرنے سے پہلے "تعوذ اور تسمیہ" پڑھنا چاہیے۔

➤ آیت الکرسی تیسرے پارے میں ہیں۔

➤ قرآن کریم میں کل 114 سورتیں ہیں۔

➤ سورۃ النساء چوتھے پارے میں شروع ہوتا ہے۔

➤ چھٹے پارے کے شروع میں لفظ للحب اللہ لکھا گیا ہے۔

➤ قرآن کریم کو صحیح تلفظ کے ساتھ پڑھنے کے علم کو تجوید کہتے ہیں۔

➤ قرآن کریم کے ایک پارے میں چار حصے ہوتے ہیں۔

➤ سورۃ النساء میں کل 176 آیات ہے۔

➤ سورۃ آل عمران میں کل 200 آیات ہیں۔

➤ سورۃ المائدہ میں کل 16 رکوع ہیں۔

➤ پانچویں پارے میں کل 17 رکوع ہیں۔

➤ الحمد کے معنی تعریف کے ہے۔

➤ سورۃ الفاتحہ کی وجہ تسمیہ یہ ہے۔ کہ اس میں اللہ تعالیٰ کی تعریف بیان کی گئی ہے۔

➤ سب سے افضل درود "درود ابراہیمی" ہے۔

✓ قرآن پڑھنا ہر روز واجب ہے۔

✓ قرآن مجید کے 120 صفحے ہیں۔

✓ 23 سورتوں کے آٹھ پارے ہیں۔

✓ ہر دو سورتوں میں ایک پارہ ہے۔

✓ زینت قرآن سورۃ المائدہ ہے۔

✓ قلب قرآن سورۃ البقرہ ہے۔

✓ سورۃ المائدہ سورۃ المائدہ ہے۔

✓ حروف ثبوتیہ 14 ہیں۔

✓ حروف قرینہ ثبوتیہ 14 ہیں۔

✓ قرآن مجید میں سب سے زیادہ آیتیں

✓ قرآن مجید میں سب سے کم آیتیں

✓ قرآن مجید میں سب سے زیادہ الفاظ

✓ قرآن مجید میں سب سے کم الفاظ

✓ سورۃ المائدہ میں سب سے زیادہ رکوع

✓ سورۃ المائدہ میں سب سے کم رکوع

✓ سورۃ المائدہ میں سب سے زیادہ آیتیں

✓ سورۃ المائدہ میں سب سے کم آیتیں

➤ آخری حج کے موقع پر رسول اللہ صلی اللہ علیہ وآلہ وسلم نے ارشاد فرمایا "لو کو اتم حج کا طریقہ مجھ سے بھی لو۔"

➤ رسول اللہ صلی اللہ علیہ وآلہ وسلم نے اپنی حیات مبارکہ میں صرف ایک ہجرت کیا ہے۔

➤ رسول اللہ صلی اللہ علیہ وآلہ وسلم کا ارشاد گرامی ہے۔ "لو کو ا۔" میں تمہارے لئے دو چیزیں چھوڑ کے جا رہا ہوں۔ اگر تم ان کو اپنے لئے لے لو۔

➤ تم ہرگز گمراہ نہ ہو گے۔ ان میں سے ایک اللہ کی کتاب اور دوسری میری سنت ہے۔"

➤ حدیث اور سنت دونوں ایک چیز ہیں۔ حدیث کی نین قسمیں ہیں۔

• حدیث قولی۔ رسول اللہ صلی اللہ علیہ وآلہ وسلم کی باتیں

• حدیث فعلی۔ وہ کام جو رسول اللہ صلی اللہ علیہ وآلہ وسلم نے کئے ہو۔

• حدیث تقریری۔ وہ اعمال جو رسول اللہ صلی اللہ علیہ وآلہ وسلم کے سامنے کئے گئے ہو اور رسول اللہ صلی اللہ علیہ وآلہ وسلم نے ان سے غاموشی اختیار کی ہو۔

غاموشی اختیار کی ہو۔

➤ مسلمانوں پر دن رات میں پانچ نمازیں فرض ہیں۔

➤ نمازوں میں مسلمانوں پر ہجرت حدیث سے پہلے فرض ہوتی ہے۔

➤ ہجرت کا دن سب سے افضل ترین دن ہے۔

➤ ہجرت کا فرض ہے۔

➤ نذر ہجرت کا سب سے پہلا سبب ہے اور اس کی جاتی ہے۔

➤ میدین سے "لا مدینہ" میں ہجرت کی۔ یہ کہہ کر ہجرت کرنے والے کو "مہاجر" کہا جاتا ہے۔

➤ میدینہ کے شوال کو منیٰ کہا جاتا ہے۔

➤ میدینہ کی نذر کی دور گنتی ہے۔ اور یہ واجب ہے۔

➤ میدینہ کی نذر کی دور گنتی کی دس ہجرتوں کو منیٰ کہا جاتا ہے۔

✓ 2 ہجرتوں میں فرض ہوا۔

✓ 3 ہجرتوں میں فرض ہوئی۔

✓ 4 ہجرتوں میں فرض ہوا۔

✓ 5 ہجرتوں کے لئے ہجرت کا حکم 5 ہجرتوں میں ہوا۔

✓ 6 ہجرتوں میں فرض ہوا۔

✓ 7 ہجرتوں میں فرض ہوا۔

➤ میدینہ کی نذر کے دن جانوروں کی قربانی حضرت ابراہیم علیہ السلام اور حضرت اسماعیل علیہ السلام کی سنت کی پیروی میں دن جاتی ہے۔

➤ میدینہ کی نذر کے لئے آذان یا اقامت نہیں کی جاتی۔

➤ قربانی کے گوشت کے نین حصے کئے جاتے ہیں۔ ایک حصہ فریبوں کے لئے۔ دوسرا حصہ رشتہ داروں کے لئے۔ اور تیسرا حصہ گھرانے کے لئے رکھا جاتا ہے۔

➤ روزے کے لئے قرآن مجید میں نذر "صیام" آیا ہے۔ جو صوم کی نیت ہے۔ اور صوم کا مطلب ہے۔ "رک جانا" یا "غاموش رہنا"۔

➤ ہجرت کے دن سورہ کہف پڑھنا جہاں کے نئے سے نجات دلا ہے۔

➤ نماز کے بعد اسلام نے جس عبادت پر زور دیا ہے۔ اور وہ ہے۔

➤ روزہ اسلام کا تیسرا رکن ہے۔

آپ کے لئے اور مسلمان الہدک کے روزے رکھے اس لئے کہ ہجرت کے

روزے میں مسلمان الہدک کے روزے فرض ہوئے۔

آپ کی ہجرت کے روزوں کے روزوں میں ہجرت ہے۔

۱۔ حدیث کا افسانہ

۲۔ اولیاء

۳۔ حرمین کربلا

۴۔ تاریخ

۵۔ جنگ

۶۔ قرآن مجید

۷۔ اہل بیت کی

۸۔ مہم

۹۔ سات

۱۰۔ اولیاء کرام

۱۱۔ چار

۱۲۔ چھ

۱۳۔ مغرب

۱۴۔ دس ذی الحج

۱۔ تاہی کا قول ہے

۲۔ جنات

۳۔ بہترین نمونہ

۴۔ حضرت عیسیٰ علیہ السلام

۵۔ تیج تاہی

۶۔ انجیل

۷۔ صحابہ کی

۸۔ قول

۹۔ چھ

۱۰۔ صحابہ کرام

۱۱۔ تین

۱۲۔ پانچ

۱۳۔ مصر

۱۴۔ یکم شوال

✓ جس نے رسول اللہ صلی اللہ علیہ وآلہ وسلم کی اطاعت کی۔ اس نے اللہ تعالیٰ کی اطاعت کی۔

الف۔ قرآنی آیت ہے

ب۔ صحابی کا قول ہے

✓ انسانوں کی رہنمائی کے لئے اللہ تعالیٰ نے کن کو بھیجا؟

الف۔ انبیاء

ب۔ فرشتے

✓ رسول اللہ صلی اللہ علیہ وآلہ وسلم کی زندگی ہماری لیے کیا ہے؟

الف۔ طاقت کا نمونہ

ب۔ قابل تعریف نمونہ

✓ سب سے آخری نبی کا نام ہے۔

الف۔ حضرت داؤد علیہ السلام

ب۔ حضرت موسیٰ علیہ السلام

✓ حضرت عبد اللہ بن مسعود رضی اللہ عنہ کون تھے؟

الف۔ صحابی

ب۔ تابعی

✓ سب سے آخری آسمانی کتاب کا نام ہے؟

الف۔ تورات

ب۔ زبور

✓ رسول اللہ صلی اللہ علیہ وآلہ وسلم کا ہر فعل کس کی مرضی سے ہوتا تھا؟

الف۔ اللہ کی

ب۔ اپنی

✓ سنت کے لفظی معنی ہیں۔

الف۔ طریقہ

ب۔ خصلت

✓ ارکان اسلام کی تعداد ہے؟

الف۔ چار

ب۔ پانچ

✓ نماز، روزہ، زکوٰۃ، حج اور غیرہ کے تفصیلی مسائل ہمیں کہاں سے معلوم ہوتے ہیں؟

الف۔ قرآن پاک

ب۔ سنت نبوی

✓ رسول اللہ صلی اللہ علیہ وآلہ وسلم نے اپنی زندگی میں کتنے حج کیے؟

الف۔ ایک

ب۔ دو

✓ مسلمانوں پر دن رات میں کتنی نمازیں فرض ہیں؟

الف۔ تین

ب۔ چار

✓ نماز جو کس نماز کے وقت ادا کی جاتی ہے؟

الف۔ فجر

ب۔ عصر

✓ کس دن کو مسلمانوں کے لئے عید الفطری کا دن قرار دیا گیا؟

الف۔ نو ذی الحج

ب۔ بارہ ذی الحج

۱۔ کوئی نماز ہے۔ جو عبادت کے بغیر ادا نہیں ہوتی؟

ج۔ اشراق ب۔ جمعہ

۲۔ تہجد پورا پورا کس اسلامی مہینے میں سنائی جاتی ہے؟

ج۔ رجب ب۔ جمادی الاول

۳۔ بدھ متی کس مہینے میں سنائی جاتی ہے؟

ج۔ شعبان ب۔ ربیع الثانی

۴۔ بدھ مت کی نماز میں کتنا فرض ہے؟

ج۔ سنت ب۔ واجب

۵۔ بدھ متی کس پطیر کی قربانی کی یاد میں سنائی جاتی ہے؟

ج۔ حضرت داؤد ب۔ حضرت اسماعیل

۶۔ روزے کے بعد اسلام نے کس عبادت پر زور دیا ہے؟

ج۔ حج ب۔ روزہ

۷۔ روزہ کوئی عبادت ہے؟

ج۔ سنت ب۔ واجب

۸۔ رمضان کو کونسا مہینہ قرار دیا گیا ہے؟

ج۔ سہ ماہی کا ب۔ غم کا

۹۔ رمضان میں ایک فرض اور کرنے کے ثواب کتنے فرضوں کے برابر ہوتا ہے؟

ج۔ 70 ب۔ 60

۱۰۔ شب تو کتنے مہینوں سے افضل ہے؟

ج۔ 1000 ب۔ 100

۱۱۔ کس مہینے میں سرکش شیاطین کو قید میں بکھڑوایا جاتا ہے؟

ج۔ شوال ب۔ رمضان

۱۲۔ نمازوں کے حصے سے آنے والی بر اللہ تعالیٰ کے نزدیک کس خوشبو سے زیادہ پسندیدہ ہے؟

ج۔ مشک ب۔ صندل

۱۳۔ نماز میں اٹھنے کی رکعتیں ہوتی ہیں۔

ج۔ 4 ب۔ 3

۱۴۔ قرآن کے آیتوں کے حصے ہوتے ہیں؟

ج۔ 4 ب۔ 3

عقیدہ قسم نبوت سے مراد یہ ہے۔ کہ بندہ اس بات کا یقین اور زبان سے اقرار رکھے۔ کہ حضرت محمد صلی اللہ علیہ وآلہ وسلم اللہ تعالیٰ کے آخری نبی اور رسول ہیں۔ مسلمانوں نے مکہ مکرمہ سے مدینہ کی طرف ہجرت کی۔

سوانحات کا معنی بھائی چارہ۔

اکثر انصار مدینہ کاشت کار تھے۔

انصار کے پاس کھجور کے باغات تھے۔

جبکہ مہاجرین مکہ اکثر تجارت کے پیشے سے وابستہ تھے۔

ابتداء میں مسجد نبوی کی دیواریں گلڑی سے یعنی کھجور کی درخت سے بنائی گئی تھی۔

مدینہ میں اوس اور خزرج قبائل کے لوگ بت پرست تھے۔

بیثاق مدینہ ہجرت کے پانچ ماہ بعد ہوا۔

مدینہ میں سب سے پہلی جو مسجد تعمیر کی گئی ہے۔ اس کا نام مسجد نبوی ہے۔

حضرت محمد صلی اللہ علیہ وآلہ وسلم نے مسجد نبوی سے پہلی اسلامی فلاحی مملکت کی بنیاد رکھی۔

حضرت محمد صلی اللہ علیہ وآلہ وسلم کی اودھنی حضرت ایوب انصاری کے گھر کے پاس بیٹھ گئی تھی۔

ہجرت کے بعد جو مسلمان اپنا گھر بار مال اسباب اور رشتہ دار مکہ چھوڑ آئے تھے۔ ان کو مہاجر کہا جاتا ہے۔

جن لوگوں نے مہاجرین کی مدد کی اس کو انصار کا خطاب ملا کیونکہ انصار کے معنی "مدد کرنے والا" کے ہیں۔

حضرت محمد صلی اللہ علیہ وآلہ وسلم نے مہاجرین اور انصار کو حضرت انس بن مالک رضی اللہ تعالیٰ عنہ کے گھر اکٹھا کیا۔

حضرت محمد صلی اللہ علیہ وآلہ وسلم کی اودھنی جہاں بیٹھ گئی تھی۔ اس جگہ پر آپ صلی اللہ علیہ وآلہ وسلم نے مسجد تعمیر کرنے کا ارادہ کیا تھا۔ اور یہ جگہ پنج

بچوں کھل اور کھلی کی تھی۔ جس کی کنال حضرت معاذ بن عمرو رضی اللہ تعالیٰ عنہ کرتے تھے۔ یہ زمین قیمت کے بدلے حاصل کی گئی۔

مسجد نبوی کی تعمیر یکم ربیع الاول بمطابق 622 عیسوی میں ہوئی۔ ابتدا میں ستر ہاتھ لمبی اور ساٹھ ہاتھ چوڑی جگہ کی۔

غزوہ کی تعریف

غزوہ اس جنگ کا نام ہے۔ جس میں حضرت محمد صلی اللہ علیہ وآلہ وسلم نے اپنے پیروؤں کے ساتھ کسی اور گروہ سے جنگ کی ہو۔ ان کی تعداد 28 ہے۔

نوٹ

غزوات کی تعداد میں اختلاف پایا جاتا ہے۔ کئی پر 27 غزوات کا اور کئی پر 28 غزوات کا ذکر ملتا ہے۔

2 ہجری کی غزوات کے نام

1. غزوہ بدر
2. غزوہ احد
3. غزوہ بنی نضیر
4. غزوہ بدر علی
5. غزوہ بدر کبھی
6. غزوہ بدر کبھی
7. غزوہ بدر کبھی
8. غزوہ بدر کبھی

3 ہجری کے غزوات کے نام

9. غزوہ بدر
10. غزوہ بدر
11. غزوہ بدر
12. غزوہ بدر

✓ شروع میں مسجد نبوی کے کتنے مینار تھے؟

الف۔ ایک ب۔ دو ج۔ تین

✓ ابتدا میں مسجد نبوی کی چھت کس چیز سے بنائی گئی؟

الف۔ اینٹوں سے ب۔ گجور کی شاخوں اور پتوں سے ج۔ گزنی کی شکرہ دال سے

✓ جس جگہ رسول پاک صلی اللہ علیہ والہ وسلم کی اونٹنی بیٹھی تھی۔ وہ جگہ آپ صلی اللہ علیہ والہ وسلم نے

الف۔ مسجد ب۔ خیم خانہ ج۔ بیت المال

✓ قبائل اوس و خزرج کا مذہب کیا تھا؟

الف۔ یہودیت ب۔ عیسائیت ج۔ مجوسیت

✓ بیت المقدیہ کن لوگوں کے درمیان طے پایا تھا؟

الف۔ یہودی اور مسلمانوں ب۔ عیسائی اور مسلمانوں ج۔ یہودی اور عیسائی

✓ اسلام کی آمد سے قبل مدینہ کے قبائل کیسے تھے؟

الف۔ امن پسند ب۔ صلح جوی ج۔ جنگجو

✓ بیت المقدیہ کا سب سے زیادہ قائلہ کن کو ہوا؟

الف۔ مسلمانوں کو ب۔ یہودیوں کو ج۔ عیسائیوں کو

✓ بیت المقدیہ کب ہوا؟

الف۔ ہجرت سے پہلے ب۔ ہجرت کے بعد ج۔ فتح مکہ سے پہلے

✓ بیت المقدیہ میں مسلمانوں کے علاوہ دوسرا کونسا اہم گروہ شامل تھا؟

الف۔ یہودی ب۔ عیسائی ج۔ کفار کا

✓ یہودی سردار ابن اخطب کس قبیلہ سے تعلق رکھتا تھا؟

الف۔ بنو اوس ب۔ بنو خزرج ج۔ بنو نضیر

✓ یہودی سردار کعب بن اسد کس قبیلہ سے تعلق رکھتا تھا؟

الف۔ بنو نضیر ب۔ بنو قریظہ ج۔ بنو اوس

فروزہ اس جنگ کو کہتے ہیں جس میں حضرت محمد صلی اللہ علیہ وآلہ وسلم خود شریک ہوئے ہوتے ہیں۔
جس جنگ میں حضرت محمد صلی اللہ علیہ وآلہ وسلم خود شریک نہیں ہوئے ہو۔ بلکہ کسی صحابی کو پہلا مارنا کہ بیجا ہوا ہے "مہر یہ" کہتے ہیں۔

سن 6 ہجری کی فزوات کے ہم

20- فزوات لبیان

21- فزواتی قرہ

22- فزوات حدیبیہ

سن 5 ہجری کی فزوات کے ہم

16- فزوات الجندل

17- فزواتی المصطلق

18- فزوات نہرق

19- فزواتی قرینہ

سن 4 ہجری کی فزوات کے ہم

13- فزواتی نصیر

14- فزوات ابرق

15- فزوات بدر العسری

سن 8 ہجری کی فزوات کے ہم

24- فزوات حوہ

25- حنکہ

26- فزوات حنین

27- فزوات طائف

سن 9 ہجری کی فزوات کے ہم

28- فزوات حوہ

سن 7 ہجری کی فزوات کے ہم

23- فزوات خیر

11 فزوات حنین میں باقاعدہ جنگ ہوئی۔ ان کی تعداد 9 ہیں۔ ان کے نام یہ ہیں۔
1- بدر 2- احد 3- اباب 4- بنو قریظہ 5- بنو المصطلق 6- خیر 7- حنکہ 8- حنین 9- طائف

فروزہ بشر : سن 2 ہجری

بدر ایک کوہاں ہے۔ اسی نسبت سے اس کے قریب واقع گاؤں کو بھی بدر کہتے ہیں۔ لڑائی اسی کے قریب ہوئی اس لئے فروزہ بدر کہلاتی ہے

بدر کا مقام مدینہ منورہ سے تقریباً 130 کلومیٹر (80 میل) کے فاصلے پر ہے۔

فروزہ بدر میں اسلامی لشکر کا سردار رسول اللہ صلی اللہ علیہ وآلہ وسلم تھا۔

فروزہ بدر میں کفار کے لشکر کا سردار ابو جہل تھا۔

فروزہ بدر کفار کے اور مسلمانوں کے درمیان باقاعدہ پہلی جنگ تھی۔

فروزہ بدر میں مسلمانوں کی تعداد تقریباً تین سو تیرہ تھی۔ جن کے پاس دو گھوڑے، ستر اونٹ، آٹھ کھاریں، اور چھ زوریاں تھیں۔

فروزہ بدر میں کفار کی تعداد ایک ہزار تھی۔ جن کے پاس سو گھوڑے، سات سو اونٹ، اور بے شمار ہتھیار مسلمان تھی۔

اسلامی لشکر کی مدینہ سے روانگی 12 رمضان المبارک بروز جمعرات 8 مارچ 624ء کو ہوئی۔

➤ 17 رمضان المبارک بروز منگل 13 مارچ 624 کو لڑائی ہوئی۔

➤ غزوہ بدر میں اسلامی لشکر کے جھنڈے کا رنگ سفید تھا۔

➤ غزوہ بدر میں مسلمانوں کے صرف چودہ شہید جبکہ کفار کے ستر بندے مارے گئے۔

➤ غزوہ بدر میں معاذ اور معوذ رضی اللہ عنہ نے ابو جہل کو قتل کیا تھا۔ جبکہ ابو جہل کے بیٹے مکرّم نے حضرت معاذ رضی اللہ عنہما کو قتل کیا تھا۔

➤ حضرت عمیر بن ابی وقاص غزوہ بدر کا سب سے کم عمر شہید تھا۔

➤ غزوہ بدر میں آپ صلی اللہ علیہ والہ وسلم کے داماد ابو العاص حضرت زینب کے شوہر گرفتار ہوئے تھے۔

➤ غزوہ بدر میں آپ صلی اللہ علیہ والہ وسلم کے چچا حضرت عباس بھی گرفتار ہوئے تھے۔

معروضی سوالات غزوہ بدر

✓ غزوہ بدر کس اسلامی مہینے میں پیش آیا؟

الف۔ صفر
ب۔ رجب

نمبر

ج۔ رمضان

✓ بدر کا مقام مدینہ منورہ سے تقریباً کتنے کلومیٹر دور ہے؟

الف۔ 95
ب۔ 105

نمبر

ج۔ 130

✓ ابو جہل کو کس نے قتل کیا؟

الف۔ حضرت عبد اللہ
ب۔ حضرت عمر بن العاص

نمبر

ج۔ حضرت امیر حمزہ

✓ غزوہ بدر میں مسلمانوں کے پاس کتنی گھوڑیاں تھیں؟

الف۔ سات
ب۔ اٹھ

نمبر

ج۔ نو

✓ غزوہ بدر میں مشرکین مکہ کی قیادت کون کر رہا تھا؟

الف۔ ابوسفیان
ب۔ ابولہب

نمبر

ج۔ ابو جہل

✓ غزوہ بدر میں مسلمانوں کی کل تعداد کتنی تھی؟

الف۔ 113
ب۔ 213

نمبر

ج۔ 313

✓ غزوہ بدر میں کتنے کافر مارے گئے؟

الف۔ 50
ب۔ 60

نمبر

ج۔ 70

✓ غزوہ بدر میں کتنے مسلمان شہید ہوئے؟

الف۔ 10
ب۔ 12

نمبر

ج۔ 14

✓ غزوہ بدر میں اللہ تعالیٰ نے مسلمانوں کی مدد کے لئے کتنے فرشتے ہازل کئے تھے؟

الف۔ 2000
ب۔ 3000

نمبر

ج۔ 4000

✓ غزوہ بدر میں شہید مسلمانوں میں انصار اور مہاجر کی تعداد کتنی تھی؟

الف۔ 8 انصار، 6 مہاجر
ب۔ 6 انصار، 8 مہاجر

نمبر

ج۔ 10 انصار، 4 مہاجر

د۔ 5 انصار، 9 مہاجر

- غزوہ اُحد میں قریش کا سردار ابو سفیان نے تقریباً تین ہزار کا لشکر تیار کیا تھا۔
 غزوہ بدر کے بعد کفار نے تقریباً ایک سال مسلمانوں سے بدلہ لینے کے لئے تیاری کی۔
 غزوہ اُحد تین دن ہجری میں پیش آیا۔
 جنگ اُحد میں حضرت محمد صلی اللہ علیہ وآلہ وسلم نے ایک ہزار لشکر کے ساتھ مدینہ سے نکلے۔
 عبد اللہ بن ابی مرثدہ السقفینی "راستے میں تین سو سواروں کو لے کر الگ ہو گیا۔ اب مسلمانوں کی تعداد صرف سات سو رہ گئی۔
 غزوہ اُحد کا واقعہ 7 شوال 7 ہجری پیش آیا۔ یعنی 23 مارچ 625ء
 آپ صلی اللہ علیہ وآلہ وسلم کے وائٹ مہارک غزوہ اُحد میں شہید ہوئے تھے۔
 غزوہ اُحد میں تقریباً ستر کے قریب صحابہ کرام شہید ہو گئے تھے۔
 غزوہ اُحد میں مسلمان مورثوں نے بھی ساتھ دیا تھا۔
 جبیر بن مطعم کے جیشی غلام نے سیدنا حمزہ رضی اللہ تعالیٰ عنہ کو نیزہ مار کر شہید کر دیا تھا۔
 کفار نے خالد بن ولید کی سربراہی میں گھائی کی طرف حملہ کیا تھا۔
 آپ صلی اللہ علیہ وآلہ وسلم نے غزوہ اُحد میں پہاڑی درے پر 50 تیر اندازوں کو مقرر فرمایا تھا۔
 آپ صلی اللہ علیہ وآلہ وسلم کے ہم شکل صحابی کا نام حضرت مصعب بن عمیر رضی اللہ تعالیٰ عنہ تھا۔
 غزوہ اُحد میں گھائی پر موجود تیر اندازوں کو حضرت عبد اللہ بن جبیر رضی اللہ تعالیٰ عنہ نے جانے سے منع کیا تھا۔

سروضی سوالات غزوہ اُحد

غزوہ اُحد میں مشرکین کی قیادت کس نے کی؟	الف۔ ابو جہل	ب۔ ابو سفیان	ج۔ خالد بن ولید	د۔ ابوبہب
غزوہ اُحد میں کفار کی تعداد کتنی تھی؟	الف۔ 2000	ب۔ 2500	ج۔ 3000	د۔ 3500
غزوہ اُحد کس دن ہجری میں پیش آیا؟	الف۔ 1	ب۔ 2	ج۔ 3	د۔ 4
غزوہ اُحد کس اسلامی مہینے میں پیش آیا؟	الف۔ رمضان	ب۔ شوال	ج۔ ذیقعد	د۔ ذی الحج
رسول پاک صلی اللہ علیہ وآلہ وسلم نے پہاڑی درے پر کتنے تیر اندازوں کو مقرر فرمایا؟	الف۔ 25	ب۔ 50	ج۔ 75	د۔ 100
آپ صلی اللہ علیہ وآلہ وسلم کے وائٹ مہارک کس غزوہ میں شہید ہوئے تھے؟	الف۔ غزوہ بدر	ب۔ غزوہ خندق	ج۔ غزوہ اُحد	د۔ غزوہ تبوک

- غزوہ احزاب کو غزوہ خندق بھی کہتے ہیں۔
- حزب عربی میں گردہ پانچیلے کو کہتے ہیں۔ کیونکہ اس غزوہ میں بہت سے قبائل جمع ہوئے تھے۔
- خندق اس لئے کہ اس میں مسلمانوں نے اپنے دفاع کے لئے خندق کھودی تھی۔
- غزوہ خندق میں کفار نے دس ہزار لشکر کے ساتھ مسلمانوں پر حملہ کیا۔ اس کے ساتھ تین سو گھوڑے اور ایک ہزار اونٹ بھی تھے۔
- غزوہ خندق میں حضرت سلیمان فارسی نے آپ صلی اللہ علیہ والہ وسلم کو مدینہ کے گرد خندق کھودنے کا مشورہ دیا۔
- "سلح" پہاڑ کے آگے آپ صلی اللہ علیہ والہ وسلم نے دس دس صحابہ کرام کو ہیں ہیں گز زمین سو پ دی تھی۔
- خندق کی چوڑائی اور گہرائی تقریباً پندرہ فٹ اور لمبائی چار میل تھی۔
- جنگ خندق کے دوران مدینہ کے اندر ایک قبیلہ بنو قریظہ تھا۔ جو کفار کے ساتھ مل گیا تھا۔
- جنگ خندق کے دوران کھیم بن مسعود رضی اللہ تعالیٰ عنہ نے اسلام قبول کیا تھا۔
- غزوہ خندق میں دس کافر جہنم داخل ہوئے۔ جبکہ چھ مسلمانوں نے جام شہادت نوش کیا۔
- غزوہ خندق میں یہودی سردار ابن اخطب کا تعلق بنو نضیر سے تھا۔
- غزوہ خندق میں یہودی سردار کعب بن اسد کا تعلق بنو قریظہ سے تھا۔
- حضرت سلیمان فارسی کا تعلق ایران سے تھا۔
- غزوہ خندق کے دوران خندق کو پار کرتے ہوئے کافروں کو حضرت علی نے قتل کیا تھا۔

تین سو سوالات غزوہ احزاب (غزوہ خندق)

الف۔ رمضان	ب۔ رجب	ج۔ شوال	د۔ منہ	✓
غزوہ خندق میں مسلمان لشکر کے سردار تھے؟	ب۔ حضرت عمر رضی اللہ عنہ	ج۔ حضرت عثمان رضی اللہ عنہ	د۔	✓
غزوہ خندق میں کفار کے لشکر کے سردار تھے؟	ب۔ ابو سفیان	ج۔ ابولہب	د۔ خالد بن الولید	✓
غزوہ خندق میں کفار کی تعداد کتنی تھی؟	ب۔ 10000	ج۔ 12000	د۔ 14000	✓

- بج خندق میں مسلمان لشکر کی تعداد تقریباً تھی؟
 الف۔ 6000
 ب۔ 5000
 ج۔ 4000
 د۔ 3000
- بج خندق میں کتنے مسلمان شہید ہوئے تھے؟
 الف۔ 6
 ب۔ 10
 ج۔ 14
 د۔ 18
- بج خندق میں کتنے کفار ہلاک ہوئے تھے؟
 الف۔ 8
 ب۔ 8
 ج۔ 10
 د۔ 12
- حضرت سلیمان قاری رضی اللہ تعالیٰ عنہ کس ملک سے تعلق رکھتے تھے؟
 الف۔ عراق
 ب۔ شام
 ج۔ ایران
 د۔ روم
- سلازوں نے کس کے مشورے پر خندق کھودی؟
 الف۔ حضرت عمر
 ب۔ حضرت سلیمان قاری
 ج۔ حضرت سعد بن ابی وقاص
 د۔ حضرت علی
- زہرا خندق میں مدینہ منورہ کے کس سمت خندق کھودی گئی؟
 الف۔ مشرق
 ب۔ مغرب
 ج۔ شمال
 د۔ جنوب
- خندق پار کرنے والے کافروں کو کس نے قتل کیا؟
 الف۔ حضرت علی
 ب۔ حضرت ابو جہانہ
 ج۔ حضرت عبدالرحمن بن عوف
 د۔ حضرت سعد
- زہرا خندق کے دوران اسلام قبول کرنے والے نعیم بن مسعود کس قبیلے سے تعلق رکھتے تھے؟
 الف۔ خزاعی
 ب۔ بنو شعیب
 ج۔ بنو اسد
 د۔ بنو نضیر
- زہرا خندق میں خندق کی لمبائی تقریباً..... کلومیٹر لمبی تھی۔
 الف۔ 10
 ب۔ 12
 ج۔ 15
 د۔ 20
- زہرا خندق میں خندق کی چوڑائی تقریباً..... تھی۔
 الف۔ 10 فٹ
 ب۔ 12 فٹ
 ج۔ 15 فٹ
 د۔ 20 فٹ
- خندق کی گہرائی تقریباً میٹر تھی۔
 الف۔ 2 سے 3
 ب۔ 3 سے 4 میٹر
 ج۔ 5 میٹر
 د۔ 6 میٹر
- خندق کی گہرائی کا کام تقریباً کتنے دن میں مکمل ہوا؟
 الف۔ 10
 ب۔ 15
 ج۔ 20
 د۔ 25
- خندق کو گرانے کے کتنے دن بعد دشمن کی فوج مدینے پہنچی؟
 الف۔ 10
 ب۔ 15
 ج۔ 20
 د۔ 25
- خندق کو گرانے کے کتنے دن بعد دشمن کی فوج مدینے پہنچی؟
 الف۔ 10
 ب۔ 15
 ج۔ 20
 د۔ 25

- اور اوفوا بالعہد ۛ ان العہد کان مسمولاً ۛ اور وعدہ پورا کرو۔ بے شک وعدے کے پاس سے کبھی ہٹنا نہیں چاہئے۔
- یا ایہا الذین امنوا لوفو بالعقود ۛ "اے ایمان والو۔ اپنے وعدوں کو پورا کرو۔"
- حدیث میں منافق کی تین نشانیاں بیان کی گئی ہیں۔ ۱۔ جھوٹ بولنا ۲۔ وعدہ خلافی کرنا ۳۔ لائت میں نیت کرنا
- ہجرت مدینہ کے بعد آپ صلی اللہ علیہ والہ وسلم نے مدینہ میں آباد قبائل کے ساتھ امن سلامتی کا معاہدہ کیا جسے "عقد مدینہ" کہا جاتا ہے۔
- صلح حدیبیہ کفار مکہ کے ساتھ کی گئی تھی۔
- ایٹانے عہد سے معاشرے میں امن و سکون پیدا ہوتا ہے۔
- دوسروں کی غلطی اور تصور کو معاف کر دینے اور صبر کرنے کو عفو و درگزر کہتے ہیں۔
- دوسروں کی زیادتی کو طاقت رکھنے کے باوجود برداشت کرنا۔ "برودہاری" کہلاتا ہے۔
- العلم ایک عفو و العفو لا عفو عنی "اے اللہ تو معاف کرنے والا ہے۔ تو معاف کرنے والوں کو پسند کرتا ہے۔"
- آپ صلی اللہ علیہ والہ وسلم کا ارشاد ہے۔ "پہلو ان وہ نہیں جو مخالف کو شکست دے دے۔ بلکہ پہلو ان وہ ہے جو غمے کو غنیمت میں رکھے۔"
- حدیث شریف میں ہے۔ "اگر کسی نے اللہ تعالیٰ کی رضا کے لئے کسی کو معاف کر دیا تو اللہ تعالیٰ اسے ضرورت سے آگے۔
- شیطان آگ سے پیدا کیا گیا ہے۔
- لا اکراہ فی الدین • "دین میں کوئی جبر نہیں ہے۔" {البقرہ}
- عقیدے کے ماننے والوں کو دعوت دیتے وقت رواداری کا اصول اپنانا چاہیے۔
- وجادلہم بالتی ہی احسن "اور ان کے ساتھ اچھے انداز میں بحث اور گفتگو کرو۔" {النحل}
- رواداری کا مطلب ہے لحاظ کرنا۔
- "دین میں کوئی جبر نہیں۔" یہ ایک قرآنی آیت ہے۔
- حضرت خالد بن ولید نے ملک شام کو فتح کرنے کے عیسائیوں کو کھلم کھلا مذہبی آزادی دی۔
- حضرت عمر فاروق رضی اللہ تعالیٰ عنہ نے ایک غیر مسلم بوڑھے بھکاری کو بھیک مانگتے دیکھ کر اس کا عیقہ لگا دیا۔
- ارحموا امن فی الارض یہ رحم من فی السماء "تم زمین والوں پر رحم کرو آسمان والا تم پر رحم کرے گا۔" {بقرہ}
- حدیث شریف ہے۔ "جس نے دوسروں پر رحم نہیں کیا۔ اس پر رحم نہیں کیا جائے گا۔"

دین کے لیے رحمت

قرآن مجید میں فرمایا کہ "وَالَّذِينَ آمَنُوا وَالَّذِينَ هُمْ يَدْعُونَ"۔ یہ ایک حدیث ہے۔
 کثرت کے معنی کافی ہونے اور شعاع کے معنی طور طریقے ہیں۔ یعنی اپنے مال و دولت کو ضرورت کے مطابق خرچ کرو۔
 تَلُوا وَالشَّارِبُوا وَلَا تَمْدُدُوا بِأَسْفَلِ أَعْيُنِكُمْ وَلَا يُنْفِثُوا بِكُمُ الْعِمَالُ الَّذِينَ يُؤْتُونَ جُزْءَهُمْ لَعَنَ اللَّهُ الْفٰسِقِينَ وَالْمُنٰفِقِينَ وَالْمُنٰفِقَاتِ وَالْكٰفِرَاتِ وَالْمُكٰفِرَاتِ وَالْمُنٰكِرَاتِ وَالْكَافِرَاتِ الَّاتِيَاتِ بِهِنَّ الْاَمْوَالُ الَّتِي نَكٰهْنَ بِهِنَّ وَالَّذِيْنَ آمَنَ بِالْحَقِّ وَآمَنَ بِرُحْمٰتِ رَبِّهٖ لَعَنَ اللَّهُ الْبٰغِيْنَ وَالْمُتَكَبِّرِينَ وَلِلّٰهِ يَرْجَعُ الْاَمْرُ كُلُّهُ"۔ (الاحزاب)
 فضول خرچی کو شیطان کا بھائی قرار دیا ہے۔
 کما حقہ اور فضول خرچی نہ کرو۔ یہ سورۃ الاحزاب کی آیات ہے۔

تفویض سوالات

ہجرت مدینہ کے بعد نبی کریم صلی اللہ علیہ وآلہ وسلم اور قبائل مدینہ کے درمیان امن معاہدے کا نام کیا تھا؟

الف۔ معاہدہ امن ب۔ معاہدہ صلح ج۔ حیث مدینہ د۔ کوئی نہیں

دعوتِ خلافتی کرنے والے کی کوئی سی عبادت قبول نہیں ہوتی۔

الف۔ فرض ب۔ نفل ج۔ واجب د۔ نہیں

اگر کوئی دعوتِ خلافتی کرے تو ہمیں کیا کرنا چاہیے؟

الف۔ دعوتِ دعا کرنا چاہیے ب۔ دعوتِ خلافتی کرنی چاہیے ج۔ اپنا مرضی کرنی چاہیے د۔ زیادہ کرنا چاہیے

صحابیہ کن لوگوں کے ساتھ کی گئی؟

الف۔ بیوہ مدینہ ب۔ کفار مکہ ج۔ خیران کے صحابی د۔ غیر روم

ایمانی معاہدے معاشرے میں کیا پیدا ہوتا ہے؟

الف۔ امن و سکون ب۔ دشمنانہ ج۔ بے اطمینانی د۔ دشمنی

ظلمتے کیا مراد ہے؟

الف۔ بدل لینا ب۔ مخالف کرنا ج۔ سزا دینا د۔ جرم کرنا

اللہ تعالیٰ کن لوگوں کو پسند کرتا ہے؟

الف۔ ظلمہ کرے والوں کو ب۔ غلطیاں کرنے والوں کو ج۔ ظلمے پر قابو پانے والوں کو د۔ بدل لینے والوں

مختار اکرم صلی اللہ علیہ وآلہ وسلم نے اس شخص کو پہلوان قرار دیا جو _____ کے وقت اپنے آپ پر قابو کرے

الف۔ بھوک ب۔ خوف ج۔ ظلمہ د۔ خوشی

مذکورہ کے موقع پر رسول پاک صلی اللہ علیہ وآلہ وسلم نے کفار مکہ کے ساتھ کیا سلوک کیا؟

الف۔ بدلہ لیا ب۔ مخالف کیا ج۔ غلام بنا لیا د۔ قید کر دیا

✓ رادادری کا مطلب ہے۔

الف۔ لحاظ کرنا
ب۔ مسترد کرنا
ج۔ چھوڑ دینا

✓ "دین میں کوئی جبر نہیں"

الف۔ قرآنی آیت ہے
ب۔ حدیث ہے
ج۔ کسی صحابی کا قول ہے

✓ دیگر مذہب اور عقیدے والوں کو اسلام کی دعوت دینے وقت کون سا اصول اپنانا چاہیے؟

الف۔ مفودر گزار
ب۔ مساوات
ج۔ رادادری

ج۔ رادادری

✓ حضرت خالد بن ولید رضی اللہ تعالیٰ عنہ نے کس ملک کے فتح ہونے پر اعلان کیا۔ کہ عیسائیوں کو مکمل مذہبی آزادی حاصل ہوگی؟

الف۔ ایران
ب۔ روم
ج۔ شام

✓ کس خلیفہ نے ایک غیر مسلم بوزے بھاری کو بھیک مانگتے ہوئے دیکھ کر اسکا جزیہ معاف کر دیا اور اسکا خلیفہ سترہ کیا؟

الف۔ حضرت عمرؓ
ب۔ حضرت ابو بکرؓ
ج۔ حضرت عثمانؓ

✓ تم اہل زمین پر مہربانی کرو۔ آسمان والا تم پر مہربانی کرے گا۔

الف۔ قرآنی آیت ہے
ب۔ حدیث ہے
ج۔ کسی بزرگ کا قول ہے

✓ ہمیں کس سے ہمدردی کرنی چاہیے۔

الف۔ انسانوں سے
ب۔ جانوروں سے
ج۔ پودوں سے

✓ کفایت شعاری کے معنی ہے۔

الف۔ کافی ہونا
ب۔ ناکافی ہونا
ج۔ زیادہ ہونا

✓ شعار کے معنی ہیں۔

الف۔ قول
ب۔ عمل
ج۔ کام

✓ کھاویج اور فضول نہ کرو کس سورۃ کی آیت ہے؟

الف۔ سورۃ البقرہ
ب۔ سورۃ العنبران
ج۔ سورۃ الاحزاب

✓ شیطان کا بھائی کون ہے؟

الف۔ کنجوس
ب۔ میاں رو
ج۔ فضول خرچ

✓ اسلامی اخوت کی بنیاد کیا ہے؟

الف۔ رنگ
ب۔ نسل
ج۔ قوم

✓ اخوت کا مطلب ہے۔

الف۔ بھائی چارہ
ب۔ مہمان دوی
ج۔ رحم دل

✓ "مومن تو آپس میں بھائی بھائی ہیں" کس سورۃ کی آیت ہے؟

الف۔ سورۃ التاحہ
ب۔ سورۃ البقرہ
ج۔ سورۃ القدر

بنی اسرائیل دو لوگ کہلائے جاتے ہیں۔ جو حضرت یعقوب علیہ السلام کی نسل سے ہیں۔

حضرت یحییٰ علیہ السلام کا تعلق بنی اسرائیل سے تھا۔

حضرت یحییٰ علیہ السلام کی ولادت کا ذکر قرآن مجید کی سورہ آل عمران میں آیا ہے۔

حضرت یحییٰ علیہ السلام کی والدہ کا نام مریم علیہ السلام تھی۔

حضرت مریم علیہ السلام کے والد کا نام عمران اور والدہ کا نام حذیرہ رضی اللہ تعالیٰ عنہا تھی۔

حضرت یحییٰ علیہ السلام پر انجیل نازل ہوا تھا۔

حضرت یحییٰ علیہ السلام کے معجزوں میں سے مردہ زندہ ہو جانا تھا۔ چار صحت یاب، تاج و تاج کی لہجائی۔

بنی اسرائیل کے ادرہ پہلی میں حضرت یحییٰ علیہ السلام کو قتل کر دیتا چاہتے تھے۔ لیکن اللہ تعالیٰ نے حضرت یحییٰ علیہ السلام کو آسمان کی طرف اٹھایا۔

حضرت یحییٰ علیہ السلام کا نزول قیامت کی بڑی نشانیاں میں سے ہے۔

حضرت یحییٰ علیہ السلام دمشق میں مشرقی صلیب مبارکہ پر دو فرشتوں کے بازوؤں پر دونوں ہاتھ رکھے ہوئے اتریں گے۔

سوالنامہ حضرت عیسیٰ علیہ السلام

حضرت یعقوب علیہ السلام کی نسل کو کیا کہتے ہیں؟

د۔ مسلمان

ج۔ یہودی

الف۔ بنی اسرائیل ب۔ عیسائی

حضرت یحییٰ علیہ السلام کس نبی کی اولاد میں سے تھے؟

د۔ حضرت محمد

ج۔ حضرت یحییٰ علیہ السلام

ب۔ حضرت یعقوب علیہ السلام

الف۔ حضرت موسیٰ علیہ السلام

حضرت مریم علیہ السلام کے والد کا نام کیا تھا؟

د۔ عمران

ج۔ حضرت اسماعیل علیہ السلام

ب۔ حضرت ابراہیم علیہ السلام

الف۔ حضرت یعقوب علیہ السلام

حضرت یحییٰ علیہ السلام نے اپنے نبی ہونے کا اعلان کب کیا؟

د۔ آسمان کی اٹھتے وقت

ج۔ چالیس سال کی عمر میں

ب۔ دس سال کی عمر میں

حضرت یحییٰ علیہ السلام پر کونسی آسمانی کتاب نازل ہوئی؟

د۔ قرآن مجید

ج۔ انجیل

ب۔ زیور

الف۔ تورات

حضرت یحییٰ علیہ السلام کی ولادت کا ذکر سورہ _____ میں آیا ہے۔

د۔ سورہ مریم

ج۔ الاحزاب

ب۔ بنی اسرائیل

الف۔ البقرہ

حضرت عثمان رضی اللہ تعالیٰ عنہ

- حضرت عثمان رضی اللہ تعالیٰ عنہ کی ولادت نبی کریم صلی اللہ علیہ وآلہ وسلم کی ولادت کے چھ سال بعد 577ء میں مکہ میں ہوئی۔
- حضرت عثمان رضی اللہ تعالیٰ عنہ کے والد صاحب کا نام عثمان تھا۔
- حضرت عثمان رضی اللہ تعالیٰ عنہ کا تعلق خاندان بنو امیہ سے تھا۔
- نبی کریم صلی اللہ علیہ وآلہ وسلم نے حضرت عثمان رضی اللہ تعالیٰ عنہ کو "غنی" کا لقب دیا تھا۔
- حضرت عثمان رضی اللہ تعالیٰ عنہ کو اسلام کی دعوت حضرت ابو بکر رضی اللہ تعالیٰ عنہ نے دی۔ اور وہ پہلی مسلمان بنے۔
- نبی کریم صلی اللہ علیہ وآلہ وسلم نے یکے بعد دیگرے اپنی دو صاحبزادیوں حضرت رقیہ اور حضرت ام کلثوم کی شہادتیں ان سے کرائی تھیں۔

- حضرت عثمان رضی اللہ تعالیٰ عنہ کو "ذوالنورین" یعنی "دو نور" والا کہا جاتا ہے۔
- مدینہ منورہ میں بیٹھے پانی کا کنواں حضرت عثمان رضی اللہ تعالیٰ عنہ نے بیس ہزار درہم میں خرید کر مسلمانوں کے فائدے کے لیے وقف کیا۔
- 24 ہجری میں حضرت عمر فاروق رضی اللہ تعالیٰ عنہ کی شہادت کے بعد حضرت عثمان رضی اللہ تعالیٰ عنہ مسلمانوں کے چہرے قرار دیے گئے۔
- حضرت عثمان رضی اللہ تعالیٰ عنہ تقریباً بارہ سال مسلمانوں کے خلیفہ رہے۔
- حضرت عثمان رضی اللہ تعالیٰ عنہ جمعہ کے دن 18 ذی الحجہ 35ھ شہادت پائی۔
- حضرت عثمان رضی اللہ تعالیٰ عنہ نے دو دفعہ ہجرت کی۔ ایک دفعہ حبشہ اور ایک دفعہ مدینہ کی طرف۔
- حضرت عثمان رضی اللہ تعالیٰ عنہ حضرت عمر رضی اللہ تعالیٰ عنہ کی شہادت کے تین دن بعد خلیفہ سوم بنے۔

مسئلات حضرت عثمان رضی اللہ تعالیٰ عنہ

- ✓ حضرت عثمان رضی اللہ تعالیٰ عنہ کا شمار مکہ کے دانشوروں میں ہوتا ہے۔ کیونکہ آپ رضی اللہ تعالیٰ عنہ الف۔ پڑھنا لکھنا جانتے تھے ب۔ بہت بہادر تھے ج۔ بہت نیک تھے
- ✓ حضرت عثمان رضی اللہ تعالیٰ عنہ کو "غنی" کا لقب کیوں ملا؟ الف۔ اسلام کیلئے مال خرچ کرتا ب۔ بہت بڑے تاجر ہونا ج۔ بہت پرستی کرتا
- ✓ حضرت عثمان رضی اللہ تعالیٰ عنہ ہجرت کے کتنے سال بعد مسلمانوں کے خلیفہ بنے؟ الف۔ 22 ب۔ 23 ج۔ 24
- ✓ حضرت عثمان رضی اللہ تعالیٰ عنہ نے کس کی کوشش سے اسلام قبول کیا؟ الف۔ حضرت ابو بکر ب۔ حضرت علی ج۔ حضرت عمر

حضرت خالد بن ولید رضی اللہ تعالیٰ عنہ

حضرت خالد بن ولید رضی اللہ تعالیٰ عنہ کی پیدائش 592 عیسوی میں ہوئی۔
 حضرت خالد بن ولید رضی اللہ تعالیٰ عنہ کے والد کا نام ولید بن مغیرہ تھا۔
 حضرت خالد بن ولید رضی اللہ تعالیٰ عنہ کی والدہ کا نام لہابہ صغیرہ تھا۔
 حضرت خالد بن ولید رضی اللہ تعالیٰ عنہ فتح مکہ سے پہلے 8ھ بمطابق 628 عیسوی کو اسلام قبول کیا۔
 حضرت خالد بن ولید رضی اللہ تعالیٰ عنہ کے ابا و اجداد کا تعلق "بنو عمرو" سے تھا۔ جو قبیلہ قریش کی ایک شاخ تھی۔
 حضرت خالد بن ولید رضی اللہ تعالیٰ عنہ نے تقریباً تین سو جنگوں میں حصہ لیا۔
 آپ صلی اللہ علیہ وآلہ وسلم نے حضرت خالد بن ولید رضی اللہ تعالیٰ عنہ کو سیف اللہ کا لقب دیا تھا۔

سوالات حضرت خالد بن ولید رضی اللہ تعالیٰ عنہ

- حضرت خالد بن ولید رضی اللہ تعالیٰ عنہ کا پہلا معرکہ مسلمان ہونے کے بعد کونسا تھا؟
 الف۔ جنگ خندق ب۔ جنگ تبوک ج۔ جنگ موتہ د۔ جنگ خیبر
- حضرت خالد بن ولید رضی اللہ تعالیٰ عنہ کے ہاتھ سے جنگ موتہ میں کتنی کھواریں ٹوٹیں؟
 الف۔ 6 ب۔ 7 ج۔ 8 د۔ 9
- حضرت خالد بن ولید رضی اللہ تعالیٰ عنہ کو کس جنگ میں آپ صلی اللہ علیہ وآلہ وسلم نے "سیف اللہ" کا لقب دیا؟
 الف۔ جنگ خندق ب۔ جنگ تبوک ج۔ جنگ موتہ د۔ جنگ خیبر
- کس خلیفہ کے دور میں حضرت خالد بن ولید رضی اللہ تعالیٰ عنہ نے عکرمین ذکوۃ اور نبوت کے مجتہد دعوے دار سبیلہ کذاب کے فتوں کو بکھل دیا؟
 الف۔ حضرت عمرؓ ب۔ حضرت علیؓ ج۔ حضرت ابو بکرؓ د۔ حضرت عثمانؓ
- حضرت خالد بن ولید رضی اللہ تعالیٰ عنہ کا خاندان کس چیز کیلئے مشہور تھا؟
 الف۔ تجارت ب۔ عبادت ج۔ شہادت د۔ شرافت
- دو ٹونگ کو کس جنگ میں شکست ہوئی؟
 الف۔ جنگ یرموک ب۔ جنگ موتہ ج۔ جنگ خنین د۔ جنگ خیبر
- حضرت خالد بن ولید رضی اللہ تعالیٰ عنہ کس ملک میں دفن ہیں؟
 الف۔ ایران ب۔ عراق ج۔ شام د۔ فلسطین
- جنگ یرموک میں مسلمان فوج کی قیادت کس نے کی؟
 الف۔ حضرت عمرؓ ب۔ حضرت علیؓ ج۔ حضرت ابو سعیدؓ د۔ حضرت عثمانؓ

➤ ربنا افرغ علينا صبرا وثبت اقدامنا ونصرنا على القوم الكافرين ■ "اے پروردگار! ہمیں صبر سے نوازا اور ہمارے قدموں کو کفار پر فتح یاب کر۔"

➤ ربنا ظلمنا انفسنا وان لم تغفر لنا وترحمنا لنكونن من الخسرين ■ "اے پروردگار! ہم نے اپنے آپ کو ظلم کیا اور اگر تو ہمیں بخشے گا اور ہم پر رحم نہیں کرے گا تو ہم تباہ ہر جائیں گے۔"

➤ توحید کے لغوی معنی ہیں۔ ایک ماننا، یکساں جانتا۔
 اسلامی توحید میں سب سے پہلے عقیدہ۔ عقیدہ توحید ہے۔

➤ لو كان فيهما الهة الا الله لفسدتا ■ "اگر آسمان اور زمین میں اللہ کے سوا اور معبود ہوتے تو زمین اور آسمان کھو جاتے۔"

کثرت پرستی (Polytheism) وہ عقیدہ جس میں ایک سے ناکہ خداؤں کا

➤ قل هو الله احد ■ "کہو کہ وہ اللہ ایک ہے۔"

➤ الله الصمد ■ "وہ معبود برحق بے نیاز ہے۔"

➤ لم يلد. ولم يولد ■ "نہ کسی کا باپ ہے۔ اور نہ کسی کا بیٹا۔"

➤ ولم يكن له كفوا احد ■ "اور کوئی اس کا ہمسر نہیں۔"

➤ اللہ تعالیٰ کی ذات میں کسی کو شریک یا حصہ دار ٹھہرانا شرک کہلاتا ہے۔

➤ اياك نعبد و اياك نستعين ■ "اے پروردگار! ہم تیری ہی عبادت کرتے ہیں اور تجھی سے مدد مانگتے ہیں۔"

➤ اهدنا الصراط المستقيم ■ "ہم کو سیدھے راستے چلا۔"

➤ عقیدہ توحید پر ایمان رکھنے والا شخص جرات مند اور بہادر ہوتا ہے۔

➤ عقیدہ توحید انسان میں صبر اور استقامت پیدا کرتا ہے۔

➤ الفسقا "فساد برپا ہوتا۔"

➤ صراط مستقیم کے معنی ہیں۔ سیدھا راستہ

➤ نعبذ کے معنی ہیں۔ ہم تیری ہی عبادت کرتے ہیں۔

اللہ کے لغوی معنی ہیں۔ بلا دایا اعلان ہے۔

اللہ کے کلمات حضرت زید رضی اللہ تعالیٰ عنہ نے خواب میں سنے تھے۔ اور پھر حضرت عمر رضی اللہ علیہ والہ وسلم کے کہنے پر حضرت بلال رضی اللہ تعالیٰ عنہ کو سکھائے گئے تھے۔

حضرت عمر رضی اللہ علیہ والہ وسلم نے سب سے پہلا مولانا حضرت بلال رضی اللہ تعالیٰ عنہ کو مقرر فرمایا تھا۔

ان دنوں ہجرت کے بعد شروع ہوئی ہے۔

ان دنوں اللہ تعالیٰ کی بڑائی چھو دفعہ بیان کی جاتی ہیں۔

ان دنوں عربی میں صلوات کہتے ہیں۔ اور اس کے لغوی معنی دعا کے ہیں۔

والہیما الصلوة واتوا الزکوٰۃ وارکعوا مع الرکعین ■ نماز پڑھا کرو اور زکوٰۃ دیا کرو۔ اور اللہ کے ساتھ جھکنے والوں کے ساتھ جھکا کرو۔

الصلوة عماد الدین ■ نماز دین کا ستون ہے۔

ابن تہی کاشاد ہے۔ ان الصلوة تنہی عن الفحشا والعمکر ■ بے شک نماز بے حیائی اور بری باتوں سے روکتی ہے۔

لاز کے لرائض دو قسم کے ہیں۔ ایک باہر ہے۔ ان کو شرائط کہتے ہیں۔ اور ایک اندر ہے۔ ان کو آرکان کہتے ہیں۔

لاز کی شرائط چھ ہیں۔ ۱۔ طہارت ۲۔ نماز کی جگہ پاک ہو ۳۔ ستر ۳۔ قبلہ رخ کھڑے ہونا۔ ۵۔ وقت ۶۔ نیت

لاز کے ارکان سات ہیں۔ ۱۔ تکبیر تحریمہ ۲۔ قیام ۳۔ قرات ۴۔ رکوع ۵۔ سجدہ

ارکان نماز
 ارکان جمع ہے رکن کی اور رکن کے معنی ہے فرض۔ ۲
 ارکان نماز، فرض نماز کا دوسرا نام ہے۔ اور ان میں کوئی بھی نہ جانے تو نماز نہ ہوگی

۶۔ آخری تہہ / تشہد ۷۔ سلام

مردان سزا سے لیکر گھٹنوں تک چھپاتا ہے۔

گھٹنوں کے سوائے چہرے، ہاتھ، پاؤں کے باقی پورے جسم کو چھپاتا ہے۔

تذکرہ کی طرف رخ کا مطلب بیت اللہ کی طرف منہ کرنا ہے۔

نماز شروع کرنے سے پہلے ہاتھوں کو کانوں تک اٹھا کر اللہ اکبر کہنا تکبیر تحریمہ کہلاتا ہے۔

قیام کے معنی ہے۔ سیدھا کھڑا ہونا۔

نماز میں عاجزی کے ساتھ دونوں ہاتھ گھٹنوں پر رکھ کر جھک جانے کو رکوع کہتے ہیں۔

تہہ یعنی نیت کی حالت کو کہتے ہیں۔ اور تشہد کا مطلب ہے گواہی دینا۔

حدیث کے مطابق جان بوجھ کر نماز چھوڑنا کفر ہے۔

رکعین کے معنی ہے۔ "رکوع کرنے والے"

حدیث کی رو سے نماز دین کا ستون ہے۔

العمکر کے معنی ہے۔ "انکار کرنے والا"

حاصل کے فرائض
 ۱۔ ٹہکی کرنا ۲۔ ایک میں پانی دینا ۳۔ صوم دینا
 پر ایک دفعہ پانی بہانہ کہ جسم کا کوئی حصہ خشک نہ رہے

وضو کے فرائض
 ۱۔ منہ و صورتہ ۲۔ دونوں ہاتھ کلیوں سمیت وضو ۳۔ پیر و خال سر
 ۴۔ دو نون پاؤں ٹخنوں سمیت وضو ۵۔ مسح کرنا

➤ **تراویح** فرض کفایہ ہے۔

➤ حضرت محمد صلی اللہ علیہ وآلہ وسلم کا ارشاد ہے۔ "جس نے کوئی تراویح پڑھی۔ تو اس کے لئے ایک قیراط ثواب ہے۔ اور اگر سب نے پڑھی تو پانچ سو قیراط ثواب ہے۔ اور قیراط اُحد پہلا کے برابر ہے۔"

فرض کفایہ
فرض کفایہ کا مطلب ہے۔ کہ اگرچہ ان کی تکمیل تو سب پر لازم ہوگی مگر وہ سب تکمیل تک نہیں پہنچ سکتے اور وہ نہیں آتے۔

➤ **قُلْ لَنْ يَخْلُقَ الْوَعْدَ** "ہر جاندار کو موت کا حرا پگھتا ہے۔"

➤ میت کو جو لباس پہنایا جاتا ہے۔ وہ **کفن** کہلایا جاتا ہے۔

➤ **عقود** کے لغوی معنی ہے۔ ارادہ یا قصد کرنا۔

➤ حج اسلام کا پانچواں رکن ہے۔

➤ تمام عمر میں ایک دفعہ حج فرض ہے۔ جو استطاعت رکھتا ہو۔

➤ حج و بھری میں فرض ہو۔

➤ بیت اللہ کی تعمیر حضرت ابراہیم اور حضرت اسماعیل نے کی۔

➤ استطاعت کے معنی ہے۔ "طاقت رکھنا"

➤ حج کی استطاعت رکھنے کے باوجود حج نہ کرنا **بڑا گناہ** ہے۔

حج
حج ہر سال دو لمبو کی 8 سے 12 عمر تک کا مالک ہونا ہے
آپ صلی اللہ علیہ وآلہ وسلم نے ایک ہی حج 10 بھری کیا ہے۔ جو
اور اس کہتے ہیں۔
حجیت حج کے باوجود شرکاً ہے۔

مذہبی سوالات

✓ اسلام کا بنیادی عقیدہ ہے۔

الف۔ عقیدہ آخرت

ب۔ عقیدہ توحید

ج۔ عقیدہ رسالت

د۔ عقیدہ نبوت

✓ **لفسدتا** کے معنی ہے۔ "فساد برپا ہوتا"

الف۔ زمین میں

ب۔ آسمان میں

ج۔ زمین و آسمان دونوں میں

د۔ سمندر میں

✓ توحید کا مطلب یہ ہے۔ کہ اللہ تعالیٰ

الف۔ رحیم ہے

ب۔ ذات و صفات میں یکساں ہے

ج۔ رزق دینے والا ہے

د۔ بخشنے والا ہے

✓ عقیدہ توحید انسان میں پیدا کرتی ہے۔

الف۔ دنیا سے نفرت

ب۔ بزدلی

ج۔ موت کا خوف

د۔ غمناک پن

✓ **آذان** کی ضرورت کب محسوس ہوتی؟

الف۔ اجمری

ب۔ دو بھری

ج۔ تین بھری

د۔ چار بھری

✓ آذان کے الفاظ کس صحابی نے خواب میں دیکھے تھے؟

الف۔ حضرت علیؓ

ب۔ حضرت محمد اللہ صلی اللہ علیہ وآلہ وسلم

ج۔ حضرت ابوبکر صدیقؓ

د۔ حضرت عمرؓ

✓ آذان _____ ہے۔

الف۔ فرض

ب۔ واجب

ج۔ مستحب

د۔ مکہ

- **صلح حدیبیہ:** حدیبیہ ایک کنویں کا نام ہے۔ جو کہ مکہ مکرمہ سے اٹھارہ کلومیٹر دور ہے۔ اور اسی کنویں کے پاس ایک صحابہ نے
- حضرت محمد صلی اللہ علیہ والہ وسلم اور مشرکین مکہ کے درمیان اس مقام پر ایک معاہدہ ہوا تھا۔ جو **صلح حدیبیہ** کے نام سے مشہور ہے۔
- ہجرت کے **پہلے سال** حضرت محمد صلی اللہ علیہ والہ وسلم عمرہ کے لئے آئے تھے۔ اور تقریباً **۱۰** روز صحابہ کرام مکہ میں داخل ہوئے۔
- عمرہ کے چلے گئے تھے۔
- صلح حدیبیہ کے موقع پر حضرت عثمان رضی اللہ تعالیٰ عنہ کو حضرت محمد صلی اللہ علیہ والہ وسلم نے سفیر بنا کر بھیجا۔
- صلح حدیبیہ کے موقع پر جب حضرت عثمان رضی اللہ تعالیٰ عنہ کو قریش مکہ نے روک دیا۔ تو مسلمانوں تک یہ ہزاروں تکبیریں کہیں۔
- اللہ تعالیٰ عنہ کو شہید کر دیا گیا۔ تو حضرت محمد صلی اللہ علیہ والہ وسلم نے سب صحابہ سے حضرت عثمان رضی اللہ عنہ کی شہادت کی بیعت لیا۔ جسے **بیعت رضوان** کہتے ہیں۔
- بیعت رضوان کی ڈر سے مشرکین نے **سمیل بن عمرو** کو حضرت محمد صلی اللہ علیہ والہ وسلم کے پاس صلح کے لئے بھیجا۔
- صلح حدیبیہ کی **پہلی شرط** یہ تھی۔ کہ مسلمان بیت اللہ کی زیارت کئے بغیر واپس چلے جائیں گے۔ اور اگلے سال صرف **تہجد** کریں گے۔
- صلح حدیبیہ کا معاہدہ **دس سال** کے لئے تھا۔
- صلح حدیبیہ کے دوران **ابو جہل رضی اللہ تعالیٰ عنہ** مسلمان ہو گئے تھے۔
- صلح حدیبیہ کے مطابق حضرت محمد صلی اللہ علیہ والہ وسلم نے اگلے سال صحابہ کرام کے ساتھ **عمرہ** اور ایک
- صلح حدیبیہ کو قرآن مجید میں **فتح** میں قرار دیا ہے۔
- **---** فرمان رواؤں کو دعوت: حضرت محمد صلی اللہ علیہ والہ وسلم نے **شاہر قیل** کے نام پہلے امر اسلام اپنے سفیر **جبریل** کو بھیجا تھا۔
- **بجائے** شاہر قیل قوم کی بغاوت کی وجہ سے ایمان نہ لائے۔
- حضرت محمد صلی اللہ علیہ والہ وسلم نے دوسرا امر اسلام **حارث بن ابی شمر** کے نام اپنے سفیر حضرت **شہل بن وہب رضی اللہ تعالیٰ عنہ** کو بھیجا تھا۔
- بھی ایمان نہ لائیں۔ اور گمراہی میں بھٹکتے رہے۔
- حضرت محمد صلی اللہ علیہ والہ وسلم نے تیسرا امر اسلام **کسریٰ پرویز** کے نام اپنے سفیر حضرت **عبد اللہ بن حذافہ رضی اللہ تعالیٰ عنہ** کو بھیجا تھا۔
- مراسلے میں پہلے اللہ اور رسول کا نام دیکھنے کے بعد **امر اسلام** پھاڑ دیا۔ حضرت محمد صلی اللہ علیہ والہ وسلم نے اس کے لئے **دو دعا** پڑھیں۔
- **شہرہ** نے قتل کر دیا۔
- حضرت محمد صلی اللہ علیہ والہ وسلم نے چوتھا امر اسلام **سلطان متوقس** کے نام اپنے سفیر حضرت **حاطب بن ابی بلتعبر رضی اللہ تعالیٰ عنہ** کو بھیجا تھا۔
- بھی اپنی قوم کی ڈر سے ایمان نہ لاسکا۔

حضرت محمد صلی اللہ علیہ والہ وسلم نے پانچواں مرسلہ نجاشی شاہ حبش کے نام اپنے سفیر حضرت عمرو بن ابی رضی اللہ تعالیٰ عنہ کے ہاتھ بھیجا۔ جو اس نے اسلام قبول کیا۔

حضرت محمد صلی اللہ علیہ والہ وسلم نے چھٹا مرسلہ ہودہ بن علی خثلی کے نام اپنے سفیر حضرت سلیمان بن عمرو رضی اللہ تعالیٰ عنہ کے ہاتھ بھیجا۔ لیکن یہ اسلام قبول نہ کر سکا۔

حضرت محمد صلی اللہ علیہ والہ وسلم نے ساتواں مرسلہ منذر بن سادہ کے نام اپنے سفیر حضرت طلحہ بن حنظلہ رضی اللہ تعالیٰ عنہ کے ہاتھ بھیجا۔ جو کبھی مسلمان ہوا۔

تذکرہ خیبر سن 7 ہجری

خیبر مدینہ منورہ سے شمال کی جانب تقریباً سو کلومیٹر کے فاصلے پر واقع ہے۔

خیبر میں یجور کے گھنے باغات تھے۔

ساتھ ہی کہ حضرت محمد صلی اللہ علیہ والہ وسلم نے چودھ سو صحابہ کرام کے ساتھ مدینہ سے خیبر کی طرف روانہ ہوئے۔

قلعہ قنوس کے پہلوان کا نام مرحب تھا۔ جو حضرت علی رضی اللہ تعالیٰ عنہ نے قتل کر دیا تھا۔

خیبر سڑک میں ۹۳ یهودی ہلاک ہوئے تھے۔ جبکہ ۱۵ صحابہ کرام نے جام شہادت نوش کیا تھا۔

یوڈیاں کاسب سے پہلے اہم قلعہ قنوس تھا۔ اور یہ پہلوان مرحب کے کنٹرول میں تھا۔

خیبر سڑک کے دوران یودیوں نے سامان جنگ قلعہ ناعم میں جمع کیا ہوا تھا۔

لنگر اسلام خیبر شام کے وقت پہنچا تھا۔

رضی سوالات

۱۔ کوئی نہیں	۲۔ چودھ سو صحابہ	۳۔ قصبہ	۴۔ شہر
۱۸۔	۱۶۔	۱۳۔	۱۲۔
۱۰۔	۸۔	۶۔	۵۔
۱۔ ابوبہ	۲۔ اسماعیل بن عمرو	۳۔ ابو جہل	۴۔ ابو سفیان
۱۔ حضرت ابو بکر رضی اللہ عنہ	۲۔ حضرت عمر رضی اللہ عنہ	۳۔ حضرت علی رضی اللہ عنہ	۴۔ حضرت عثمان رضی اللہ عنہ

- ✓ آپ ﷺ کے ساتھ صحابہ کرام جانے کو تیار تھے۔
الف۔ ایک ہزار
ب۔ لڑھ بڑا
ج۔ دو ہزار
- ✓ مسلمانوں کو کوئی بھی جھگڑا لے جانے کی اجازت نہیں تھی۔ ۳۱۔
الف۔ نیوہ
ب۔ گھوڑا
ج۔ خنزیر
- ✓ مشرکین نے حضرت عثمان رضی اللہ تعالیٰ عنہ کو بیت اللہ کا طواف کرنے کی پیش کش کی۔ تو آپ ﷺ نے یہ پیشکش
الف۔ قبول کر دی
ب۔ رد کر دی
ج۔ نہ نہی
- ✓ بادشاہوں کے نام نبی کریم ﷺ کے خطوط میں شروع میں لکھا ہوا ہوتا تھا "سلام ہو اس پر جو"۔
الف۔ جو ہمیں سلام کرے
ب۔ جو اپنے ابا، اجداد کا اتباع کرے
ج۔ ہدایت کا اتباع کرے
- ✓ حادثہ بنی امیہ کے پاس حضور ﷺ کا گھلے گئے۔
الف۔ حضرت عطاء بن حفری
ب۔ حضرت شہد بن وہب
ج۔ عبد اللہ بن عذافر
- ✓ ہر قتل نے اسلام
الف۔ قبول کیا
ب۔ قبول نہیں کیا
ج۔ کی مدد کی
- ✓ حادثہ بنی امیہ کے
الف۔ اسلام قبول کیا
ب۔ اسلام کو پسند کیا
ج۔ اسلام کو قبول نہیں کیا
- ✓ کس نے نبی کریم ﷺ کا گھلا
الف۔ پڑھ کر چما
ب۔ پڑھ کر پھینک دیا
ج۔ انھوں سے لگا دیا
- ✓ جب نہاشی کو آپ ﷺ کا خط ملا تو احرار
الف۔ تخت پر بیٹھ گئے
ب۔ زمین پر بیٹھ گیا
ج۔ سواری پر بیٹھ گیا
- ✓ "اگر رو کر دلی کرو گے۔ تو تمہاری بھوسے کا پکا کھانا بھی تم پر ہو گا"۔ یہ جملہ نبی کریم ﷺ نے کس فرمانروا کو لکھا؟
الف۔ کسریٰ پور
ب۔ شاہ متھرا
ج۔ مندر بن ساہی
- ✓ لشکر اسلام خیرکب پہنچا؟
الف۔ حج کو
ب۔ دہلی کو
ج۔ شام کو
- ✓ قلعہ قوس کس نالی گرائی پہلوں کا تھا؟
الف۔ مریح
ب۔ ابولہب
ج۔ ابو جہل
- ✓ مریح کو قتل کیا۔
الف۔ حضرت عمر
ب۔ حضرت ابو بکر
ج۔ حضرت طلحہ
- ✓ غزوہ خیبر میں کتنے یہودی ہلاک ہوئے؟
الف۔ ۹۰
ب۔ ۳۳
ج۔ ۹۹
- ✓ غزوہ خیبر میں کتنے صحابہ کرام رضی اللہ تعالیٰ عنہم نے جام شہادت نوش کیا؟
الف۔ ۱۰
ب۔ ۱۵
ج۔ ۲۰

ظہارت "زیر": ظہارت لہجاست (معنوی ہے وضو ہے غسل) یا لہجاست خارجی اور کرنے کے لئے استعمال ہوتا ہے۔

اسلام دینِ نطرت ہے۔
ان اللہ یحب التواہین و یحب المعتطہین ■ "بے شک اللہ توبہ کرنے والوں اور پاک مانگنے والوں کو دوست رکھتا ہے۔" (سورۃ البقرہ)

ظہارت "زیر": ظہارت سے مراد آگ ظہارت شاکوہ و غیرہ
واللہ یحب المعتطہین ■ "اللہ تعالیٰ پاک رہنے والوں کو پسند کرتا ہے۔" (سورۃ توبہ)

و شایہ یک فطہر ■ و لرجز فہاجر ■ "اور اپنے کپڑے پاک رکھو۔ اور ناپاکی سے دور رہو۔" (سورۃ المدثر)
حضرت محمد ﷺ کا ارشاد ہے۔ الطہور شرط الایمان "پاکیزگی ایمان کا حصہ ہے۔"

حضرت محمد ﷺ کی میرت امت مسلمہ کیلئے ایک عملی نمونہ ہے۔

تواہین کے معنی ہے۔ توبہ کرنے والے
ظہارت "بیش": ظہارت سے مراد آگ ظہارت کا پانی ہوتا ہے۔

صراحت کے معنی ہیں۔ سچائی اور راست بازی

یٰہیا الذین امنوا اتقوا اللہ و کونوا مع الصادقین ■ "اے ایمان والو! اللہ سے ڈرتے رہو اور راست ہانڈوں کے ساتھ رہو" (انجیل)

حضرت محمد ﷺ کا ارشاد ہے۔ الصدق ینجی و الکذب ینہکی "سچ نجات دیتا ہے۔ اور جھوٹ ہلاک کرتا ہے۔"
جھوٹ کی بدولت فرشتے ایک میل دور چلا جاتا ہے۔

میرت کی بھلائی بولنے والے کو کہتے ہیں۔

حضرت محمد ﷺ کا ارشاد ہے۔ لا ایمان لمن لا امانۃ لہ "جس میں امانت نہیں اس میں ایمان نہیں۔"

حضرت محمد ﷺ کا ارشاد ہے۔ کہ "اللہ جس قوم کے خاتمے اور فنا کا ارادہ فرماتا ہے۔ اس قوم میں خیانت کی مفت پیدا کرتا ہے۔"
گرت کی رات کافر حضرت محمد ﷺ کی جان لینا چاہتے تھے۔

گرت کی رات حضرت محمد ﷺ نے حضرت علی رضی اللہ تعالیٰ عنہ کو امانتیں واپس کرنے کا حکم دیا تھا۔
گرت کا راز چھپا، بسکی امانت ہے۔

احسان کے معنی ہے۔ کسی سے بھلائی، مہربانی کرنا۔

ان اللہ یامر بالعدل و الاحسان ■ "اللہ تم کو انصاف اور احسان کرنے کا حکم دیتا ہے" (التخل)

ہذا جزا الاحسان الا احسان ■ "نیکی کا بدلہ نیکی کے سوا کچھ نہیں ہے۔" (الرحمن)

➤ بہترین طریقے پر عبادت کرنا احسان کہلاتا ہے۔

➤ اللہ تعالیٰ کے احسانات میں سب سے بڑا احسان یہ ہے۔ کہ اس نے ہمیں مسلمان پیدا کیا۔

➤ اسلام میں احسان کا مفہوم بہت وسیع ہے۔

➤ محسنین کے معنی ہے۔ "احسان کرنے والے"

➤ ایثار کا مطلب ہے۔ اپنی ضروریات پر دوسرے کی ضرورت کو ترجیح دینا۔

➤ انصار مدینہ نے مہاجرین کی مدد کی۔

➤ جنگ یرموک میں زخمی صحابہ نے ایثار کی ایک مثال قائم کی۔

➤ صحابہ کرام کے ایثار کی قرآن مجید میں صفت کی گئی۔

➤ خصاصہ کے معنی ہے۔ احتیاج

➤ حقوق العباد سے مراد بندوں کے حقوق ہے۔

➤ وقضی ربک الا تعبد و الا ایاء و بالوالدین احسانا ■ " اور تمہارے رب نے ارشاد فرمایا ہے۔ کہ اس کے ساتھ عبادت نہ کرو اور ماں باپ کے ساتھ بھلائی کرتے رہو۔" (سورۃ بنی اسرائیل)

➤ ان اشکر لی ولوالدیک ■ " کہ میرا شکر بھی کرتا رہ اور اپنے ماں باپ کا بھی" (سورۃ لقمان)

➤ اللہ تعالیٰ کا شکر ادا کرنے کے ساتھ ساتھ والدین کا شکر ادا کرنے کا حکم دیا گیا ہے۔

➤ والدین کے ساتھ بھلائی کرنی چاہیے۔

➤ والدین کا نافرمان جنت کی خوشیوں سے محروم رہے گا۔

➤ والدین کے دوستوں سے حسن سلوک کیا جائے۔

➤ والدین کی بڑھاپے میں خدمت کی جائے۔

➤ بندوں کے حقوق میں پہلا مقام والدین کے حقوق کو حاصل ہے۔

➤ انسان کو سب سے زیادہ مدد والدین سے ملتی ہے۔

➤ نرز قہم کے معنی ہے۔ ہم انہیں رزق دیتے تھے۔

➤ ولا تغفلوا اولادکم خشیتہ اطلاق " اور اپنی اولاد کو مطلقاً کے خوف سے قتل نہ کرو۔"

➤ اسلام سے پہلے لوگ لڑکیوں کو درگور کرتے تھے۔

➤ اسلام نے اولاد پر شفقت کرنے کا حکم دیا ہے۔

اسات کو مرئی بھی کہا جاتا ہے۔

انبیاء کرام علیہم السلام اپنی اپنی امتوں کے معلم تھے۔

حضرت محمد صلی اللہ علیہ وآلہ وسلم انما بعثت معلما

"مجھے معلم بنا کر بھیجا گیا ہے"

اسات بچوں کی ذہنی تربیت کرنے والا ہوتا ہے۔

اسلام نے ہر مسلمان کے لئے علم حاصل کرنا فرض قرار دیا ہے۔

اسات بچے کے اخلاق کو معیاری بناتا ہے۔

موضوعی سوالات

غبارت کے معنی ہیں۔

الف۔ سادگی

ب۔ بڑائی

ج۔ پاکیزگی

د۔ بچنا

قرآن مجید میں ایسا لباس

رکھنے کا حکم دیا گیا ہے۔

الف۔ پُر تکلف

ب۔ سادہ

ج۔ صاف

د۔ ہلکا

حضرت محمد ﷺ کی سیرت کے لئے ایک نمونہ ہے۔

الف۔ آئینہ مسلمہ

ب۔ اپنے گھر والوں

ج۔ صرف عربوں

د۔ پوری دنیا

کھا کر مسجد میں جانا منع ہے۔

الف۔ سادہ

ب۔ نماز

ج۔ میو جات

د۔ پھل اور بس

جھوٹ ہمیں

کرتا ہے۔

الف۔ چاک

ب۔ کڑوے

ج۔ ناکام

د۔ کامیاب

جانا سے دل کو

مٹاتا ہے۔

الف۔ طرہ

ب۔ اطمینان

ج۔ آرام

د۔ سہولت

جھوٹ کی بدولت

ایک میل زور بھاگ جاتا ہے۔

الف۔ انسان

ب۔ شیطان

ج۔ فرشتہ

د۔ جانور

ملکوں میں کسی ہوئی بات

ہے۔

الف۔ صداقت

ب۔ خیانت

ج۔ راز

د۔ امانت

کہ کر میں آپ ﷺ

مشہور تھے۔

الف۔ امانت

ب۔ تاجر

ج۔ سیاستدان

د۔ مکار

عمرت کلمات کا

کی جان لینا چاہتے تھے؟

الف۔ آپ ﷺ	ب۔ حضرت ابو بکرؓ	✓
ہجرت کی رات آپ ﷺ نے	کو امانتیں واپس کرنے کا حکم دیا تھا۔	✓
الف۔ حضرت عثمانؓ	ب۔ حضرت ابو بکرؓ	✓
جس میں امانت نہیں۔ اس میں	..... نہیں۔	✓
الف۔ دین	ب۔ اسلام	✓
بہترین طریقے سے عبادت کرنا کہلاتا ہے۔		✓
الف۔ حسن نخل	ب۔ احسان	✓
احسان اللہ تعالیٰ کی صفات میں سے ایک	..... ہے۔	✓
الف۔ برکت	ب۔ نعمت	✓
اللہ تعالیٰ اپنے مخلوق پر ہر وقت	..... کرتا ہے۔	✓
الف۔ احسان	ب۔ انعام	✓
حضرت ابو بکر صدیق رضی اللہ تعالیٰ عنہ اپنا	..... مال لائے۔	✓
الف۔ آدھا	ب۔ سارا	✓
حضرت عمر رضی اللہ تعالیٰ عنہ اپنا	..... مال لائے۔	✓
الف۔ آدھا	ب۔ سارا	✓
حضرت ابو بکر صدیق رضی اللہ تعالیٰ عنہ نے عرض کیا ہمارے لئے	اللہ اور اس کا رسول ﷺ	✓
الف۔ نگہبان	ب۔ ساتھی	✓
حضرت عقیل رضی اللہ تعالیٰ عنہ نے رات بھر مزدوری کر کے جو	..... حاصل نہیں وہی لے آئے۔	✓
الف۔ بادام	ب۔ اخروٹ	✓
والدین کے دوستوں سے	..... کیا جائے۔	✓
الف۔ حسن سلوک	ب۔ لین دین	✓
والدین کے بڑھاپے میں بھی	..... کی جائے۔	✓
الف۔ دوستی	ب۔ خدمت	✓
پڑوسی کو کوئی خوشی ہو تو	..... دینا چاہیے۔	✓
الف۔ قرض	ب۔ مال	✓
آپ ﷺ نے ایک عورت کو دوزخی قرار دیا۔ کیونکہ وہ	.....	✓
الف۔ ہانگر تھی	ب۔ تھک چکی تھی	✓
جسے بھوت بولتی تھی	.....	✓

۱۰۱۔ نبی حضرت خدیجہ رضی اللہ تعالیٰ عنہا کا تعلق قریش کے قبیلے خولد سے تھا۔

حضرت خدیجہؓ، شہداء صحابہ کی آپ ﷺ سے جو اولاد لکھی ہوگی۔ لا صاحبوا سے جو بھین میں لکت ہوگی۔ اور ہمارا صاحبوا میں

- حضرت خدیجہ رضی اللہ تعالیٰ عنہا کے والد کا نام خولد بن اسد تھا۔
- حضرت خدیجہ رضی اللہ تعالیٰ عنہا کے مال تجارت آپ ﷺ کو مک شام لے گئے تھے۔
- آپ ﷺ کے ساتھ حضرت خدیجہ رضی اللہ تعالیٰ عنہا کا غلام میسرہ بھی تھا۔
- حضرت خدیجہ رضی اللہ تعالیٰ عنہا نے اپنے دوست غیبہ کے ذریعے آپ ﷺ کو شادی کا پیغام بھیجا۔
- آپ ﷺ اور حضرت خدیجہ رضی اللہ تعالیٰ عنہا کا نکاح ابوطالب نے پڑھایا۔
- نکاح کے وقت آپ ﷺ تقریباً 25 اور حضرت خدیجہ رضی اللہ تعالیٰ عنہا کی عمر 40 برس تھی۔
- حضرت خدیجہ رضی اللہ تعالیٰ عنہا نے آپ ﷺ پر سب سے پہلے ایمان لانے والی خاتون ہے۔
- حضرت خدیجہ رضی اللہ تعالیٰ عنہا 65 سال کی عمر میں وفات پائی۔ اس سال کو عام الحزن یعنی غم کا سال قرار دیا۔

1. ام کلثوم
2. رقیہ
3. عاتقہ
4. زینب
5. ام کلثوم
6. فاطمہ زہرا

رضی اللہ تعالیٰ عنہا حضرت خدیجہ رضی اللہ تعالیٰ عنہا

حضرت خدیجہ رضی اللہ تعالیٰ عنہا کو پیدا ہوئی۔

الف۔ 556 ب۔ 565 ج۔ 560 د۔ 570

حضرت خدیجہ رضی اللہ تعالیٰ عنہا کے قبیلے کا نام تھا۔

الف۔ بنو اسد ب۔ بنو غطفان ج۔ بنو عدی د۔ بنو عقیل

ان میں سے کونسی اولاد آپ ﷺ کی حضرت خدیجہ رضی اللہ تعالیٰ عنہا سے نہیں تھی؟

الف۔ القاسم بن محمد ب۔ ام کلثوم بنت محمد ج۔ عبد اللہ بن محمد د۔ ابراہیم بن محمد

حضرت خدیجہ رضی اللہ تعالیٰ عنہا کا لقب تھا۔

الف۔ صابہ ب۔ طاہرہ ج۔ شاکرہ د۔ خابروہ

حضرت خدیجہ رضی اللہ تعالیٰ عنہا کی کنیت ہے۔

الف۔ طاہرہ ب۔ ام ہند ج۔ زانکہ د۔ خابروہ

حضرت خدیجہ رضی اللہ تعالیٰ عنہا کے غلام کا نام تھا۔

الف۔ کعب ب۔ بلال ج۔ میسرہ د۔ نعمان

آپ ﷺ کے ساتھ نکاح کے وقت حضرت خدیجہ رضی اللہ تعالیٰ عنہا کی عمر تھی۔

الف۔ 35 سال ب۔ 30 سال ج۔ 25 سال د۔ 20 سال

حضرت خدیجہ رضی اللہ تعالیٰ عنہا سے شادی کے وقت آپ ﷺ کی عمر تھی؟

الف۔ ۲۰ سال ب۔ ۲۵ سال ج۔ ۳۰ سال

✓ آپ ﷺ کس ملک سے واپسی پر حضرت خدیجہ رضی اللہ تعالیٰ عنہا اس کی لائٹ داری سے متاثر ہو کر شادی کی؟

الف۔ شام ب۔ یمن ج۔ ایران

✓ آپ ﷺ اور حضرت خدیجہ رضی اللہ تعالیٰ عنہا کے نکاح کا خطبہ کس نے پڑھایا؟

الف۔ حضرت ابو بکرؓ ب۔ حضرت عثمانؓ ج۔ ابو طالبؓ

✓ آپ ﷺ اور حضرت خدیجہ رضی اللہ تعالیٰ عنہا کے نکاح میں کتنا طلائی درہم مہر مقرر ہوا؟

الف۔ ۲۰۰ ب۔ ۳۰۰ ج۔ ۴۰۰

✓ سب سے پہلے آپ ﷺ پر ایمان کون لائے؟

الف۔ حضرت علیؓ ب۔ حضرت خدیجہؓ ج۔ حضرت عثمانؓ

✓ حضرت خدیجہ رضی اللہ تعالیٰ عنہا نکاح کے کتنے عرصے بعد فوت ہوئی؟

الف۔ ۲۵ برس ب۔ ۲۰ برس ج۔ ۱۵ برس

✓ حضرت خدیجہ رضی اللہ تعالیٰ عنہا کو انتقال ہوئی۔

الف۔ ۶ نبوی ب۔ ۷ نبوی ج۔ ۸ نبوی

✓ حضرت خدیجہ رضی اللہ تعالیٰ عنہا کا نماز جنازہ کس نے پڑھایا؟

الف۔ آپ ﷺ نے ب۔ انیس چھارے کے دفن کیا ج۔ حضرت ابو بکر رضی اللہ تعالیٰ عنہ نے

✓ جس سال حضرت خدیجہ رضی اللہ تعالیٰ عنہا فوت ہوئی۔ اس سال کو کہتے ہیں۔

الف۔ عام الموت ب۔ عام الحجر ج۔ عام الحزن

➤ حضرت علی رضی اللہ تعالیٰ عنہ کا نام علی، کنیت ابو الحسن اور ابو تراب اور لقب حیدر ہے۔

➤ حضرت علی رضی اللہ تعالیٰ عنہ 13 رجب، 30 عام الفیل بمطابق 600ء کو پیدا ہوئے۔

➤ حضرت علی رضی اللہ تعالیٰ عنہ آپ ﷺ کے چچا ابو طالب کے بیٹے تھے۔

➤ آپ ﷺ کی بیٹی فاطمہ کی شادی حضرت علی رضی اللہ تعالیٰ عنہ سے ہوئی تھی۔

➤ حضرت امام حسن اور امام حسین رضی اللہ تعالیٰ عنہما حضرت علی رضی اللہ تعالیٰ عنہ کے فرزند تھے۔

➤ بچوں میں سب سے پہلے حضرت علی رضی اللہ تعالیٰ عنہ نے اسلام قبول کیا تھا۔

➤ حضرت علی رضی اللہ تعالیٰ عنہ فرزند جوگ کے علاوہ تمام فرزندان میں شامل ہوئے تھے۔

➤ حضرت ابو بکر رضی اللہ تعالیٰ عنہ اور حضرت عمر فاروق رضی اللہ تعالیٰ عنہ کے دور خلافت میں حضرت علی رضی اللہ تعالیٰ عنہ مجلس شوریٰ کے رکن رہے۔

حضرت عثمان غنی رضی اللہ عنہ کی شہادت کے بعد مسلمانوں نے حضرت علی رضی اللہ عنہ کو چھ قاطعین مقرر کیا۔
حضرت علی رضی اللہ عنہ کو 19 رمضان المبارک کو کوفہ کی مسجد میں نماز فجر کے وقت ایک بد بخت خارجی عبدالرحمن ابن ابی بکر کے زخمی کر دیا۔ اور 21 رمضان 40 ہجری کو جام شہادت نوش فرمایا۔

روضی سوالات حضرت علی رضی اللہ عنہ

- حضرت علی رضی اللہ تعالیٰ عنہ نبی کریم ﷺ کے ----- بیٹے تھے۔
- الف۔ 1
ب۔ 2
ج۔ 3
د۔ 4
- حضرت عثمان رضی اللہ تعالیٰ عنہ کی شہادت کے بعد مدینہ میں ----- دن تک انرا تفری پھیلی رہی؟
- الف۔ 3
ب۔ 6
ج۔ 8
د۔ 10
- حضرت علی اور امیر معاویہ کے درمیان جنگ ----- ہوئی۔
- الف۔ جمل
ب۔ صفین
ج۔ امروہ
د۔ ججک
- حضرت علی نے ----- کی عمر میں اسلام قبول کیا۔
- الف۔ 8
ب۔ 10
ج۔ 12
د۔ 13
- جنگ جمل حضرت علی اور ----- کے درمیان لڑی گئی۔
- الف۔ حضرت عمر
ب۔ حضرت ابو بکر
ج۔ حضرت فاطمہ
د۔ حضرت عائشہ
- حضرت عائشہ کس چیز پر سوار تھی۔ جس کی وجہ سے جنگ، جنگ جمل کہلاتی ہے؟
- الف۔ گوزے پر
ب۔ اونٹنی پر
ج۔ چمڑے پر
د۔ کوئی نہیں
- جنگ نہروان حضرت علی اور ----- کے درمیان ہوئی۔
- الف۔ ابوبہر
ب۔ حضرت خالد بن ولید
ج۔ خازجیوں
د۔ یہودیوں
- آپ ﷺ کو قبر مبارک میں کس نے اتارا؟
- الف۔ حضرت علی
ب۔ حضرت عمر
ج۔ حضرت ابو بکر صدیق
د۔ حضرت ابن
- کس کی ہجرت میں حضرت علی نے خلافت اسلامی کا منصب سنبھلا؟
- الف۔ 20
ب۔ 25
ج۔ 30
د۔ 35
- حضرت علی کو ----- رمضان 40ھ (660ء) کو صبح کے وقت ایک بد بخت خارجی عبدالرحمن ابن ابی بکر نے گوار کے دار سے زخمی کیا۔
- الف۔ 19
ب۔ 20
ج۔ 21
د۔ 22
- حضرت علی کو ----- رمضان 40ھ (660ء) کو صبح کے وقت شہادت نصیب ہوئی۔
- الف۔ 19
ب۔ 20
ج۔ 21
د۔ 22

- حضرت علی بن عثمان بھویری رحمۃ اللہ علیہ برصغیر کے مشہور عالم، صوفی تھے۔
- حضرت علی بن عثمان بھویری رحمۃ اللہ علیہ کی ولادت 400 ہجری کو بھویر (موجودہ افغانستان) میں ہوئی۔
- حضرت علی بن عثمان بھویری رحمۃ اللہ علیہ کے والد کا نام سید عثمان تھا۔
- حضرت علی بن عثمان بھویری رحمۃ اللہ علیہ نے غزنی کے محلہ جلاب میں نشوونما پائی۔
- حضرت علی بن عثمان بھویری رحمۃ اللہ علیہ دین کی اشاعت لاہور میں کرتے رہے۔
- حضرت علی بن عثمان بھویری رحمۃ اللہ علیہ کی مشہور تصنیف "کشف المحجوب" ہے۔
- حضرت علی بن عثمان بھویری رحمۃ اللہ علیہ 465 ہجری میں وفات پانگے۔ اوروشی سے ہوئے۔

اوروشی سوالات حضرت علی بن عثمان بھویری رحمۃ اللہ علیہ

- ✓ حضرت علی بن عثمان بھویری رحمۃ اللہ علیہ غزنی شہر سے متصل ایک بستی بھویر میں (نومبر ۱۰۰۹ء) میں پیدا ہوئے۔
- الف۔ ۳۰۰ ہجری
ب۔ ۲۲۰ ہجری
ج۔ ۲۳۰ ہجری
د۔ ۲۴۰ ہجری
- ✓ حضرت علی بن عثمان بھویری رحمۃ اللہ علیہ کا لقب ہے۔
- الف۔ ابو الحسن
ب۔ ابو عمران
ج۔ ابو حنیفہ
د۔ ابو حنیفہ
- ✓ حضرت علی بن عثمان بھویری رحمۃ اللہ علیہ لوگوں میں لقب سے مشہور ہیں۔
- الف۔ منج بخش
ب۔ داتا گنج بخش
ج۔ زندہ پیر
د۔ اللہ بخش
- ✓ حضرت علی بن عثمان بھویری رحمۃ اللہ علیہ تبلیغ و اشاعت کے لئے ۱۰۳۰ تا ۱۰۴۰ء میں تشریف لائے۔
- الف۔ لاہور
ب۔ ملتان
ج۔ بہاولپور
د۔ عمر
- ✓ حضرت علی بن عثمان بھویری رحمۃ اللہ علیہ گیارہویں صدی کے دوران میں ایک صوفی اور عالم تھے۔
- الف۔ عربی
ب۔ ہندی
ج۔ فارسی
د۔ سرائیکی
- ✓ حضرت علی بن عثمان بھویری رحمۃ اللہ علیہ کا مزار کہاں پر ہے؟
- الف۔ ملتان
ب۔ سرگودھا
ج۔ لاہور
د۔ کراچی
- ✓ حضرت علی بن عثمان بھویری رحمۃ اللہ علیہ نے لاہور میں فوت ہوئے۔
- الف۔ ۱۰۳۰
ب۔ ۱۰۵۶
ج۔ ۱۰۷۷
د۔ ۱۰۸۲

طارق بن زیاد رحمۃ اللہ علیہ کا تعلق شمالی آفریقہ کے بربر قبائل سے تھا۔

طارق بن زیاد رحمۃ اللہ علیہ ہامور مسلمان جرنیل موسیٰ نصیر کے قریبیت یافتہ تھے۔

موسیٰ نصیر نے طارق بن زیاد رحمۃ اللہ علیہ کو شہر طنجة کا حاکم اور شمالی آفریقہ میں اسلامی افواج کا سپہ سالار مقرر کیا۔

اندلس میں ہیسپانی حکومت قائم تھی۔ اور بہت برے حالات تھے۔ اندلس کے ایک سردار کاؤنٹ جو لیسین نے موسیٰ نصیر سے درخواست کی کہ اندلس پر حملہ کرے۔

اندلس شمالی آفریقہ کے بالکل سامنے یورپ کے جنوب مغربی کنارے پر ایک حسین و جمیل جزیرہ نما ہے۔ اب کل اس میں پانچ لاکھ اور سولہ سو ہزار آباد تھے۔

موسیٰ نصیر نے طارق بن زیاد رحمۃ اللہ علیہ کو سات ہزار سپاہیوں کے ساتھ حملے کے لئے بھیج دیا۔

طارق بن زیاد رحمۃ اللہ علیہ ساحل اندلس کے جس حصے پر آئے اس کا نام "جبل طارق" رکھا گیا۔ جسے اب "جبل الوہ" کہتے ہیں۔

موسیٰ نصیر نے طارق بن زیاد رحمۃ اللہ علیہ پانچ ہزار فوج اور بھیجی۔ تو ٹوٹل تعداد 12000 ہو گئی۔ جبکہ ہیسپانی فوج کی تعداد ایک لاکھ تھی۔

ہیسپانی فوج کالیڈر بادشاہ الازک تھا۔ جس میں ہیسپانیوں کو شکست ہوئی۔ یہ واقعہ ۹۲ ہجری بمطابق ۷۱۱ء کو پیش آیا۔ اور اسلامی حکومت قائم ہوئی۔

مختلف سوالات طارق بن زیاد رحمۃ اللہ علیہ

۱۔ طارق بن زیاد..... کو مراکش شہر میں پیدا ہوئے۔

الف۔ ۶۷۰ء ب۔ ۶۷۰ء ج۔ ۶۷۹ء د۔ ۸۱۰ء

۲۔ طارق بن زیاد..... نسل سے تعلق رکھنے والے مسلمان اور بنو امیہ کے جرنیل تھے۔

الف۔ ہجری ب۔ تعلق ج۔ بربر د۔ غفل

۳۔ ہیسپانی حکومت کے مقابلے کے بارے میں کس نے مسلمانوں کو مطلع کیا؟

الف۔ کاؤنٹ ایڈورڈ ب۔ کاؤنٹ جو لیسین ج۔ کاؤنٹ ہینریک د۔ کوئی نہیں

۴۔ طارق بن زیاد کس علاقے کا حاکم تھا؟

الف۔ طنجة ب۔ دمشق ج۔ شام د۔ مراکش

۵۔ ۳۰ اپریل..... کو طارق کی افواج جبرالٹر پر اتریں۔

الف۔ ۷۰۳ء ب۔ ۷۰۹ء ج۔ ۷۱۱ء د۔ ۷۱۷ء

۶۔ طارق بن زیاد کے عمرانی میں مسلمان لشکر کی تعداد کتنی تھی؟

الف۔ تین ہزار ب۔ پانچ ہزار ج۔ چھ ہزار د۔ سات ہزار

اسلامیات

کلاس ہفتم

باب اول

القرآن الکریم

- قرآن پاک کی یہ آیت (اقرا باسم ربی الذی خلق) سب سے پہلے اتری ہے۔
- قرآن پاک کی یہ آیت (وانقلوا یوما ترجعون فیہ الی اللہ ثم توفی کل نفس ما کسبت وہم لا یظنون) سب سے آخری اتری ہے۔
- نزول کے اعتبار سے قرآن مجید کی سب سے پہلے سورت سورہ علق اور سب سے آخری سورت سورہ نصر ہے۔
- فرمان نبوی ﷺ ہے۔ کہ قرآن مجید سات حرفوں پر انداز کیا ہے۔ یعنی سات عربی لہجوں میں انداز کیا ہے۔
- قرآن کریم کی سب سے چھوٹی سورت سورہ الکوثر ہے۔ اور یہ تین آیت پر مشتمل ہے۔
- قرآن کریم کی سب سے بڑی سورت سورہ البقرہ ہے اور یہ دو سو چھیالیس آیت پر مشتمل ہے۔
- قرآن مجید کے حروف مقطعات سے شروع ہونے والے سورتوں کی تعداد 29 ہیں۔
- سورہ الاعلام کو (قل هو اللہ احد) کو ٹکٹ قرآن (تہانی قرآن) کہا گیا ہے۔
- سورہ الکافرون کو ریح قرآن کہا گیا ہے۔
- سورہ الحج میں کھیلوں کا ذکر آیا ہے۔
- سورہ النمل میں حضرت سلیمان علیہ السلام اور ہدھکادادہ آیا ہے۔
- سورہ الکہف میں حضرت موسیٰ اور حضرت نضر علیہ السلام کا واقعہ آیا ہے۔
- سورہ النمل میں سورہ 2 بار آیا ہے۔
- سورہ ابراہیم میں ریح کے حلق بیان آیا ہے۔
- سورہ قہ میں فرعون جو ک کا ذکر آیا ہے۔
- سورہ انفال میں جنگ ہدھکادادہ بیان ہے۔
- سورہ مد میں فیروز (دلی کا لفظ آیا ہے۔
- صحابی حضرت زید بن حارثہ رضی اللہ تعالیٰ عنہ کا ذکر سورہ احزاب میں آیا ہے۔
- سورہ محمد کا ذکر سورہ مد میں آیا ہے۔
- سورہتی اسرائیل کا ذکر سورہ ابراہیم میں آیا ہے۔

قرآن مجید میں 29 لہجے
آپ ہے

- عس مکتہ
- عس لہجہ
- عس لہجہ

• عس مکتہ: وہاں کبھی عس سے شک نہیں
چھین ہے۔ کہ اسے جانتے ہیں کہ ان کے
میں ہو گا اس کا ذکر سورہ قہ میں آیا ہے

• عس لہجہ: عس لہجہ کی پہلی ہی حالت کہ ہے۔ سورہ قہ میں ذکر آیا

• عس لہجہ: عس لہجہ کی پہلی ہی حالت کہ ہے۔ سورہ قہ میں ذکر آیا
آپ ہے۔ اس کا ذکر سورہ مد میں
آپ ہے۔

➤ رب اشرح لی صدی O ویسر لی امری O واحلل عقدة من لسائس O یفتھوا قولس O
 کام کے لئے) میرا سینہ کھول دے۔ اور میرا کام آسان کر دے۔ اور میری زبان کی گڑبے۔ کھول دے تاکہ اسے کلمات کہنے میں

ایمانیات:

➤ رسالت کے لفظی معنی پیغام پہنچانے کے ہیں۔

➤ جس شخص کو اللہ تعالیٰ تمام بندوں میں پیغام پہنچانے کی ذمہ داری کے منتخب کرتا ہے۔ اس کو رسول یا نبی کہتے ہیں۔

➤ نبی کے معنی ہے خیر دینے والا۔ اور رسول کے معنی پیغام پہنچانے والا۔

➤ آپ صلی اللہ علیہ والہ وسلم کے آخری نبی ہے۔ اور اس کے بعد قیامت تک کوئی نبی آئے والا نہیں ہے۔ حقیقہ علم نبوت کی بات ہے۔

➤ ما کان محمد ابا احد من رجالکم ولكن رسول اللہ وحاتم النبیین O "آپ صلی اللہ علیہ والہ وسلم کے

➤ میں سے کسی کے باپ نہیں ہیں۔ بلکہ اللہ کے رسول ہے۔ اور سلسلہ نبوت کو ختم کرنے والے ہیں۔"

➤ انما آنا بشر مثلکم "میں تمہاری طرح ایک بشر ہوں"

➤ قل لو کان فی الارض ملکة یمشون مطمینون لنزلنا علیہم من السماء ملکاً رسولاً O کہ لو کہان

➤ میں فرشتے ہوتے (کہ) اس میں چلتے پھرتے (اور) آرام کرتے (یعنی بے تھکنے) تو ہم ان کے پاس فرشتے کو بھیج دیتے۔

➤ اللہ اعلم حیث یجعل رسالتہ {سورة الانعام} "اس کو اللہ خوب جانتا ہے۔ کہ (رسالت کا کون سا مہلک ہے اور

➤ پیغمبری کے عنایت فرمائے۔"

➤ وما ینطق عن الہوا O ان هو الا وحی یوحی O "وہ اپنی خواہش نفس سے نہیں بولتا یہ تو ایک وحی ہے نہ

➤ نازل کی جاتی ہے۔"

➤ وما ارسلنا من رسول الا لیطاع باذن اللہ O "اور ہم نے جو پیغمبر بھیجا ہے۔ کہ اللہ کے فرمان کے مطابق اس کا حکم مانا جائے۔"

➤ من طاع الرسول فقد اطاع اللہ O "جو شخص رسول کی فرمانبرداری کرے گا تو بے شک اس نے اللہ کی فرمانبرداری کی۔"

➤ قل ان کنتم تحببون اللہ فلتحبوننی وحببکم اللہ O "اے پیغمبر۔ لوگوں سے کہہ دو کہ اگر تم اللہ کو دوست رکھتے ہو تو میرا

➤ پیغمبر بھی دوست رکھے گا۔

➤ رسالت کا اولین نفاذ رسولوں پر ایمان لایا جائے۔

➤ حضرت محمد صلی اللہ علیہ والہ وسلم سلسلہ نبوت کی آخری کڑی ہیں۔

➤ تمام امتیاز کرام معاشرے کے صالح ترین اور مثالی انسان ہوتے ہیں۔

فہمی: نبی اس ہستی کو کہتے ہیں۔ جسے اللہ تعالیٰ نے اپنی مخلوق
 عبادت کے لئے وحی دے کر بھیجا ہے۔
 رسول: رسول اس ہستی کو کہتے ہیں۔ جسے اللہ تعالیٰ ہی شریعت
 دے کر مخلوق میں نبوت کیا ہے۔ تاکہ وہ لوگوں کو اس طرف

➤ عبادت عربی زبان کے لفظ "عہد" سے نکلا ہے۔ جس کے معنی بندگی، اطاعت اور تعمیل حکم کے ہیں۔

➤ اسلام میں عبادت کا مطلب اللہ تعالیٰ کو رب مان کر اس کی بندگی اور اطاعت کی جائے۔

➤ ایک نعت و ایک نعتین O "اے پروردگار۔ ہم تیری ہی عبادت کرتے ہیں۔ اور تجھی سے مدد مانگتے ہیں۔"

شریعت کے معنوں میں عبادت نماز، روزہ، زکوٰۃ اور حج کو کہتے ہیں۔

اسی طرح ہر وہ عمل جو حضرت محمد صلی اللہ علیہ والہ وسلم کے بتائے ہوئے طریقوں کے مطابق ہو عبادت کہتے ہیں۔

ما تعلقن الا لمن والناں الایعبدون O اور میں نے جنوں اور انسانوں کو اس لئے پیدا کیا ہے کہ میری عبادت کریں۔ صحیح مسلم

وقولنا لاناں حسنا O اور لوگوں سے اچھے طریقے سے بات کرو۔ صحیح مسلم

عبادت کا ایک پہلو حقوق العباد بھی ہے۔

..... دعا کی اہمیت و فضیلت:

دعا عربی زبان میں پکارنے اور مانگنے کو کہتے ہیں۔

زما صرف اللہ تعالیٰ سے مانگی جاتی ہے۔

اللہ تعالیٰ انسان کو اس کے شرک سے بھی زیادہ قریب ہے۔

واللہ خلقنا الانسان و نطمئنا فوسن یہ لہر ٹھو سخن اقرب الیہ من حبل الورد O اور ہم نے انسان کو پیدا کیا ہے۔ اور جو نیکیاں اس کے دل میں گزرتے ہیں ہم ان کو جانتے ہیں اور اس کی رگ جاں سے بھی زیادہ قریب ہیں۔ صحیح مسلم

وان لیس الا انسان الا ما سئی O اور یہ کہ انسان کو وہی ملتا ہے۔ جس کی وہ کو شش کرتا ہے۔ صحیح مسلم

قرآن وحد و حدیث میں دعا کو بہترین عبادت قرار دیا ہے

بہترین ذکر لالہ الا اللہ اور بہترین دعا الحمد للہ ہے۔

..... دعا:

دعا عربی زبان کا لفظ ہے جس کے معنی پناہ کرنے کے ہیں۔

ذکر اللہ اور اللہ صمد ہے۔

ذکر اسلام کا بنیادی رکن اور ایک اہم عبادت ہے۔

ذکر انصاف سونے پر سائے سات تولے، اور چاندی پر سائے سات تولے

ذکر اللہ ذکر قرآن مجید میں نماز کے ساتھ 32 دفعہ آیا ہے۔

ذکر اللہ قرآن مجید میں 82 مرتبہ آیا ہے۔

82 چھری کو مدینہ میں زکوٰۃ کی تقسیم اور طریقہ بتایا گیا۔

- دعا کے چار اقسام ہیں۔**
- ❖ دعا عجز خدا تبارک و تعالیٰ
 - ❖ دعا کی بندہ
 - ❖ دعا بندے کا خدا سے مانگنا
 - ❖ دعا عجز اور ضرورت جو بندہ خدا تبارک و تعالیٰ سے مانگتا ہے

- ذکوٰۃ کے اہل صحت**
- ❖ فقیر
 - ❖ مسکین
 - ❖ عاملین نہادگ ذکوٰۃ خرچ کر سکتے ہیں
 - ❖ ہوں۔ ان کو ذکوٰۃ سے گوارا ہونا چاہیے۔
 - ❖ مولود و غلوب
 - ❖ اہل کتاب یعنی عوام کی آزادی
 - ❖ غلامین یعنی مقروض
 - ❖ نبی سبیل اللہ
 - ❖ ابن سبیل یعنی مسافر

معرضی سوالات

- رسالت کے لفظی معنی ہیں۔ ✓
الف۔ پیغام
ب۔ پیغام لینا
ج۔ پیغام پہنچانا
- انبیاء کرام تھے۔ ✓
الف۔ جنات
ب۔ فرشتے
ج۔ انسان
- اللہ تعالیٰ انسان کے کون سے عضو بھی زیادہ قریب ہے؟ ✓
الف۔ دل
ب۔ خاموش رہنا
ج۔ دونا
- عبادت عربی زبان کے لفظ سے نکلا ہے۔ ✓
الف۔ عباد
ب۔ شہرگ
ج۔ دماغ
- حقوق العباد سے مراد ہے۔ ✓
الف۔ بندوں کے حقوق
ب۔ والدین کے حقوق
ج۔ اللہ تعالیٰ کے حقوق
- زکوٰۃ کا فرض ہوئی۔ ✓
الف۔ 1 ہجری
ب۔ 2 ہجری
ج۔ 3 ہجری
- زکوٰۃ اسلام کا رکن ہے۔ ✓
الف۔ پہلا
ب۔ دوسرا
ج۔ تیسرا
- زکوٰۃ کے کتنے معارف ہیں؟ ✓
الف۔ 1
ب۔ 2 (دل کی، جسم کی شتر)
ج۔ 4
- زکوٰۃ کا لفظی معنی ہے۔ ✓
الف۔ پاک کرنا
ب۔ عبادت کرنا
ج۔ ایک دوسرے کی مدد کرنا
- زکوٰۃ کا دوسرا نام کیا ہے؟ ✓
الف۔ صدقہ
ب۔ سخاوت
ج۔ شہامت
- زکوٰۃ طہیت کرنے والا ✓
الف۔ طہیت کرنے والا
ب۔ نماز چھوڑنے والا
ج۔ نکل کرنے والا

اللہ تعالیٰ نے ہر دور میں انسانوں کی رہنمائی کیلئے اپنے خاص بندے بھیجے، جن کو انبیاء اور صل کہتے تھے۔
 انا خاتم النبیین لا نبی بعدی O میں آخری نبی ہوں میرے بعد کوئی نبی نہیں آئے گا۔
 حضرت محمد ﷺ اللہ کے آخری نبی ہے۔ اور قیامت تک کوئی نبی نہیں آئے گا۔ اس کو عقیدہ فتح نبوت کہتے تھے۔
 سن 8 ہجری

لحجہ سے پہلے صلح حدیبیہ کا معاہدہ زیادہ عرصے تک قائم نہ رہ سکی۔ اور قریش نے قبیلہ بنو مکہ کے ساتھ مل کر مسلمانوں کے قبیلہ بنو خزاعہ پر حملہ کر دیا۔ بنو خزاعہ کے چند سردار حضرت محمد ﷺ کے پاس شکایت کر کے پہنچے اور مسلمانوں سے قریش کی زیادتی کا بدلہ لینے کی درخواست کی۔

حضرت محمد ﷺ نے دس ہزار کا لشکر لے کر 10 رمضان المبارک سن 8 ہجری کو مکہ کی طرف روانہ ہوئے۔
 اس دن حضرت محمد ﷺ اور صحابہ کرام روزے سے تھے۔ اور مغرب کے وقت مقام کعبہ پر پہنچے تو روزہ انقطاع کیا۔
 کعبہ کے بعد "مراظحمران" پر قیام کیا۔ اور ابو سفیان اسی مقام پر مسلمان ہوا تھا۔
 حضرت محمد ﷺ جس اونٹ پر مکہ میں داخل ہو رہے تھے۔ اس کا نام قصویٰ اور خادم زادہ حضرت زید رضی اللہ تعالیٰ عنہ تھے۔
 20 رمضان 8ھ کو جمعہ کے دن حضرت محمد صلی اللہ علیہ وآلہ وسلم نے صحابہ کرام کو مکہ شہر میں داخل ہونے کا حکم دیا۔
 حجگہ کو قرآن مجید میں فتح مبین کا نام دیا گیا ہے۔ یعنی مکمل فتح
 حجگہ کے دوران خانہ کعبہ میں 360 بڑت تھے۔

جاء الحق وزحق الباطل ان الباطل كان زحوقا "حق آسمیا اور باطل نابود ہو گیا۔ چٹک باطل نابود ہونے والا ہے۔" (سورۃ بقرہ)
 حجگہ کے وقت خانہ کعبہ کے چالیس دن عثمان بن طلحہ تھے۔ اور حضرت محمد ﷺ نے دوبارہ اسی کو یہ کام سونپا۔

عروضی سوالات فتح مکہ

- حجگہ کب وقوع پذیر ہوا؟
 الف۔ 6 ہجری
 ب۔ 7 ہجری
 ج۔ 8 ہجری (10 جنوری سن 630 مسیوی)۔ 9 ہجری
- حجگہ کو _____ بھی کہا جاتا ہے۔
 الف۔ نازحہ
 ب۔ فتح عظیم
 ج۔ فتح مسلمان
- حجگہ کے دوران آپ ﷺ کے ساتھ کتنے مجاہدین کا لشکر تھا؟
 الف۔ 7000
 ب۔ 8000
 ج۔ 9000
 د۔ 10000
- حجگہ کے دوران جب قریش کے ایک ٹولے نے مزاحمت کی۔ تو اس ٹولے کی قیادت کون کر رہا تھا؟

الف۔ ابو جہل	ب۔ ابو سفیان	✓
جس مسلمان نولے نے عکرمہ بن ابی جہل کا مقابلہ کیا اس کی قیادت کون کر رہا تھا؟	ج۔ عکرمہ بن ابی جہل	
الف۔ حضرت علیؓ	ب۔ خالد بن ولیدؓ	✓
عکرمہ بن ابی جہل کے ساتھ حمزہؓ میں کتنے کفار مارے گئے؟	ج۔ حضرت ز	
الف۔ 12	ب۔ 14	✓
عکرمہ بن ابی جہل کے ساتھ حمزہؓ میں کتنے مسلمان شہید ہو گئے تھے؟	ج۔ 16	
الف۔ 2	ب۔ 6	✓
صلح حدیبیہ میں کونسا قبیلہ مسلمانوں کا اتحادی تھا۔ جس پر مشرکین مکہ کے اتحادی قبیلے نے حملہ کر کے کئی افراد قتل کر دیے	ج۔ 10	
الف۔ بنو نجر	ب۔ بنو خزاعہ	✓
مکہ کے قریب نبی کریم ﷺ نے کہاں قیام کیا؟	ج۔ بنو نجر	
الف۔ عرفات پر	ب۔ جدہ پر	✓
خانہ کعبہ کی چابی کس کے پاس ہوتی تھی؟	ج۔ کو صفار	
الف۔ ابو سفیان	ب۔ حضرت عباسؓ	✓
ج۔ عثمان ابن مظہر		

غزوہ خنین: سن 8 ہجری

- فتح مکہ کے بعد مکہ اور طائف کے درمیان آباد 2 قحائل بنو ثقیف اور ہوازن نے اپنی ڈاک کی وجہ سے دوسرے قبائل کے ساتھ مل کر
- کی صورت میں وادی خنین میں مسلمانوں کے ساتھ جنگ کے لئے اترے۔
- جنگ سے فرار نہ ہونے کی وجہ سے یہ اپنے ساتھ اہل و عیال اور مال مویشی بھی ساتھ لے آئے تھے۔
- حضرت محمد صلی اللہ علیہ وآلہ وسلم کے ساتھ ہارہ ہزار کا لشکر تھا۔ جس میں دس ہزار مہاجرین اور دو ہزار نو مسلم تھے۔
- 6 شوال 8ھ کو لشکر مکہ سے خنین کی طرف روانہ ہوا۔
- حضرت محمد صلی اللہ علیہ وآلہ وسلم نے غزوہ خنین میں 2 دریا اپنے ہوئے تھے۔
- حضرت محمد ﷺ نے غزوہ خنین میں دشمن کی طرف ہاتھ میں نئی اٹا کر بھیگی تھی۔ اور دشمن 2 گروہوں میں بھاگ گئے تھے۔
- ایک گروہ مالک بن حوف کی سربراہی میں نکتہ طائف میں جا خیمہ ل اور دوسرا اہل و عیال کے ساتھ اوٹاس کی گھاٹی میں جا پہنچا۔
- اوٹاس کی گھاٹی کو گھیرنے کے لئے حضرت محمد صلی اللہ علیہ وآلہ وسلم نے ابوعاصم اشعری رضی اللہ تعالیٰ عنہ کو بھیج دیا۔
- اوٹاس میں 24000 اونٹ، 4000 بکریاں، 6000 تیرہ مسلمانوں کے ہاتھ لگے تھے۔

غزوہ خنین کس سن ہجری کو وقوع پذیر ہوا؟

- الف۔ 8۔
ب۔ 6۔
ج۔ 4۔
د۔ 2۔

خنین کے دو طائف کے درمیان ایک۔۔۔۔۔ کا نام ہے۔

- الف۔ گاؤں
ب۔ شہر
ج۔ قصبہ
د۔ دیواری

کس غزوہ کا نام غزوہ ہوا ازن بھی ہے؟

- الف۔ غزوہ بدر
ب۔ غزوہ احد
ج۔ غزوہ خنین
د۔ جوک

غزوہ خنین کن کے ساتھ لڑی گئی؟

- الف۔ بنو ہوازن
ب۔ بنو ثقیف
ج۔ بنو خزاعہ
د۔ اہل اہلب

غزوہ خنین میں مسلمان لشکر کی تعداد کتنی تھی؟

- الف۔ 12000۔
ب۔ 14000۔
ج۔ 16000۔
د۔ 18000۔

غزوہ خنین میں کفار شکست کھانے کے بعد کتنے گروہ میں تقسیم ہو کر بھاگ نکلے؟

- الف۔ 4۔
ب۔ 2۔
ج۔ 8۔
د۔ 6۔

بنو ثقیف کے لوگوں نے کہاں کاؤرچ کیا؟

- الف۔ مدینہ
ب۔ مدینہ
ج۔ طائف
د۔ اوطاس

غزوہ خنین میں کس قبیلے کے ہزاروں افراد کو کہاں گرفتار کیا؟

- الف۔ بنو ثقیف، طائف
ب۔ بنو خزاعہ، اوطاس
ج۔ بنو ہوازن، اوطاس
د۔ کوئی نہیں

کجنگ میں دشمن فوج اپنے ساتھ اپنے پورے اہل و عیال اور مال مویشیوں سمیت میدان میں آئے تھے؟

- الف۔ غزوہ خنین
ب۔ غزوہ جوک
ج۔ غزوہ بدر
د۔ غزوہ خیبر

غزوہ خنین میں کتنے نو مسلم مجاہدین شامل تھے؟

- الف۔ 6000۔
ب۔ 4000۔
ج۔ 2000۔
د۔ 1000۔

آپ ﷺ نے کس غزوہ میں دشمن کی طرف مٹی بھرناک اٹھا کر پھینکی تھی؟

- الف۔ غزوہ بدر
ب۔ غزوہ خیبر
ج۔ غزوہ خندق
د۔ غزوہ خنین

غزوہ خنین میں شرکین کی سربراہی کون کر رہا تھا؟

- الف۔ ابو عامر اشعری
ب۔ مالک بن عوف
ج۔ صفوان بن امیہ
د۔ امر بن حارث

غزوہ تبوک: سن 9 ہجری

- یسائی بادشاہ قیصر روم کے ساتھ مل 9 ہجری کو مدینہ پر حملہ کرنا چاہتا تھا۔
- سخت گرمی اور قحط کا سال تھا۔ حضرت محمد صلی اللہ علیہ والہ وسلم تیس ہزار لشکر کے ساتھ روانہ ہوئے۔ اس میں 10 ہزار سپاہی تھے۔
- اسی جنگ کے لئے چندے میں حضرت عثمان رضی اللہ تعالیٰ عنہ نے دس ہزار اونٹ، تین سو اونٹ اور چالیس گھوڑے دیئے۔
- حضرت ابو بکرؓ نے سارا مال جس کی کل قیمت چالیس ہزار درہم تھی۔ حضرت محمد صلی اللہ علیہ والہ وسلم کے خدمت میں پیش کیا تھا۔
- حضرت عمر رضی اللہ تعالیٰ عنہ نے اپنا آدھا مال حضرت محمد صلی اللہ علیہ والہ وسلم کی خدمت میں پیش کیا تھا۔
- اس جنگ میں حضرت علی رضی اللہ تعالیٰ عنہ شامل نہیں ہوئے تھے کیونکہ اُس کو خاندان کی دیکھ بھال کی ذمہ داری سونپی گئی تھی۔
- غزوہ تبوک میں اسلامی لشکر کا جنڈا حضرت ابو بکر صدیق رضی اللہ تعالیٰ عنہ کو دیا گیا تھا۔
- تبوک کے مقام پر مسلمانوں کے پہنچنے کے بعد ہمسائی بادشاہ مقابلے کے لئے نہیں آیا۔ اور لڑائی نہیں ہوئی۔

موضوعی سوالات غزوہ تبوک

- ✓ غزوہ تبوک کب وقوع پذیر ہوا؟
- الف۔ 9 ہجری
- ب۔ 8 ہجری
- ج۔ 7 ہجری
- ✓ غزوہ تبوک میں مسلمان مجاہدین کا لشکر تھا۔
- الف۔ 10,000
- ب۔ 20,000
- ج۔ 30,000
- ✓ کونسی غزوہ میں مسلمانوں کو طویل سفر، ہوا گرم، سواری کم، کھانے پینے کی تکلیف وغیرہ کا سامنا کرنا پڑا؟
- غزوہ حنین
- ب۔ غزوہ خیبر
- ج۔ غزوہ خندق
- ✓ غزوہ تبوک میں منافقوں کو ملا ہے۔
- الف۔ مال غنیمت
- ب۔ امن
- ج۔ شرمندگی
- ✓ غزوہ تبوک کو غزوہ فاضلہ بھی کہتے ہیں۔ جس کا مطلب ہے۔
- الف۔ امن کی جنگ
- ب۔ رسوا کرنے والا غزوہ
- ج۔ مال غنیمت لئے والا غزوہ
- ✓ غزوہ تبوک راہگی کے وقت آپ ﷺ نے مدینہ کا نظم و نسق چلانے کے لئے کس کو اپنا خلیفہ مقرر کیا؟
- الف۔ حضرت علیؓ
- ب۔ حضرت عمرؓ
- ج۔ حضرت عثمانؓ
- ✓ آپ ﷺ کتنے دن تبوک میں قیام کیا؟
- الف۔ 5 دن
- ب۔ 10 دن
- ج۔ 15 دن
- ✓ آپ ﷺ بغیر جنگ کے واپس آئے۔
- الف۔ حنین سے
- ب۔ تبوک سے
- ج۔ خیبر سے

226 ذیقعدہ سن دس ہجری کو حضرت محمد صلی اللہ علیہ والہ وسلم نے غسل فرما کر چادر اور تہبند بند کر فہار علیہ کے بعد مدینہ منورہ سے حج کلومیٹر دور ذو حلیفہ کے مقام پر رات گزاری۔

15 ذی الحجہ کو مکہ میں داخل ہوئے۔ اور صفا کی پہاڑی پر حضرت محمد صلی اللہ علیہ والہ وسلم نے خطبہ دیا۔

18 ذی الحجہ حضرت محمد صلی اللہ علیہ والہ وسلم نے مسلمانوں کے ساتھ منیٰ میں قیام کیا۔

19 ذی الحجہ کو عرفات کے مقام پر ٹھہرے۔ اور قصویٰ اونٹنی پر سوار ہو کر خطبہ دیا۔

مسائل:

28 ص 11 کی رات کو حضرت محمد صلی اللہ علیہ والہ وسلم قبرستان بقیع میں تشریف لے جا کر نماز پڑھنے کے بعد وہاں کی قبر میں دردا اور پھر بخار ہو کر

حضرت محمد صلی اللہ علیہ والہ وسلم کا بخار تقریباً تیرہ دن تک متواتر رہا۔

حضرت محمد صلی اللہ علیہ والہ وسلم کی وفات کے وقت عمر تقریباً 63 برس تھی۔

حضرت محمد صلی اللہ علیہ والہ وسلم نے مہاجرین کے ساتھ حسن سلوک کی وصیت کی تھی۔

ابو بکر سے زیادہ میرے محسن ہے۔ اور اگر میں اللہ کے سوا کسی کو خلیل بنانا تو ابو بکر کو بنانا لیکن چونکہ اللہ کے سوا کوئی خلیل نہیں اس لئے ابو بکر میرے بھائی اور دوست ہیں۔"

حضرت محمد صلی اللہ علیہ والہ وسلم کے بیماری کے دوران امامت کے فرائض حضرت ابو بکر نے انجام دیئے۔

حضرت محمد صلی اللہ علیہ والہ وسلم نے حضرت اسامہ رضی اللہ تعالیٰ عنہ کو آخری لشکر کا امیر مقرر کیا تھا۔

آخری آرام حضرت محمد صلی اللہ علیہ والہ وسلم نے حضرت عائشہ رضی اللہ تعالیٰ عنہا کے حجرے میں فرمایا تھا۔

خصوصی سوالات

مدینہ منورہ سے نکل کر آپ ﷺ رات کہاں گزاری؟

الف۔ منیٰ

د۔ کوہ صفا

ج۔ مقام عرفات

ب۔ مقام ذو حلیفہ

آپ ﷺ نے حج کے مشاغل سے فراغت کب حاصل کی؟

الف۔ 14 ذی الحجہ

د۔ 17 ذی الحجہ

ج۔ 16 ذی الحجہ

ب۔ 15 ذی الحجہ

نماز کو آپ ﷺ نے کس صحابی رضی اللہ عنہ کو آخری لشکر کا سپہ سالار مقرر کیا؟

الف۔ حضرت علیؑ

د۔ حضرت اسامہؓ

ج۔ حضرت ابو بکرؓ

ب۔ حضرت عمرؓ

28 ص 11 چہار شنبہ کی رات آپ ﷺ کون سے قبرستان میں تشریف لے گئے تھے؟

الف۔ شہدائے احد

د۔ کوئی نہیں

ج۔ بقیع فرقد

ب۔ شہدائے بدر

آپ ﷺ نے زندگی کے آخری لمحات کہاں گزارے؟

الف۔ حجرہ عائشہ میں

د۔ خدیجہ کے حجرہ میں

ج۔ حنصہ کے حجرہ میں

ب۔ حجرہ سوڈہ میں

..... نجات:

- اللہ تعالیٰ کی رضا اور خوشنودی کی خاطر اپنا مال ضرورت مندوں پر خرچ کرنا سکھوت کہلاتا ہے۔
- اللہ تعالیٰ کا ارشاد ہے۔ "کون ہے جو اللہ کو اچھا قرض دے۔ تو وہ اسے اس کے لئے کئی گنا کر دے۔"
- ویو' ثرون علی انفسہم ولو کان بہم خصاصتہ "اور وہ ان کو اپنے اوپر ترجیح دیتے ہیں خواہ وہ خود تقاضے سے ہیں۔"
- حضرت محمد صلی اللہ علیہ والہ وسلم نے فرمایا "سخی اللہ کا دوست ہے اگرچہ وہ گنہگار ہو۔ اور بخیل اللہ کا دشمن ہے اگرچہ وہ مہارت مند ہو۔"
- حضرت بلال رضی اللہ تعالیٰ عنہ کو حضرت ابو بکر رضی اللہ تعالیٰ عنہ نے خرید کر آزاد کر دیا۔
- بحسب ان ما لہ اخلادہ ○ کل لبینین فی الحطمة ○ (دولت جمع کرنے والے) یہ سمجھتا ہے کہ اس کا مال اس کو پہنچتا ہے۔
- وما ینخل فاتما ینخل عن نفسہ ○ "جو کوئی بخل کرتا ہے۔ بے شک اپنے آپ ہی سے بخل کرتا ہے۔"

..... میانہ راوی:

- میانہ راوی کا مطلب ہے۔ اعتدال یا درمیانی راستہ اختیار کرنا۔
- ما عال من القصد (مسند احمد) "جس نے میانہ راوی اختیار کی وہ تنگ دست نہیں ہوگا۔"
- وقلو للناس حسنا "اور لوگوں سے اچھے طریقے سے بات کرو۔" (سورۃ البقرہ)
- رسول اللہ صلی اللہ علیہ والہ وسلم کھنگو میں میانہ راوی سے کام لیتے تھے۔
- ولا تجعل ینک مغلولة الی عنقک والا تبسطھا کل البسط "اور اپنا حاتھ گردن سے باندھ کر رکھ اور نہ اسے بکراؤ چھوڑ دے۔" (سورۃ بنی اسرائیل)
- کامیاب زندگی گزارنے کے لئے اہم اور بہترین اصول میانہ راوی ہے۔
- اسلام نے خوشی اور غم دونوں میں میانہ راوی کا طرز عمل اختیار کرنے کا حکم دیا ہے۔

..... مساوات:

- مساوات برابر ہونے یا برابری کو کہتے ہیں۔
- اسلام مساوات کا دین ہے۔
- سبھ تھا اور سبھ نبوی رسول اللہ صلی اللہ علیہ والہ وسلم خود ہر کام میں حصے لے رہے تھے۔
- رسول اللہ صلی اللہ علیہ والہ وسلم نے فرمایا۔ "میں اپنے ساتھیوں میں سے کہہ رہا ہوں کہ میانہ راوی نہیں کرتا۔"
- فزودہ احزاب میں رسول اللہ صلی اللہ علیہ والہ وسلم بھدق کی کھدائی میں سواہر کرام کے ساتھ برابر شریک رہے۔
- فزودہ بدر جاتے ہوئے رسول اللہ صلی اللہ علیہ والہ وسلم کے ساتھ حضرت علی اور حضرت ابودرداء رضی اللہ تعالیٰ عنہ موجود تھے۔

..... سنت کی عظمت:

- کسی کام گن کے ساتھ سرانجام دینا اور اسکی پختگی کے لئے اپنی تمام تر صلاحیتوں کو استعمال میں لانا سنت کہلاتا ہے۔

- رسول اللہ صلی اللہ علیہ والہ وسلم کا ارشاد ہے۔ المکاشف حبيب الله "صحت کرنے والا اللہ کا دوست ہے۔"
- رسول اللہ صلی اللہ علیہ والہ وسلم کا ارشاد ہے۔ "کسی شخص نے اس سے بہتر کہا تو میں کہا یا جو اس نے اپنے ہاتھوں کی صحت سے کہا ہو۔"
- حضرت آدم علیہ السلام کا پیشہ کھیتی باڑی تھا۔
- حضرت ادریس علیہ السلام کا پیشہ کپڑے سیتے تھے۔
- حضرت ابراہیم، حضرت موسیٰ، اور حضرت سبیب علیہ السلام کا پیشہ گلہ بان اور کاشت کاری کا تھا۔
- حضرت داؤد علیہ السلام کا پیشہ گواہی اور ذریعے بنانے کا تھا۔
- رسول اللہ صلی اللہ علیہ والہ وسلم نے سائل صحابی کے گھر کی چیزیں دو درہم میں بیچ دی۔
- انسان کی عزت و عظمت صحت میں ہے۔

..... باحول کی آلودگی اور اسلامی تعلیمات:

- بروہنچ جو ہمارے باحول کو خراب کرنے اور سب کے لئے تکلیف کا باعث ہے آلودگی کہلاتی ہے۔
- فضائی آلودگی کی وجہ سے قدرتی حفاظتی پردہ "اوزون" کی تہ تباہ ہو رہی ہے۔
- والله يحب المطہرين O "اور اللہ پاک صاف رہنے والوں کو پسند کرتا ہے۔" (سورۃ توبہ)
- رسول اللہ صلی اللہ علیہ والہ وسلم کا ارشاد ہے۔ الطہور شطر الايمان "پاکیزگی ایمان کا حصہ ہے۔"
- رسول اللہ صلی اللہ علیہ والہ وسلم نے درخت لگانے کو بہت فضیلت دی ہے۔ اور اسے صدقہ جاریہ قرار دیا ہے۔
- واغضضمن صوتک - "اور اپنی آواز کو پست رکھو" (سورۃ لقمان)
- مغالی اور پاکیزگی ایمان کا حصہ ہے۔
- پاسے اور درخت ہمارے لئے اکسجن مہیا کرتے ہیں جو ہماری زندگی کے لئے بہت ضروری ہے۔
- باحول کو صاف ستھرا رکھنا ہمارا مذہبی فریضہ ہے۔

..... حقوق العباد

- حقوق "حق" کی۔ اور عباد "عہد" کی جمع ہے۔ حقوق العباد کے معنی ہے۔ بندوں کے حقوق
- وانت ذاللقربی حقہ "اور رشتہ داروں کو اس کا حق دو" (سورۃ بنی اسرائیل)
- رسول اللہ صلی اللہ علیہ والہ وسلم کا ارشاد ہے۔ لا یدخل الجنة قاطع "رشتہ داروں سے تعلق توڑنے والا جنت میں داخل نہیں ہوگا۔"
- رہنم کی دیکھ بھال، خدمت اور غم خواری کرنا مسلمانوں پر فرض ہے۔
- والربی اور اولاد کے بعد اسلام میں سب سے زیادہ اہمیت مسایم کے حقوق ہے۔

حضرت عائشہ رضی اللہ تعالیٰ عنہا

➤ حضرت عائشہ کا لقب صدیقہ اور حمیرا اور کنیت ام عبد اللہ ہے۔

➤ حضرت عائشہ حضرت ابو بکرؓ کی بیٹی ہیں۔

➤ حضرت عائشہ کے والدہ کا نام ام رومان زینب ہے۔

➤ حضرت عائشہ کی والدہ کی کنیت ام رومان اور قبیلہ غنم بن مالک سے تھی۔

➤ حضرت عائشہ بیعت نبوی کے چار سال بعد شوال کے مہینے میں پیدا ہوئی۔

➤ حضرت عائشہ نے غزوہ احد اور غزوہ بنو مصطلق میں شرکت کی۔

➤ امام زہری فرماتے ہیں۔ حضرت عائشہ تمام لوگوں میں سب سے زیادہ عالمہ تھی۔

➤ حضرت عائشہ نے آپ صلی اللہ علیہ والہ وسلم کی صحبت میں نو سال دو مہینے بارہ دن گزارے۔

➤ حضرت عائشہ اور آپ صلی اللہ علیہ والہ وسلم کا نکاح خولہ بن حکیم کے ذریعے پانچ سو درہم کے مہر کے عوض ہوا۔

➤ حضرت عائشہ چالیس سال کی عمر میں اس دنیا فانی سے رخصت ہوئی تھی۔

➤ حضرت عائشہ کی نماز جنازہ حضرت ابو ہریرہؓ جو کہ اس وقت مروان بن حاکم کی طرف سے مدینہ کے گورنر تھے۔

روضی سوالات

✓ حضرت عائشہ کی کنیت تھی۔

الف۔ ام عبد اللہ
ب۔ ام حکیم
ج۔ ام زہیر

✓ حضرت عائشہؓ نبی کریم ﷺ کی صحبت میں کتنی مدت تک رہیں؟

الف۔ نو سال
ب۔ پندرہ سال
ج۔ بیس سال

✓ حضرت عائشہ رضی اللہ تعالیٰ عنہا آپ ﷺ کی وفات کے بعد کتنے عرصے تک بقیہ حیات رہیں؟

الف۔ 11 سال
ب۔ 23 سال
ج۔ 37 سال

✓ حضرت عائشہ کا خطاب ہے۔

الف۔ صدیقہ
ب۔ حمیرا
ج۔ ام المومنین

✓ آپ ﷺ کی کونسی بیوی حضرت ابو بکر صدیقؓ کی بیٹی ہے؟

الف۔ حضرت عائشہؓ
ب۔ حضرت خدیجہؓ
ج۔ حضرت زینبؓ

✓ کس غزوہ سے واپسی پر حضرت عائشہؓ شہت کا واقعہ پیش آیا؟

الف۔ غزوہ تبوک
ب۔ غزوہ بنو مصطلق
ج۔ غزوہ احد

حضرت بابا فرید الدین گنج بخش رحمۃ اللہ علیہ:

حضرت بابا فرید الدین گنج بخش رحمۃ اللہ علیہ کو گنج شکر کے نام سے یاد کیا جاتا ہے۔
 حضرت بابا فرید الدین گنج بخش رحمۃ اللہ علیہ ملتان کے قریب کھنوال کے مقام پر پیدا ہوئے تھے۔
 حضرت خواجہ قطب الدین کی وفات کے بعد حضرت بابا فرید الدین گنج بخش رحمۃ اللہ علیہ کو سلسلہ چشتیہ کا سربراہ مقرر کیا گیا۔
 حضرت بابا فرید الدین گنج بخش رحمۃ اللہ علیہ معین الدین چشتی اور بختیار کاکی کے بعد اس سلسلے کے تیسرے بڑے شیخ تھے۔
 حضرت بابا فرید الدین گنج بخش رحمۃ اللہ علیہ 93 سال کی عمر میں 1266ء کو وفات پا گئے۔
 حضرت بابا فرید الدین گنج بخش رحمۃ اللہ علیہ کا نسب فاروقی تھا۔
 حضرت بابا فرید الدین گنج بخش رحمۃ اللہ علیہ کی تربیت اس کی والدہ نے کی۔

سوالنامہ حضرت بابا فرید الدین گنج بخش رحمۃ اللہ علیہ

حضرت بابا فرید الدین گنج بخش رحمۃ اللہ علیہ کی پیدائش کب ہوئی ہے؟

- | | | | |
|---|--------------------|---------------------|--------------|
| الف۔ 1178 | ب۔ 1189 | ج۔ 1213 | د۔ 1263 |
| حضرت بابا فرید الدین گنج بخش رحمۃ اللہ علیہ کہاں پیدا ہوئے ہیں؟ | | | |
| الف۔ پاکستان | ب۔ ملتان | ج۔ عکرم | د۔ لاہور |
| حضرت بابا فرید الدین گنج بخش رحمۃ اللہ علیہ کا اصل نام کیا تھا؟ | | | |
| الف۔ فرید | ب۔ نعمان | ج۔ مسعود | د۔ کریم |
| حضرت بابا فرید الدین گنج بخش رحمۃ اللہ علیہ کا لقب تھا؟ | | | |
| الف۔ فرید الدین | ب۔ شکر گنج | ج۔ گنج بخش | د۔ کوئی نہیں |
| حضرت بابا فرید الدین گنج بخش رحمۃ اللہ علیہ کے والد اور والدہ کا نام ہے؟ | | | |
| الف۔ نعمان گنج، قرم | ب۔ جمال الدین، قرم | ج۔ فرخ شاہ، نرو | د۔ شیب، بھوی |
| حضرت بابا فرید الدین گنج بخش رحمۃ اللہ علیہ کتنے سال کی عمر میں سے یتیم ہو گئے تھے؟ | | | |
| الف۔ 2 سال | ب۔ 3 سال | ج۔ 4 سال | د۔ 5 سال |
| حضرت بابا فرید الدین گنج بخش رحمۃ اللہ علیہ کا نسب کیا ہے؟ | | | |
| الف۔ عثمانی | ب۔ علوی | ج۔ فاروقی | د۔ کوئی نہیں |
| حضرت بابا فرید الدین گنج بخش رحمۃ اللہ علیہ کی تعلیم و تربیت کس نے کی؟ | | | |
| الف۔ والد نے | ب۔ دادا نے | ج۔ چچا نے | د۔ والدہ نے |
| حضرت بابا فرید الدین گنج بخش رحمۃ اللہ علیہ کے والد کیا تھے؟ | | | |
| الف۔ بادشاہ | ب۔ عالم دین | ج۔ فوج کے سپہ سالار | د۔ زمیندار |

✓ حضرت بابا فرید الدین گنج بخش رحمۃ اللہ علیہ کو کسی زبان کے آداب اور شاعری کی بنیاد مانے جاتے تھے؟
الف۔ اردو
ب۔ پنجابی

ج۔ سرائیکی

✓ وفات کے وقت حضرت بابا فرید الدین گنج بخش رحمۃ اللہ علیہ کی عمر کتنی تھی؟
الف۔ 100 سال
ب۔ 65 سال

ج۔ 93 سال

✓ حضرت بابا فرید الدین گنج بخش رحمۃ اللہ علیہ کی مادری زبان ہے؟
الف۔ سندھی
ب۔ بلوچی

ج۔ پشتو

صلاح الدین ایوبی:

➤ صلاح الدین ایوبی، ایوبی سلطنت کے بانی تھے۔

➤ صلاح الدین ایوبی عراق کے شہر مکرت میں 1138 میں پیدا ہوئے۔

➤ صلاح الدین ایوبی کو قاصح بیت المقدس بھی کہا جاتا ہے۔

➤ 1187 کو صلاح الدین ایوبی نے یورپ کی متحدہ افواج کو شکست دے کر بیت المقدس آزاد کروا لیا تھا۔

➤ صلاح الدین ایوبی نسلنا کرد تھے۔

➤ شیر کوہ صلاح الدین ایوبی کے چچا تھے۔

➤ صلاح الدین ایوبی نور الدین زنگی کے ہاں ایک فوجی افسر تھے۔

➤ 1169 کو مصر فتح کرنے کے بعد صلاح الدین ایوبی کو مصر کا حاکم مقرر کیا۔

➤ 1187 میں صلاح الدین ایوبی اور عیسائیوں کے درمیان حطین کے مقام پر جنگ ہوئی جس میں تیس ہزار عیسائی ہلاک اور ان کا تہذیب کو گرفتار کرنے کے بعد ایوبی نے اپنے ہاتھ سے اس کا سر قلم کیا تھا۔

➤ بیت المقدس 88 سال کے بعد مسلمانوں کے قبضے میں آ گیا تھا۔

➤ صلاح الدین ایوبی نے 1193 میں وفات پائی۔

مخصوص سوالات صلاح الدین ایوبی

✓ صلاح الدین ایوبی کب پیدا ہوئے؟

الف۔ 1132

ب۔ 1138

ج۔ 1152

د۔ 1222

✓ صلاح الدین ایوبی کو نئے ملک میں پیدا ہوئے؟ (کردستان جو اب عراق کا حصہ ہے)
الف۔ مصر
ب۔ شام

د۔ 77

ج۔ عراق (کردستان جو اب عراق کا حصہ ہے)

✓ صلاح الدین ایوبی کے نام سے یاد کیا جاتا ہے۔
الف۔ قاصح تک

ب۔ قاصح عرب

د۔ قاصح شام

ج۔ قاصح بیت المقدس

✓ صلاح الدین ایوبی نے کس سن عیسوی میں یورپ کی متحدہ افواج کو شکست دی؟

الف۔ 1187ء	ب۔ 1172ء	ج۔ 1156ء	د۔ 1122ء
✓ صلاح الدین ایوبی نے بیت المقدس کب فتح کیا؟			
الف۔ 1187ء	ب۔ 1172ء	ج۔ 1156ء	د۔ 1122ء
✓ صلاح الدین ایوبی نسا تھے۔			
الف۔ افغانی	ب۔ عربی	ج۔ کرد	د۔ ترک
✓ صلاح الدین ایوبی کو مصر کا حاکم مقرر کیا۔			
الف۔ 561ھ	ب۔ 564ھ	ج۔ 571ھ	د۔ 582ھ
✓ 569ھ میں صلاح الدین نے فتح کیا۔			
الف۔ مصر	ب۔ شام	ج۔ یمن	د۔ دہلی
✓ کتنے سال بعد صلاح الدین ایوبی نے بیت المقدس دوبارہ آزاد کیا؟			
الف۔ 60 سال بعد	ب۔ 65 سال بعد	ج۔ 72 سال بعد	د۔ 88 سال بعد
✓ صلاح الدین ایوبی نے کل کتنے سال حکومت کی؟			
الف۔ 20 سال	ب۔ 22 سال	ج۔ 25 سال	د۔ 30 سال
✓ صلاح الدین ایوبی کب وفات ہوئے؟			
الف۔ 1120	ب۔ 1165	ج۔ 1193 (589ھ)	د۔ 1225
✓ صلاح الدین ایوبی کا مقبرہ ہے۔			
الف۔ افغانستان میں	ب۔ شام میں	ج۔ عراق میں	د۔ فلسطین میں

..... علامہ ان خلدون:



▶ علامہ ان خلدون 732 ہجری (1332 عیسوی) کو تونس میں پیدا ہوئے۔

▶ علامہ ان خلدون کا پورا نام ابو زید عبدالرحمن تھا۔

▶ علامہ ان خلدون نے تونس کو چھوڑ کر مصر میں رہائش اختیار کی۔

▶ علامہ ان خلدون کو لٹریچر کے پاس کا تب کا عہدہ ملا۔

▶ علامہ ان خلدون مصر میں جامعہ ازہر میں فقہ مالکی پڑھاتے تھے۔

▶ علامہ ان خلدون کا انتقال 26 رمضان 808 ہجری کو ہوا۔

اسلامیات

کلاس ہشتم

القرآن الکریم

باب اول

- تدوین قرآن عین ادوار پر مشتمل ہے۔ پہلا دور عہد رسالت اور عہد صدیق جبکہ تیسرے دور کا نام عہد خلفاء ہے۔
- حضرت ابو بکر صدیق نے حضرت زید بن ثابت کو جمع قرآن پر مامور کیا تھا۔
- حضرت عثمان نے قریشی کے لہجے میں قرآن مجید پڑھنے کا حکم دیا تھا۔
- قرآنی نسخہ تیار کرانے پر حضرت عثمان کو جامع قرآن کے نام سے مشہور ہوئے۔
- بیان القرآن مولانا شرف علی تھانوی رحمہ اللہ کی تفسیر ہے۔
- پشتو زبان میں سب سے پہلے قرآن مجید کی تفسیر مولانا مراد علی نے لکھی ہے۔
- شاہ ولی اللہ نے فارسی میں قرآن مجید کا ترجمہ کیا ہے۔
- رفیع الدین نے ۱۷۷۶ء میں قرآن مجید کا اردو میں ترجمہ کیا ہے۔
- حافظ لکھنوی نے قرآن مجید کا پنجابی میں ترجمہ کیا ہے۔
- اخوند عزن اللہ ہلائی نے قرآن مجید کا پہلا سندھی میں ترجمہ کیا ہے۔
- قرآن مجید نے جنس مشرکوں کو قرار دیا ہے۔
- قرآن مجید میں صلح حدیبیہ کو فتح عین قرار دیا گیا ہے۔
- مسجد نبی کا ذکر قرآن مجید کی سورۃ التوبہ میں آیا ہے۔
- قرآن مجید میں سب سے افضل رات شب قدر بتائی گئی ہے۔
- قرآن مجید میں 5 سورتیں "الحمد للہ" سے شروع ہوتی ہے۔
- قرآن مجید میں 3 سورتوں کے نام ایک حرف سے شروع ہوتی ہیں۔ م، ن، ان
- قرآن مجید میں سورہ المدیہ کا نام دعات کے نام پر ہے۔
- مکہ کی سورتوں کا دور 13 سال تھا۔
- مدینہ کی سورتوں کا دور 10 سال تھا۔
- سورہ جت میں ابو لہب اور اس کی بیوی کی برائی بیان کی گئی ہے۔

عقیدہ آخرت

عقیدہ سے مراد بچتہ نظریہ اور یقین ہے۔

عقیدہ آخرت سے مراد اس بات کا بچتہ یقین ہونا چاہیے۔ کہ اس زندگی کے خاتمے کے بعد ایک اور زندگی آنے والا ہے۔ جزئہ علم ہونے والا ہے۔
 كَلِمَاتٍ نَّحْنُ نَزَّلْنَا بِهِنَّ مِنَ السَّمَاءِ لِقَوْمٍ يَعْلَمُونَ
 قَوْلًا جَمْعًا: کیسے تم اللہ کا انکار کرتے ہو۔ حالانکہ تم پہلے مرد تھے۔ پھر تم کو اس نے زندہ کیا۔ (انسان بنا کر پیدا کیا) پھر تم کو مار دے گا۔ پھر تم کو زندہ کرے گا۔ پھر اسی کی طرف لوٹائے جاوے گا۔

سب علم نبوت پر فائز ہونے کی وجہ سے آپ ﷺ کو تمام انبیاء اور سب علیہم السلام پر فضیلت عطا کی گئی ہے۔
 اَنْخَبْتُمْ اَنْفُسَكُمْ فَخَلَقْنَاكُمْ عَشْتًا وَاَنْتُمْ اَلِنَّا لَا تَزُدُّكُمْ سَعَةً
 قَوْلًا جَمْعًا: (اے لوگو!) کیا تم یہ سمجھتے ہو کہ ہم نے تم کو بے کار پیدا کیا اور تم ہماری طرف لوٹائے نہ جاوے گا۔

زب قیامت کے وقت اسراٹل فرشتہ صور پھونکیں گے۔

دوسری دفعہ صور پھونکیں گے تو مرے ہوئے لوگ زندہ ہو کر میدانِ حشر کی طرف دوڑیں گے۔

روزہ اسلام کا تیسرا رکن ہے۔

روزے کو عربی زبان میں صوم کہتے ہیں۔

صوم کے معنی ہے۔ "رکنے" یا "چھوڑ دینے"

اللہ تعالیٰ نے روزوں کی فریضت کو تعویٰ کے حصول کا ذریعہ قرار دیا ہے۔

قرآن کریم کا نزول رمضان کے مہینے میں ہوا ہے۔

رمضان میں ہر نیکی کا ثواب 10 کی بجائے 700 گنا زیادہ ملتا ہے۔

اللہ تعالیٰ کا فرمان ہے۔ "روزہ میرے لئے ہے۔ اور میں ہی اس کا اجر دوں گا۔"

رسول اللہ ﷺ فرمایا ہے۔ کہ روزہ شہوت کو تھوڑنے اور کم کرنے کا بہترین علاج ہے۔

"سنة" اور "قرآن مجید" دونوں روزہ آخرت میں بندے کے لئے شفاعت کریں گے۔

رمضان کا پہلا عشرہ رحمت، دوسرا عشرہ مغفرت، اور تیسرا عشرہ جہنم سے نجات دلانے والا ہے۔

رسول اللہ ﷺ کا ارشاد ہے۔ "جنت میں ایک دروازہ ہے۔ جسے "ریان" کہا جاتا ہے۔ قیامت کے روز اس میں سے روزہ دار داخل ہوں گے۔ اور اس کے علاوہ کوئی اس دروازے سے داخل نہیں ہوگا۔"

تو جس اللہ تعالیٰ کی راہ میں ایک دن کا روزہ رکھتا ہے۔ اللہ تعالیٰ اس کے ایک روزے کی وجہ سے اس شخص کے چہرے کو جہنم کی آگ سے محفوظ رکھے گا۔ (سنن ابی داؤد)

اللہ تعالیٰ نے دو خوشیاں رکھی ہیں۔ ایک روزہ انظار کے وقت اور ایک رجب سے ملاقات کے وقت نصیب ہوگی۔

- حج اسلام کا پانچواں رکن ہے۔
- حج عربی زبان کا لفظ ہے۔ جس کے معنی "ارادہ کرنا" اور "قصد کرنا" ہیں۔
- شریعت کی اصطلاح میں 8 ذوالحجہ سے 13 ذوالحجہ کے مقررہ دنوں میں عبادت کی نیت سے مکہ مکرمہ میں کعبہ خدا کی راہ میں حج کرنا حج کہلاتا ہے۔
- حج ہر عاقل، بالغ، اور صاحب استطاعت مسلمان پر زندگی میں ایک مرتبہ ادا کرنا فرض ہے۔
- ارشاد باری تعالیٰ ہے۔ فِي اللَّهِ عَظِيمٍ النَّاسِ حَجُّ الْبَيْتِ مِنْ اسْتِطَاعٍ إِلَيْهِ سَبِيلًا (سورہ اورمان)
- **ترجمہ:** اور اللہ تعالیٰ کا لوگوں پر یہ حق ہے۔ کہ جو بھی بیت اللہ شریف تک پہنچنے کی استطاعت رکھتا ہو حج کرے۔
- رسول اللہ ﷺ کا فرمان ہے۔ "اے لوگو۔ تم پر حج فرض کیا گیا ہے۔ پس تم حج کرو۔"
- رسول اللہ ﷺ ایمان اور جہاد کے بعد سب سے افضل عبادت حج قرار دیا ہے۔
- حج کے آیام میں 9 ذوالحجہ عرفہ کے دن کی اہمیت بہت زیادہ ہے۔
- رسول اللہ ﷺ نے فرمایا ہے۔ کہ عرفہ کا دن شیطان کے ذلیل اور رسوا ہونے کا دن ہے۔
- مناسک، مناسک کی جمع ہے۔ اور اس کا مطلب عبادت کا طریقہ ہے۔
- مناسک حج میں احرام باندھنا، نیت کرنا، وقوف عرفہ اور طواف زیارت فرض ہے۔
- سعی کرنا، رمی کرنا، طواف وداع کرنا، بال منڈوانا اور مزدلفہ میں رات کا قیام کرنا واجبات حج ہیں۔

معروضی سوالات

- ✓ آخرت کی زندگی ہے۔
- الف۔ عارضی
- ب۔ ازلی
- ج۔ فانی
- ✓ قیامت کے دن صور پھونکا جائے گا۔
- الف۔ ایک مرتبہ
- ب۔ چار مرتبہ
- ج۔ تین مرتبہ
- ✓ انسان کی پیدائش کا مقصد کرنا ہے۔
- الف۔ غور و فکر
- ب۔ جستجو
- ج۔ عبادت
- ✓ اللہ تعالیٰ نے انسان کو اختیار دیا ہے۔
- الف۔ نیکی کا
- ب۔ بدی کا
- ج۔ نادمہ رہنے کا
- ✓ دنیا میں موجود رکاوٹیں عقیدہ آخرت پر یقین رکھنے والے کو نیک اعمال سے کرتی ہے۔
- الف۔ پر امید
- ب۔ نا امید
- ج۔ دور
- ✓ روزے کو عربی میں کہتے ہیں۔

خلق عظیم:

- عمدہ افعال اور پندیدہ خصائل کو ہمائی اور نسبت اور بے تکلفی سے ادا کرنے کو "خلق" کہتے ہیں۔
- خلق عظیم سے مراد اچھی اور بلند اخلاق اور پندیدہ افعال ہیں۔
- اللہ تعالیٰ نے آپ ﷺ کے بلند اخلاق کے بارے میں فرمایا ہے۔ وَإِنَّ لَظُلْمَ لُغَىٰ خُلُقٍ عَظِيمٍ
- ترجمہ: اور بے شک آپ عظیم الشان خلق کے مالک ہیں۔
- دوسرے پندیدہ عادتوں نے فرمایا کہ نبی اکرم ﷺ کا خلق قرآن تھا۔
- انما بعثت لاتمم مکارم الاخلاق
- ترجمہ: "میں اعلیٰ اخلاق کی تکمیل کے لئے بھیجا گیا ہوں۔"
- کان خلقہ القرآن ترجمہ: "آپ کا سارا خلق قرآن ہی ہے۔"
- خالق الناس بخلق حسن
- ترجمہ: "لوگوں کے ساتھ حسن اخلاق کے ساتھ پیش آؤ۔"
- اکمل المؤمنین ایمانا احسنہم خلقا ترجمہ: "مومنوں میں سے ایمان کے لحاظ سے کامل وہ ہے۔ جس کے اخلاق اچھے ہوں۔"

میراث:

- میراث معنی ارث اور برداشت کرنے کے ہیں۔
- عقل کے معنی ہے۔ برداشت اور بردہاری کے ہیں۔
- ارشاد باری تعالیٰ ہے۔ والله يحب الصبرین (الاحزاب)
- ترجمہ: اور اللہ صبر کرنے والوں (حمیت قدم رہنے والوں) کو محبوب رکھتا ہے۔
- ارشاد باری تعالیٰ ہے۔ فاصبر کما صبر کما اولو العزم من الرسل (سورہ انف)

ترجمہ: "میراث کیجئے جیسا کہ صاحب عزم رسولوں نے میراث کیا۔"

- شعب ابی طالب میں آپ ﷺ اپنے پورے خاندان سمیت تین سال تک کفار مکہ کے معاشرتی اور معاشی بائیکاٹ کا شکار رہے۔
- غزوہ احد میں آپ ﷺ کے خاندان مبارک شہید ہو گئے تھے۔
- غزوہ احزاب میں آپ ﷺ نے بموک کی وجہ سے پیٹ پر 2، 2 ہتھیرا مارے۔

اخلاص و تقویٰ:

- مخلصین لہ الذین (سورہ انف)
- ترجمہ: اطاعت گزاری کو اللہ کے لئے خالص کر کے۔
- ہم کوئی بھی کام کرتے ہیں۔ اس کی دو شکلیں ہوتی ہیں۔ ایک مادی اور ایک روحانی،
- تقویٰ کے لغوی معنی ڈرنا۔ پھنا، پرہیز کرنا
- نبی کریم ﷺ کا ارشاد ہے۔ التقویٰ ہینا
- ترجمہ: تقویٰ یہاں (دل) ہے۔
- ارشاد باری تعالیٰ ہے۔ ان اکرمکم عند اللہ اتقکم
- جو زیادہ پرہیز گار ہے۔
- ترجمہ: "بے شک تم میں سے اللہ کے نزدیک زیادہ عزت والا ہے۔"

عدل کے معنی برابر کرنا، یعنی حق دار کو اس کا پورا پورا حق دینا۔

احسان کا مطلب کسی کے ساتھ اچھا سلوک کرنا

ارشاد باری تعالیٰ ہے۔ ان الله يا مر بالعدل والاحسان (سورة النحل)

ترجمہ: "یقیناً اللہ تعالیٰ عدل اور احسان کا حکم دیتا ہے۔"

ارشاد باری تعالیٰ ہے۔ ان الله يحب المقسطين (سورة المائدة) ترجمہ: "یقیناً اللہ تعالیٰ عدل کرنے والوں کو پسند فرماتا ہے۔"

ترجمہ: "عدل کرو، کیونکہ یہ تقویٰ کے سب سے زیادہ قریب ہے۔"

ارشاد باری تعالیٰ ہے۔ اعدلو لہ ہواقرب لتقواہی (سورة المائدة)

حجر اسود کی تنصیب میں نبی کریم ﷺ نے عادل کا کردار ادا کیا۔

حسن کا مطلب اچھائی، خوبصورتی اور عمدگی ہے۔

بل جل کر زندگی بسر کرنا معاشرت کہلاتا ہے۔

ارشاد باری تعالیٰ ہے۔ انما المؤمنون اخوة فاصلحو بین اخیکم (سورة الممتحن) ترجمہ: "مومن آپس میں بھائی بھائی

ہیں۔ پس دو بھائیوں کے درمیان صلح کر دیا کرو۔"

المسلم من سلم المسلمون من لسانہ ویدہ (بخاری و مسلم) ترجمہ: "حقیقی مسلمان وہ ہے۔ جس کی زبان اور ہاتھ سے دوسرے مسلمان

محفوظ اور سلامت ہوں۔"

غزوہ بدر میں تین تین مجاہدوں کے لئے ایک ایک اونٹ تھا۔

غزوہ بدر میں آپ ﷺ کے ساتھ اونٹ پر جو باقی دو ساتھی تھے۔ ان میں ایک حضرت علیؑ اور دوسرا ابولبابہ انصاریؓ تھے۔

سیدائش نبی کریم ﷺ کے خادم تھے۔

مکہ مکرمہ میں غلہ بھامہ سے آیا کرتا تھا۔

آپ ﷺ نے سیدنا شامہؓ کو مکہ مکرمہ پر غلے کی بندش اٹھانے کے لئے لکھا تھا۔ چنانچہ اس نے ایسا ہی کیا۔

آپ ﷺ عصر کی نماز پڑھ کر ازواج مطہرات میں ایک ایک کے پاس جاتے تھے۔

آپ ﷺ سنن و نوافل زیادہ گھر ہی میں ادا کرتے تھے۔

آپ ﷺ کو تمام ازواج مطہرات میں سیدہ عائشہؓ سب سے زیادہ محبوب تھی۔

معروضی سوالات

- ✓ قریباً 25 سال تک رسول اللہ ﷺ کے ساتھ رہیں۔
الف۔ سیدہ خدیجہ
✓ آپ ﷺ نے فرمایا کہ میں نے _____ دن کے نقلی روزے کافی ہے۔
ب۔ سیدہ عائشہ
ج۔ 9
- ✓ الف۔ 3
رسول اللہ ﷺ اپنی امت کے حق میں _____ والا عمل پسند فرماتے تھے۔
ب۔ 6
ج۔ 9
- ✓ الف۔ یاسیت
رسول اللہ ﷺ اپنی امت کے حق میں _____ والا عمل پسند فرماتے تھے۔
ب۔ رہبانیت
ج۔ غربت
- ✓ الف۔ رثبہ
رسول اللہ ﷺ اپنی امت کے حق میں _____ والا عمل پسند فرماتے تھے۔
ب۔ عزیمت
ج۔ سہولت
- ✓ الف۔ مخزومی
ایک دفعہ _____ عورت نے چوری کی۔
ب۔ حمیمی
ج۔ سعدیہ
- ✓ الف۔ عادی
اسی بدولت تباہ ہوئے۔ کہ غریبوں پر حد جاری کرتے تھے۔ اور امراء کو چھوڑ دیتے تھے۔
ب۔ شمود
ج۔ بنی اسرائیل
- ✓ الف۔ تقیہ
آپ ﷺ ہمیشہ نام لئے بغیر _____ فرماتے۔
ب۔ تمہید
ج۔ تردید
- ✓ الف۔ جنجال
ضروری عمارت کے سواہر عمارت انسان کے لئے _____ ہے۔
ب۔ بے کار
ج۔ وبال
- ✓ الف۔ گھبراہٹ
تخل کا مفہوم ہے۔
ب۔ غرور و فخر کا اظہار کرنا
ج۔ بروہاری اور استقامت دکھانا
- ✓ الف۔ نماز اور روزہ سے
اللہ تعالیٰ نے مدد حاصل کرنے کا حکم دیا۔
ب۔ قرآن اور نماز سے
ج۔ روزہ اور قرآن سے
- ✓ الف۔ مجبوری ہے
بے بسی کے باعث انتقام نہ لینا۔
ب۔ صبر ہے
ج۔ رواداری ہے
- ✓ الف۔ ابو جہل نے
نبی اکرم ﷺ کی دعوت دین پر دشمنی کی۔
ب۔ ابولہب اور اسکی بیوی نے
ج۔ کفار و مشرکین نے
- ✓ الف۔ عبادت
اللہ تعالیٰ نے فرمایا ہے _____ میری چادر ہے۔
ب۔ نماز
ج۔ مبر

صرف اللہ تعالیٰ کی خوشنودی کے لئے اچھے اعمال بجالانے کو کہتے ہیں۔

الف۔ مہر	ب۔ ریاضی	ج۔ اخلاص	د۔ عدل
تقویٰ کا تعلق ہوتا ہے۔			
الف۔ ہاتھ سے	ب۔ زبان سے	ج۔ لباس سے	د۔ دل سے
اللہ تعالیٰ کے نزدیک برتری کا معیار ہے۔			
الف۔ ذات	ب۔ رنگ	ج۔ علاقہ	د۔ تقویٰ
ابن رسول اللہ ﷺ کی وجہ سے محبت کرتا ہے۔			
الف۔ اللہ تعالیٰ	ب۔ انسان	ج۔ جن	د۔ فرشتہ
یقیناً میری نماز، عبادت، جینا اور مرنا صرف _____ کے لئے ہے۔			
الف۔ آخرت	ب۔ دنیا	ج۔ حکومت	د۔ اللہ تعالیٰ
ہدی بن حاتم اپنی قوم کا _____ تھا۔			
الف۔ بزرگ	ب۔ متقی	ج۔ سردار	د۔ تاجدار انسان
ہاں قیمت تقسیم کے دوران آپ ﷺ کے دست مبارک میں _____ تھی۔ جس سے ایک شخص کے چہرے پر خراش لگ گئی۔			
الف۔ لاشی	ب۔ بانس کی لاشی	ج۔ کھجور کی سوکھی شاخ	د۔ خنجر
حاتم بن طائی اپنی قوم کا سردار تھا۔ وہ رسول اللہ ﷺ کی بعثت کی خبر سن کر بھاگ کر _____ چلا گیا۔			
الف۔ شام	ب۔ عراق	ج۔ ایران	د۔ مصر
جنگ میں حاتم طائی کا / کی کونسا رشتہ دار مگر قاتل ہوا تھا / تھی۔			
الف۔ بھائی	ب۔ بہن	ج۔ چچا	د۔ والد
حاتم طائی کس کے مشورے سے مسلمان ہوا؟			
الف۔ ماں	ب۔ والد	ج۔ بہن	د۔ بھائی
حسن کا مطلب ہے۔			
الف۔ اچھائی	ب۔ برائی	ج۔ بدلہ	د۔ برابری
مومنین آپس میں _____			
الف۔ رشتہ دار	ب۔ بھائی بھائی	ج۔ دوست	د۔ ہمسائے
ایک دوسرے کے ساتھ تعاون کرو۔			
الف۔ نیکی میں	ب۔ تقویٰ میں	ج۔ نیکی و تقویٰ کے کاموں میں	د۔ تعلیم میں
ابو عبیدہ بھائی تھا۔			

- ج۔ سیدنا طلحہ
- الف۔ سیدنا انس ✓
ث۔ ابن امیال کا تعلق تھا۔
ب۔ سیدنا عمر
- ج۔ مدینہ سے
- الف۔ بحرین سے ✓
نبی کریم ﷺ نصیحت کی باتوں کو ادا فرماتے۔
ب۔ یمن سے
- ج۔ خاص فقروں میں
- الف۔ مختصر فقروں میں ✓
نبی کریم ﷺ خطبہ دیا کرتے تھے۔
ب۔ عام فقروں میں
- ج۔ مختصر
- الف۔ طویل ✓
ب۔ سادہ
- ج۔ نایاب
- الف۔ گونا گونا ✓
ب۔ بہرا
- ج۔ ام کلثوم سے
- الف۔ آپ ﷺ کی ہجرت مدینہ کے سفر کے دوران ملاقات ہوئی۔ ✓
ب۔ ام عہد سے
- ج۔ عفو درگزر
- الف۔ ہلاک کرتا ہے۔ ✓
ب۔ جھوٹ
- ج۔ تین تین
- الف۔ ج ✓
ب۔ دو دو
- ج۔ مسجد میں
- الف۔ تمام ازواج مطہرات کے پاس جوڑا تھا۔ ✓
ب۔ گھر میں
- ج۔ عدل
- الف۔ خانہ کعبہ میں ✓
ب۔ گھر میں
- ج۔ سیدنا عبدالرحمن
- الف۔ آپ ﷺ مطہرات کے حقوق میں فرماتے۔ ✓
ب۔ سیدنا عثمان
- ج۔ نماز عشاء
- الف۔ یکسانیت ✓
ب۔ تفاوت
- ج۔ نماز فجر
- الف۔ مرض الوقت میں آپ ﷺ کے پاس تشریف لائے۔ ✓
ب۔ سیدنا عمر
- ج۔ طلوع آفتاب
- الف۔ آپ ﷺ بات چیت کرنا پسند فرماتے بعد از ✓
ب۔ طلوع آفتاب

امر بالمعروف ونہی عن المنکر

ترجمہ: "تنگی کا حکم دینا۔ اور زرائعی سے روکنا۔"

ولتکن منکم امة یدعون الی الخیر ویامرون بالمعروف وینبہون عن المنکر (اصحاح)

ترجمہ: "اور تم سے ایک ایسی جماعت ضرور ہونی چاہیے۔ جو تنگی کی دعوت دے، اچھائی کا حکم دے اور زرائعی سے روکے"

ارشاد باری تعالیٰ ہے۔ یا ایہا الذین امنوا اذقوا انفسکم و اہلیکم ناراً (سورۃ النور)

ترجمہ: "اے ایمان والو اپنے آپ کو اور

الذین اذقوا ناراً سے بچاؤ۔"

رسول اللہ ﷺ کا فرمان ہے۔ "کالم حکمران کے سامنے کلمہ حق کہنا افضل جہاد ہے۔"

ارشاد باری تعالیٰ ہے۔ یا ایہا الذین امنوا لم تقولون مالا تفعلون (سورۃ الصف)

ترجمہ: "اے ایمان والو تم وہ بات کہتے

کیوں ہو جو کرتے نہیں ہو۔"

بطل

کب حلال سے مراد حلال طریقوں سے اور ذریعوں سے روزی کمانا

ارشاد باری تعالیٰ ہے۔ یا ایہا الذین امنوا کلو ا من طیبات ما رزقناکم (سورۃ البقرہ)

ترجمہ: اے ایمان والو پاکیزہ چیزوں میں

سے کھاؤ جو ہم نے تمہیں دی ہیں۔

ارشاد باری تعالیٰ ہے۔ ولا تاكلوا الممّنوا بالباطل (سورۃ البقرہ)

ترجمہ: "اور آپس میں ایک دوسرے کا مال ناحق مت کھاؤ۔"

مال کی خرید و فروخت میں کمی و بیشی کرنے والوں کے لئے جہنم میں ایک وادی مخصوص کی گئی ہے۔ جس کا نام "فیل" ہے۔

حضرت آدمؑ کھیتی باڑی کا کام کیا کرتے تھے۔

حضرت ادریسؑ کپڑے سی کر روزی کمانے تھے۔

سیدنا یوحناؑ بڑھی کا کام کیا کرتے تھے۔

سیدنا داؤدؑ لوہے کی زر ہیں بناتے تھے۔

آپ ﷺ نے بکریں چرائیں اور تجارت بھی کی ہے۔

حق اور (تیم بیوہ، معذور، مسافر)

حقوق العباد سے مراد انسانوں کے حقوق ہیں۔

رسول اللہ ﷺ نے فرمایا ہے۔ خیر الناس انفعهم للناس

ترجمہ: "بہترین انسان وہ ہے۔ جو لوگوں کو سب سے زیادہ فائدہ

پہنچانے والا ہو"

ارشاد باری تعالیٰ ہے۔ وان تقوموا للیتمی بالقسط (سورۃ النساء)

ترجمہ: "اور یہ کہ یتیموں کے لئے انصاف پر قائم رہو"

آپ ﷺ کا فرمان ہے۔ "میں اور کسی یتیم کی کفالت کرنے والا، جنت میں دو انگلیوں کی طرح قریب ہوں گے۔"

تو عورت کی عدت چار ماہ و س دن ہے۔

کاروبار میں دیانت:

- آپ ﷺ کا ارشاد ہے۔ "میری امت کا لوہے رزق تجارت میں ہے۔"
- آپ ﷺ کا ارشاد ہے۔ من غش فليس منا ترجمہ: "جس نے دھوکہ دیا وہ ہم میں سے نہیں۔"
- حضرت شعیب کی قوم ہاپ تول میں کسی دیشی کی وجہ سے ہلاک ہوئی۔
- ارشاد باری تعالیٰ ہے۔ واقیموا الوازن بالقسط ولا تخسروا المیزان (سورۃ الرحمن) ترجمہ: "اور توازن کو سچے پیمانے پر رکھو۔"
- انصاف کے ساتھ اور تول کو کم نہ کرو۔"
- آپ ﷺ کا ارشاد ہے۔ "جو شخص کسی غوراک کو چالیس دن تک ذخیرہ کرے تو وہ اللہ سے بری اور اللہ اس سے بدگوار ہے۔"
- انسان کے لئے اس سے بہتر کمائی ہاتھ کی کمائی ہے۔
- قیامت کے دن لوگ اڑتے ہوئے پتھروں کی مانند ہوں گے۔
- اور زمین میں فساد مٹ پھیلاو۔
- تم سب مل کر اللہ کی رسی کو مضبوطی سے پکڑو اور تفرقہ میں نہ پڑو۔
- جہاد قیامت تک جاری رہے گا۔
- جو شخص جہاد میں مارا جائے۔ اُسے شہید کہتے ہیں۔
- جس نے مجاہد کے گھروالوں کی خبر گیری کی اس نے بھی جہاد میں حصہ لیا۔

معروضی سوالات

- ✓ امر کے معنی ہے۔
- الف۔ حکم دینا
- ب۔ حکم لینا
- ج۔ کام کرنا
- ✓ المعروف کے معنی ہے۔
- الف۔ مشہور
- ب۔ نیکی
- ج۔ بدی
- ✓ نہیں کے معنی ہے۔
- الف۔ کرنا
- ب۔ کھانا
- ج۔ نہانا
- ✓ المنکر کے معنی ہے۔
- الف۔ انکار کرنا
- ب۔ نہیں دینا
- ج۔ بُرائی
- ✓ نیکی کا حکم دینا اور بُرائی سے منع کرنے کا فریضہ ایک مومن اور... کے درمیان پہچان کر دیتا ہے۔ اور یہ ایک طرف سے...
- الف۔ مسلمان
- ب۔ کافر
- ج۔ منافق
- ✓ ظالم حکمران کے سامنے۔۔۔۔۔ کہنا افضل جہاد ہے۔
- الف۔ لڑنا
- ب۔ کلمہ حق
- ج۔ نفاق

ج۔ سیدنا موسیٰ کی	ب۔ سیدنا محمد ﷺ کی	سب سے بیزین امت ہے	ق۔ سیدنا عیسیٰ کی
ج۔ سیدنا نوح	ب۔ سیدنا محمد ﷺ کی	سب سے بیزین امت ہے	ق۔ سیدنا عیسیٰ کی
ج۔ ملاوٹ سے	ب۔ سود سے	سب سے بیزین امت ہے	ق۔ سیدنا عیسیٰ کی
ج۔ ملاوٹ سے	ب۔ سود سے	سب سے بیزین امت ہے	ق۔ سیدنا عیسیٰ کی
ج۔ جدید آلات	ب۔ دنیوی علم	سب سے بیزین امت ہے	ق۔ سیدنا عیسیٰ کی
ج۔ عدل و انصاف	ب۔ امر بالمعروف و نہی منکر	سب سے بیزین امت ہے	ق۔ سیدنا عیسیٰ کی
ج۔ 40 دن	ب۔ 30 دن	سب سے بیزین امت ہے	ق۔ سیدنا عیسیٰ کی
ج۔ 40 دن	ب۔ 30 دن	سب سے بیزین امت ہے	ق۔ سیدنا عیسیٰ کی
ج۔ درزی کا کام	ب۔ لوہا کا کام	سب سے بیزین امت ہے	ق۔ سیدنا عیسیٰ کی
ج۔ اونٹ	ب۔ بھیڑیسی	سب سے بیزین امت ہے	ق۔ سیدنا عیسیٰ کی
ج۔ بندہ	ب۔ ولی	سب سے بیزین امت ہے	ق۔ سیدنا عیسیٰ کی
ج۔ کھیتی باڑی اور تجارت	ب۔ رشوت اور وراثت	سب سے بیزین امت ہے	ق۔ سیدنا عیسیٰ کی
ج۔ اللہ تعالیٰ کے	ب۔ کافروں کے	سب سے بیزین امت ہے	ق۔ سیدنا عیسیٰ کی
ج۔ وعظ و نصیحت کرے	ب۔ مال دے	سب سے بیزین امت ہے	ق۔ سیدنا عیسیٰ کی
ج۔ بتنی	ب۔ سیرکائی	سب سے بیزین امت ہے	ق۔ سیدنا عیسیٰ کی
ج۔ دو ماہ دس دن	ب۔ تین ماہ	سب سے بیزین امت ہے	ق۔ سیدنا عیسیٰ کی
ج۔ پندرہ دس دن	ب۔ تین ماہ	سب سے بیزین امت ہے	ق۔ سیدنا عیسیٰ کی

- ج۔ باپ کا
- ب۔ خاوند کا
- الف۔ بیوی کا
- رسول اللہ ﷺ کی
- زندگی میں تیبوں کے حقوق کے متعلق مسلسل اخلاقی ہدایات رہے
- ب۔ سخی
- ج۔ گھریلو
- الف۔ مدنی
- وہ جیم جو صاحب جائیداد نہ ہو۔ غریب اور مفلس ہوں۔ ان کی مناسب دیکھ بھال اور اعداد مسلمانوں پر
- ب۔ سنت
- ج۔ واجب
- الف۔ مستحب
- ب۔ نماز
- ج۔ جہاد
- عظیم فریضہ کی ادائیگی سے معذور کو مستثنیٰ کر دیا گیا ہے۔
- بھی معذور افراد پر فرض نہیں ہے۔
- ب۔ نماز
- ج۔ روزہ
- الف۔ زکوٰۃ
- رزق کا سب سے زیادہ حصہ ہے۔
- ب۔ کھیتی باڑی میں
- ج۔ تجارت میں
- الف۔ تعلیم میں
- کاروباری بددیانتی میں کس پیغمبر کی قوم جتا تھی۔
- ب۔ موسیٰ
- ج۔ ہود
- الف۔ شعیب
- قیامت کے دن انسان اڑتے پھریں گے۔ کی مانند
- ب۔ روٹی
- ج۔ زروں
- الف۔ کھپوں
- اللہ تعالیٰ نے پہاڑوں کو زمین کے لئے بنا رکھا۔
- ب۔ کھونٹیاں
- ج۔ ہتھوڑیاں
- الف۔ کھلیں
- روزہ انظار میں سحر و انظار کی پابندی۔
- ب۔ ضروری ہے
- ج۔ پسندیدہ ہے
- الف۔ سنت ہے
- اتحاد کا لفظ ہے۔
- ب۔ فارسی کا
- ج۔ اردو کا
- الف۔ عربی کا
- اللہ تعالیٰ کی رسی کو تھامنے سے مضبوط ہوتا ہے۔
- ب۔ بھائی چارہ
- ج۔ رشتہ داری
- الف۔ دوستی
- اختلافات کی صورت میں بھائیوں کے درمیان کروادو۔
- ب۔ صلح
- ج۔ فساد
- الف۔ لڑائی

سیدنا فاطمہ رضی اللہ تعالیٰ عنہا:

سیدنا فاطمہ رضی اللہ تعالیٰ عنہا آپ ﷺ کی صاحبزادی تھی۔
 سیدنا فاطمہ رضی اللہ تعالیٰ عنہا آپ ﷺ کی بعثت کے اعلان سے پانچ برس قبل پیدا ہوئیں۔ (اس میں پیدا ہونے میں اختلاف ہے)
 سیدنا فاطمہ رضی اللہ تعالیٰ عنہا کی والدہ کا نام ام المومنین سیدہ خدیجہ رضی اللہ تعالیٰ عنہا ہیں۔
 سیدنا فاطمہ رضی اللہ تعالیٰ عنہا کی امتیازی شان یہ ہے۔ کہ رسول اللہ ﷺ کی نسل کا سلسلہ صرف سیدنا فاطمہ سے جاری ہے۔
 آپ ﷺ کی بیٹیوں میں ام کلثوم رضی اللہ تعالیٰ عنہا کے ہاں کوئی اولاد نہیں ہوئی۔
 حضرت رقیہ رضی اللہ تعالیٰ عنہا کے ہاں عبد اللہ بن عثمان پیدا ہوئے لیکن شیر خوارگی میں فوت ہوئے۔
 سیدہ زینب رضی اللہ تعالیٰ عنہا کے ہاں علی پیدا ہوئے لیکن وہ بھی بچپن میں ہی فوت ہو گئے۔
 بعثت نبوی کے دسویں سال سیدہ خدیجہ رضی اللہ تعالیٰ عنہا وفات ہوئی ہے۔
 مکہ سے مدینہ ہجرت کرنے کے بعد آپ ﷺ نے سیدنا رافع اور سیدنا زید بن حارثہ کو اپنے اہل و عیال لانے کے لئے مکہ مکرر بھیجا۔
 سیدنا فاطمہ رضی اللہ تعالیٰ عنہا کی شادی حضرت علیؑ کے ساتھ 3 ہجری میں ہوئی۔
 سیدنا فاطمہ رضی اللہ تعالیٰ عنہا نے غزوہ احد میں شرکت کی تھی۔
 سیدنا فاطمہ رضی اللہ تعالیٰ عنہا 3 رمضان المبارک 11 ہجری کو وفات پائیں۔
 سیدنا فاطمہ رضی اللہ تعالیٰ عنہا کی وصیت کے مطابق آپ کو رات میں ہی دفن کیا گیا۔
 سیدنا فاطمہ رضی اللہ تعالیٰ عنہا کے القابات:

❖ الزہراء (جزرہ بھول کی طرح پاکیزہ)

❖ بتول (اللہ کی سچی بندگی)

❖ بضو الرسول ﷺ (رسول اللہ ﷺ کے جگر کا ٹکڑا)

❖ سیدۃ النساء العالمین (تمام دنیا کی عورتوں کی سردار)

❖ سیدۃ النساء الجنۃ (جنتی عورتوں کی سردار)

❖ اس کے علاوہ (طاہرہ، مطہرہ، راضیہ، مرضیہ، اور زاکیہ)

سوالات: سیدنا فاطمہ رضی اللہ تعالیٰ عنہا

سیدنا فاطمہ رضی اللہ تعالیٰ عنہا کی بعثت کے اعلان سے قبل پیدا ہوئیں۔

د۔ پانچ سال قبل

ج۔ ایک سال قبل

ب۔ سات سال قبل

الف۔ چھ سال قبل

ایک کافر نے کس کے کہنے پر آپ ﷺ کی پشت مبارک پر او جھڑی رکھ دی۔

د۔ عبدالعزیز

ج۔ ابو عثم

ب۔ ابو جہل

الف۔ ابولہب

- ✓ شادی کے وقت سیدنا فاطمہ رضی اللہ تعالیٰ عنہا کی عمر کتنی تھی؟
الف۔ 12 سال
ب۔ 15 سال
- ✓ سیدنا فاطمہ رضی اللہ تعالیٰ عنہا کی حضرت علی رضی اللہ تعالیٰ عنہ سے شادی ----- ہجری کو ہو گی۔
الف۔ 3
ب۔ 5
- ✓ سیدنا فاطمہ رضی اللہ تعالیٰ عنہا سے شادی کے وقت حضرت علی رضی اللہ تعالیٰ عنہ کی عمر کتنی تھی؟
الف۔ 15 سال
ب۔ 17 سال
- ✓ کس صحابی کے گھر سے آپ ﷺ نے سیدنا فاطمہ رضی اللہ تعالیٰ عنہا کے لئے روٹی پر تھوڑا سا گوشت کھا لیا؟
الف۔ حضرت عمرؓ
ب۔ حضرت عثمانؓ
- ✓ سیدنا فاطمہ رضی اللہ تعالیٰ عنہا کی کل اولاد کتنی تھی؟
الف۔ 6
ب۔ 4
- ✓ سیدنا فاطمہ رضی اللہ تعالیٰ عنہا ----- ہجری کو وفات پا گئیں۔
الف۔ 9
ب۔ 11
- ✓ سیدنا فاطمہ رضی اللہ تعالیٰ عنہا کی نماز جنازہ کس نے پڑھائی؟
الف۔ حضرت محمد ﷺ
ب۔ عمرؓ
- ✓ سیدنا فاطمہ رضی اللہ تعالیٰ عنہا، آپ ﷺ کے کتنے عرصے بعد فوت ہوئیں؟
الف۔ 6
ب۔ ایک سال
- ✓ 7 ہجری میں رسول اللہ ﷺ سیدنا فاطمہ رضی اللہ تعالیٰ عنہا کو ایک کنیز عنایت کی تھی۔ اس کا نام کیا تھا؟
الف۔ زینب
ب۔ فاخرہ
- ✓ کس جنگ میں سیدنا فاطمہ رضی اللہ تعالیٰ عنہا اپنے شیر خوار بچے حضرت حسن کو گود میں لے کر میدان میں لے گئیں؟
الف۔ غزوہ بدر
ب۔ غزوہ احد
- ✓ جب سلمان فارسی ایک بوڑھے شخص کو آپ کے پاس کھانے کی غرض سے لے آیا۔ تو سیدنا فاطمہ نے ہنسی سے کہا: "کس کے لئے کس کے پاس بھیجا تھا؟"
الف۔ حضرت عثمانؓ
ب۔ ابو لہب
- ✓ سیدنا فاطمہ رضی اللہ تعالیٰ عنہا کا کونسا بیٹا بچپن میں ہی انتقال کر گیا تھا؟
الف۔ سیدنا حسنؓ
ب۔ سیدنا حسینؓ

محمد بن قاسم رحمۃ اللہ علیہ کا پورا نام امیر محمد الدین محمد بن قاسم ثقفی تھا۔

محمد بن قاسم رحمۃ اللہ علیہ 75 ہجری (694 عیسوی) میں طائف کے شہر میں پیدا ہوئے۔

محمد بن قاسم رحمۃ اللہ علیہ کے والد کا نام قاسم تھا۔ اور وہ بصرہ کے گورنر تھے،

سندھ کی بندرگاہ دہلیل پر سندھ کے قزاقوں نے مسلمانوں کے ایک جنگی بیڑے کو لوٹ لیا تھا۔ جو کہ آٹھ جہازوں پر مشتمل تھا۔ جس میں

مردوں اور عورتوں کو قید کر لیا گیا۔ جس کی وجہ سے محمد بن قاسم رحمۃ اللہ علیہ کو سندھ پر حملہ کرنا پڑا۔

منہیق کے زریعے دشمن کے قلعوں پر بھاری پتھر با آسانی برسائے جاسکتے تھے۔ اور سب سے بڑے منہیق کا نام "عروس" تھا۔

612 عیسوی میں محمد بن قاسم رحمۃ اللہ علیہ نے برصغیر پاک و ہند پر اسلام کا پرچم لہرایا۔

15 سال کی عمر میں محمد بن قاسم رحمۃ اللہ علیہ نے 708 عیسوی میں ایران میں گردوں کی بغاوت کچل دی۔

محمد بن قاسم نے 17 سال کی عمر میں سندھ فتح کر کے ہندوستان میں اسلام کو متعارف کرایا۔ اسی لئے سندھ کو باب الاسلام کہتے ہیں۔

خلیفہ ولید بن عبدالملک 96 ہجری میں انتقال ہو گیا۔ اور اس کا بھائی سلیمان بن عبدالملک جانشین مقرر ہوا۔

سلیمان بن عبدالملک کی اپنے بھائی کے ساتھ دشمنی کی وجہ سے محمد بن قاسم کو بھی قید کر دیا۔ اور 22 سال کی عمر میں ہی چل پے

صی سوالات محمد بن قاسم رحمۃ اللہ علیہ

محمد بن قاسم کس سن ہجری میں پیدا ہوئے؟

الف۔ 45 ب۔ 55 ج۔ 65 د۔ 75

محمد بن قاسم رحمۃ اللہ علیہ حجاج بن یوسف کے ----- تھے۔

الف۔ بھائی ب۔ بھتیجے ج۔ ماموں د۔ چچا

محمد بن قاسم رحمۃ اللہ علیہ کتنے سال کی عمر میں عظیم جرنیل بن چکے تھے؟

الف۔ 17 سال ب۔ 19 سال ج۔ 21 سال د۔ 25 سال

کس کے دور میں سیدنا عبداللہ ابن عمیر سیستان کو فتح کر کے مکران اور سندھ کا بھی کچھ حصہ فتح کر دیا تھا پر ہجر ہونے کی وجہ سے واپس چلے گئے؟

الف۔ حضرت ابو بکر ب۔ حضرت عمر ج۔ حضرت عثمان د۔ حضرت علی

محمد بن قاسم رحمۃ اللہ علیہ کو ----- میں بہت بڑا خزانہ ہاتھ لگ گیا تھا۔

الف۔ برہمن آباد ب۔ ملتان ج۔ راول د۔ سکا

----- کو "باب الاسلام" بھی کہا جاتا ہے۔

الف۔ خیبر پختونخوا ب۔ بلوچستان ج۔ پنجاب د۔ سندھ

دہلی میں شدید پہرہ تھا۔

الف۔ راجاؤں کا ب۔ راناؤں کا ج۔ برہمنوں کا د۔ جاتیوں کا



• بو علی سینا کا پہلا نام ابو علی سینا تھا۔
 • سنہ 980ء میں بغداد کے ایک قصبے "عشرین" میں پیدا ہوئے۔
 • بو علی سینا کو مغرب تک پہنچانا ہے۔
 • بو علی سینا کا لقب "حکیم" ہے۔

بو علی سینا

- بو علی سینا کا پورا نام شیخ حسین بن محمد اللہ بن علی سینا تھا۔
- بو علی سینا 980ء میں بغداد کے ایک قصبے "عشرین" میں پیدا ہوئے۔
- بو علی سینا ایک نامور حکیم ماہر حیاتیات و طبعیات تھے۔
- بو علی سینا کے نام کے ساتھ "سینا" کا جزواں کے آبادوں احمد کے نام پر تھا۔
- بو علی سینا دس برس کی عمر میں بہت زیادہ علم حاصل کر چکے تھے۔
- بو علی سینا نے ریاضی دان محمود مساح سے علم ریاضی کی تعلیم حاصل کی۔
- علم فقہ کے مطالعے کے وقت بو علی سینا کی عمر صرف سولہ سال تھی۔
- بو علی سینا نے علم عروض پر کتاب اپنے مسائے کے کہنے پر لکھی۔
- بو علی سینا کی کتب کی تعداد تقریباً 100 کے قریب تھی۔
- بو علی سینا کی فقہ کی کتاب "الحاصل والحصول" 20 جلدوں پر مشتمل تھی۔
- بو علی سینا کی کتاب "القانون فی الطب" پانچ جلدوں پر مشتمل تھی۔
- بو علی سینا کی کتب تقریباً آٹھ صدیوں تک یورپ میں پڑھائی جاتی رہیں۔
- فلسفہ کے بعد بو علی سینا نے علم طب کی طرف توجہ دی۔
- بو علی سینا کی موت قونج کے مرض سے ہوئی۔
- موت کے وقت بو علی سینا کی عمر 58 سال تھی۔

درسی سوالات بو علی سینا

✓	بو علی سینا کا اصل نام تھا۔	الف۔ احمد	ب۔ حسین	ج۔ علی
✓	ابو عبد اللہ نا تلی ایک تھا۔	الف۔ فقیہ	ب۔ مفسر	ج۔ محدث
✓	نوح بن منصور کا علاج کی۔	الف۔ بو علی سینا نے	ب۔ فارابی نے	ج۔ ابو عبد اللہ نا تلی نے
✓	الحاصل والحصول کا تعلق سے ہے۔	الف۔ حدیث سے	ب۔ تفسیر سے	ج۔ فلسفہ سے
✓	"کسی بھی دھات کو کیمیائی عمل کے ذریعے سونے میں تبدیل نہیں کیا جاسکتا" نظریہ ہے۔	الف۔ بو علی سینا کا	ب۔ فارابی کا	ج۔ جابر بن حیان کا

- یوعلیٰ بیٹانے کس کتاب میں علم کیسیا پر مشاہدات، تجربات اور نظریات بیان کئے ہیں۔
- الف۔ کتاب الخفاء ✓
 ب۔ القانون فی الطب ✓
 ج۔ مجہلی ✓
 د۔ اقلیدس ✓
- یوعلیٰ بیٹانے کس عیسوی میں وفات پانگئے؟
- الف۔ 1020 ✓
 ب۔ 1032 ✓
 ج۔ 1035 ✓
 د۔ 1052 ✓
- یوعلیٰ بیٹانے کس عمر میں پہلی کتاب لکھی؟
- الف۔ 16 سال ✓
 ب۔ 17 سال ✓
 ج۔ 19 سال ✓
 د۔ 21 سال ✓



شاہ ولی اللہ محدث دہلوی رحمۃ اللہ علیہ:

- شاہ ولی اللہ محدث دہلوی رحمۃ اللہ علیہ کا اصل نام قطب الدین احمد تھا۔
- شاہ ولی اللہ کے والد کا نام شاہ عبد الرحیم تھا۔
- شاہ ولی اللہ 21 فروری 1703 عیسوی کو دہلی میں پیدا ہوئے۔
- شاہ ولی اللہ 1730 میں حج کی ادائیگی اور مزید تعلیم کے لئے مکہ مکرمہ تشریف لے گئے۔
- شاہ ولی اللہ نے مدینہ منورہ میں شیخ ابو طاہری بن ابراہیم کے پاس سے تعلیم و تربیت حاصل کی۔
- شاہ ولی اللہ نے 1737-1738 میں قرآن مجید کا فارسی زبان میں ترجمہ لکھا۔
- مدرسہ رحیمیہ کی چند ذیلی شاخیں دہلی میں کھولی گئیں۔
- احمد شاہ ابدالی نے شاہ ولی اللہ کے خط پر پانی پت کی تیسری لڑائی میں مرہٹوں کو شکست دی۔
- شاہ ولی اللہ کے چار بیٹے تھے۔ شاہ عبد العزیز، شاہ رفیع الدین، شاہ عبد القادر اور شاہ عبد الغنی
- شاہ رفیع الدین نے اردو میں قرآن مجید کا پہلا ترجمہ کیا۔
- شاہ ولی اللہ 1762ء میں 59 سال کی عمر میں فوت ہوئے۔
- شاہ ولی اللہ، مجدد الف ثانی کے انتقال کے تقریباً 80 سال بعد پیدا ہوئے تھے۔

سوالات شاہ ولی اللہ محدث دہلوی رحمۃ اللہ علیہ

- ولی اللہ کا خطاب کس نے دیا تھا۔
- الف۔ والد نے ✓
 ب۔ والدہ نے ✓
 ج۔ دادا نے ✓
 د۔ استاد نے ✓
- شاہ ولی اللہ نے اپنے والد سے کتنی عمر میں اپنی رسمی تعلیم مکمل کی؟
- الف۔ 7 سال ✓
 ب۔ 9 سال ✓
 ج۔ 12 سال ✓
 د۔ 15 سال ✓
- کتنے سال اپنے والد کے مدرسہ رحیمیہ میں تدریس کا سلسلہ جاری رکھا؟
- الف۔ 6 سال ✓
 ب۔ 9 سال ✓
 ج۔ 12 سال ✓
 د۔ 14 سال ✓
- شاہ ولی اللہ نے تقریباً..... کے قریب کتب لکھیں۔

- الف۔ 10 ✓ شاہ ولی اللہ نے کتنے سال کی عمر میں قرآن حفظ کیا؟
ب۔ 5 سال
- الف۔ 3 سال ✓ مغل سلطنت کو تباہی سے بچانے میں کامیاب نہ ہوئے۔
ب۔ شاہ نجیب الدولہ
- الف۔ شاہ عبدالرحیم ✓ شاہ ولی اللہ کی وفات ہوئی۔
ب۔ 1763
- الف۔ 1762 ✓
د۔ 1765
- الف۔ شاہ ولی اللہ کی مشہور کتاب کا نام ہے۔ ✓
ب۔ کشف المحجوب
- الف۔ مکاشفۃ القلوب ✓ شاہ عبدالرحیم نے مدرسہ _____ کی بنیاد رکھی۔
ب۔ بخاریہ
- الف۔ ضمیمہ ✓ شاہ ولی اللہ ایک عالم دین _____ تھے۔
ب۔ مکر
- الف۔ واعظ ✓ شاہ ولی اللہ کے کتنے بیٹے تھے؟
ب۔ 3
- الف۔ 4 ✓
ب۔ 3
- ج۔ 6 سال ✓
ب۔ 5 سال
- ج۔ شاہ عبدالقادر ✓
ب۔ شاہ نجیب الدولہ
- ج۔ 30 ✓
ب۔ 50
- ج۔ 1764 ✓
ب۔ 1763
- ج۔ محمد اللہ البانہ ✓
ب۔ کشف المحجوب
- ج۔ سراجیہ ✓
ب۔ بخاریہ
- ج۔ قاضی ✓
ب۔ مکر
- ج۔ 2 ✓
ب۔ 3

اسلامیات

کلاس نہم

سُوْرَةُ الْاَنْفَالِ

درب اول

- ✓ سورة الانفال کونسی ہجری میں نازل ہوئی۔
الف۔ 1 ہجری ب۔ 2 ہجری ج۔ 3 ہجری د۔ 4 ہجری
- ✓ سورة الانفال ہے۔
الف۔ مکی ب۔ مدنی ج۔ بدری د۔ کوئی نہیں
- ✓ سورة الانفال کونسی غزوہ کے بعد نازل ہوئی؟
الف۔ غزوہ تبوک ب۔ غزوہ خندق ج۔ غزوہ خیبر د۔ غزوہ بدر
- ✓ سورة الانفال میں کل کتنی آیات ہیں۔
الف۔ 35 آیات ب۔ 47 آیات ج۔ 62 آیات د۔ 75 آیات
- ✓ (اے پیغمبر) لوگ آپ سے مال غنیمت کے بارے میں سوال کرتے ہیں۔ کہہ دیجئے کہ مال غنیمت تو ----- کا ہے اور اس کے -----
الف۔ رسول اللہ، مجاہدوں کا ب۔ اللہ تعالیٰ، رسول ج۔ اللہ تعالیٰ، مجاہدوں د۔ میرا، اولاد
- ✓ مومن وہی ہیں کہ (جب انکے سامنے) اللہ کا ذکر کیا جاتا ہے۔ تو انکے دل ----- جاتے ہیں۔
الف۔ خوش ب۔ تازہ ج۔ ڈر د۔ مطمئن
- ✓ الْاَنْفَالُ کے معنی ہیں -----
الف۔ مال غنیمت ب۔ صاف ستھرا ج۔ ہر طرف د۔ ماحول
- ✓ الْاَنْفَالُ، ----- کی جمع ہے۔
الف۔ نفل ب۔ نفال ج۔ نفل د۔ نفا
- ✓ کونسی چیز پہلے استوں پر حرام تھی؟
الف۔ جنگ میں قتل ب۔ روزہ ج۔ مال غنیمت د۔ قید کرنا
- ✓ اس سورت میں دو گروہوں کا ذکر ہوا ہے۔ یہ گروہیں کس کس کے پاس تھی؟
الف۔ ابو جہل، ابو لہب ب۔ ابو لہب، خالد بن ولید ج۔ ابو جہل، ابوسلمان د۔ کوئی نہیں
- ✓ تہجدتی قافلہ کس کے پاس تھا؟

ج۔ ابولہب	الف۔ ابو جہل	ب۔ ابوسخیان	✓
ج۔ عراق	الف۔ شام	ب۔ ایران	✓
ج۔ یوم الحساب	الف۔ یوم النجات	ب۔ یوم الجہاد	✓
ج۔ بخیر اسلمے کے	الف۔ آپس کے تعلقات درست کرو	ب۔ آپس کے لڑائی جھگڑے	✓
ج۔ بھاگ جاتے ہیں	الف۔ روشن ہو جاتے ہیں	ب۔ خوفزادہ ہو جاتے ہیں	✓
ج۔ ناگواری محسوس کرنے والے	الف۔ خوشی محسوس کرنے والے	ب۔ خوف محسوس کرنے والے	✓
ج۔ وہ خرم دار کے جاتے ہیں	الف۔ وہ ہلکے جاتے ہیں	ب۔ وہ مارے جاتے ہیں	✓
ج۔ آخری	الف۔ حد	ب۔ عہد	✓
ج۔ خوش	الف۔ رعب	ب۔ حُر	✓
ج۔ رونا	الف۔ تم فریاد کرتے ہو	ب۔ تم ہستے ہو	✓
ج۔ لگا کر آنے والے	الف۔ پیچھے ہٹنے والے	ب۔ دفن کرنے والے	✓
ج۔ مسکراہٹ کے ساتھ	الف۔ رعب کے ساتھ	ب۔ تیاری کے ساتھ	✓
ج۔ غافل	الف۔ کفر	ب۔ غتھ	✓
ج۔ ہوا	الف۔ نیند	ب۔ اونگھ	✓

اس وقت تک جہاد کرو جب تک ختم نہیں ہو جاتا۔

اللہ تعالیٰ نے مسلمانوں پر اپنی طرف سے سکون و آرام کے طاری کر دی۔

اسے ایمان والو۔ خدا اور اس کے رسول کے حکم پر چلو اور اس سے روگردانی نہ کرو اور تم سنتے ہو۔ اور ان لوگوں کی تائید

- | | | | |
|---------------------|---------------------|--------------------------|---|
| ج۔ دیکھ، دیکھتے | ب۔ سن، سنتے | الف۔ بول، بولتے | ✓ |
| ج۔ ناکام ہونے والے | ب۔ شہرت رکھنے والے | الف۔ بدترین قسم کے جانور | ✓ |
| ج۔ جاری رکھو | ب۔ باز آؤ | الف۔ دعا کرو | ✓ |
| ج۔ وہ حاکم ہوتا ہے | ب۔ خیانت کرنا | الف۔ وہ حاکم نہ ہو | ✓ |
| ج۔ اونچا | ب۔ پے زور | الف۔ طاقت ور | ✓ |
| ج۔ معلوم کرنا | ب۔ خبردار کرنا | الف۔ بیچے جائیں | ✓ |
| ج۔ پکڑ نہیں لینے | ب۔ خیانت کرتے ہیں | الف۔ تم خیانت نہ کرو | ✓ |
| ج۔ وہ قید کرے | ب۔ وہ وقت دے دیں | الف۔ وہ بھاگ جائیں | ✓ |
| ج۔ پہلے پہنچنے والے | ب۔ پہلوں کی کہانیاں | الف۔ میٹھی کہانیاں | ✓ |
| ج۔ تالیان بجانا | ب۔ رونا | الف۔ ہنسا | ✓ |
| ج۔ اتنا | ب۔ تصدیق کرنا | الف۔ تالیان | ✓ |
| ج۔ غائب کرنا | ب۔ وہ جمع کر دے | الف۔ وہ تقسیم کر دے | ✓ |
| ج۔ گزر چکی | ب۔ غوریزہ | الف۔ ضائع کرنا | ✓ |

د۔ غم کا دن	ج۔ خوشی کا دن	ب۔ <u>بیلے کا دن</u>	الف۔ لڑائی کا دن	✓
د۔ کنارہ	ج۔ پل	ب۔ وادی	الف۔ <u>قالہ</u>	✓
د۔ چڑھائی کرنا	ج۔ <u>تم ہمت ہر جاتے</u>	ب۔ تم فتح کر لیتے	الف۔ تم منا لیتے	✓
د۔ نظر نہ اتا	ج۔ مضبوط دکھانا	ب۔ <u>کم یا تھوڑا کر کے دکھاتا ہے</u>	الف۔ زیادہ کر کے دکھاتے	✓
د۔ سامنے آو	ج۔ <u>ثابت قدم رہو</u>	ب۔ سامنے آو	الف۔ قید کرو	✓
د۔ واپس آتے	ج۔ تم مایوس ہو جاو گے	ب۔ تم خوش ہو جاو گے	الف۔ <u>پس تم ہمت ہر جاو گے</u>	✓
د۔ اترتے ہوئے	ج۔ غلط بیانی سے کام لینا	ب۔ رولا دینا	الف۔ بھگا دینا	✓
د۔ <u>حاجتی</u>	ج۔ دوست	ب۔ دشمن	الف۔ ظاہر	✓
د۔ آگے پیچھے	ج۔ دائیں بائیں	ب۔ <u>آئے سامنے</u>	الف۔ اترتے ہوئے	✓
د۔ بدلہ لیا	ج۔ <u>مغرور کیا</u>	ب۔ اوپر	الف۔ پہاڑی	✓
د۔ ہلکا عذاب	ج۔ عارضی عذاب	ب۔ سخت عذاب	الف۔ <u>عذاب الخریف</u> کے معنی ہیں۔۔۔۔۔	✓
د۔ <u>عادت</u>	ج۔ وادی	ب۔ <u>قالہ</u>	الف۔ <u>طبعے کا عذاب</u>	✓
د۔ اکٹھا کرو	ج۔ تم بھگا دو	ب۔ تم کھو دو گے	الف۔ <u>قیدی</u>	✓
			الف۔ <u>تم باو</u>	✓
			الف۔ <u>شترڈ</u> کے معنی ہیں۔۔۔۔۔	✓

ج۔ اکھاڑو	ب۔ بارو	الف۔ بھگادو	✓
ج۔ پس پھینک دو	ب۔ پس بکھیر دو	فَالْبَيْدُ کے معنی ہیں	✓
ج۔ عادی بنو	ب۔ عیادت کرو	الف۔ پس اکٹھا کر دو	✓
ج۔ تھکا دیا جائے گا	ب۔ پورا کیا جائے گا	أَجِدُوا کے معنی ہیں	✓
ج۔ بھاگ گئے	ب۔ وہ خوفزدہ ہوئے	الف۔ عہد کو	✓
ج۔ سلام کے لئے	ب۔ دوستی کے لئے	يُؤْفَى کے معنی ہیں	✓
ج۔ اس نے ہانپ دیا	ب۔ اس نے بولا	الف۔ فنا ہو جائے گا	✓
ج۔ تجھ کو اللہ دے گا	ب۔ اللہ دینے والا ہے	جَنَحُوا کے معنی ہیں	✓
ج۔ حرم سے بچ	ب۔ شوقِ دلاو	الف۔ وہ مائل ہوئے	✓
ج۔ جمع کرنا	ب۔ پکڑ لینا	لِلْمَسْئِمِ کے معنی ہیں	✓
ج۔ خونریزی کرے	ب۔ روک لیں	الف۔ مدد کے لئے	✓
ج۔ دنیا کی آزمائش	ب۔ عارضی دنیا	أَيْدٍ کے معنی ہیں	✓
ج۔ جان دی	ب۔ پناہ دی	الف۔ اس نے عبادت کی	✓
ج۔ مہربان	ب۔ ساتھی	حَسْبُكَ اللَّهُ کے معنی ہیں	✓
		الف۔ تجھ کو اللہ کافی ہے	✓
		حَرَضَ کے معنی ہیں	✓
		الف۔ ذکر کرو	✓
		أَسْرَى کے معنی ہیں	✓
		الف۔ آزاد	✓
		يُثْبِنَ کے معنی ہیں	✓
		الف۔ صلح کرے	✓
		عَرَضَ الدُّنْيَا کے معنی ہیں	✓
		الف۔ دنیا کے فوائد	✓
		أَوْزَا کے معنی ہیں	✓
		الف۔ آواز دی	✓
		أَوْلُوا الْأَرْحَامَ کے معنی ہیں	✓
		الف۔ رحم مانگنا	✓

سورۃ الانفال کتنے رکوع پر مشتمل ہیں؟

- الف۔ 3 ✓
ب۔ 5
- سورۃ الانفال میں مومنوں کی کتنی صفات بیان کی گئی ہیں؟
- الف۔ 2 ✓
ب۔ 3
- سورۃ الانفال میں دو گروہوں کا ذکر آیا ہے۔ جس میں ایک فوجی لشکر کی صورت میں تھا۔ اس کی قیادت کون کر رہا تھا؟
- الف۔ ابو جہل ✓
ب۔ ابوسفیان
- دوسرے قافلے یعنی تجارتی قافلے کی سربراہی کون کر رہا تھا؟
- الف۔ مکرم ✓
ب۔ ابوسفیان
- ابو جہل نے ساتھ فوجی لشکر کتنے افراد پر مشتمل تھا؟
- الف۔ 300 ✓
ب۔ 500
- ابوسفیان کے پاس جو قافلہ تھا اس کے پاس کتنے دینار کا مال تھا؟
- الف۔ 50,000 ✓
ب۔ 70,000
- وہ مسلمان جو لڑائی میں پیٹھ پھیر لیں اس کا ٹھکانہ ہے۔
- الف۔ جنت ✓
ب۔ گھر
- سورۃ الانفال کے مطابق اللہ تعالیٰ کے نزدیک جانداروں میں بدترین لوگ ہیں۔
- الف۔ جو زکوٰۃ نہیں دیتے ✓
ب۔ جو روزہ نہیں رکھتے
- سورۃ الانفال کے مطابق کفار نے اللہ تعالیٰ سے مانگا۔
- الف۔ فتح ✓
ب۔ عذاب
- قبل از اسلام کفار کی نماز تھی۔
- الف۔ خانہ کعبہ کا طواف کرنا ✓
ب۔ صبح سویرے جاگ کر نماز پڑھنا
- مال غنیمت میں اللہ اور اس کے رسول کا حصہ ہے۔
- الف۔ پہلا ✓
ب۔ دوسرا
- آپس میں نہ جھگڑو ورنہ تم ہو جاو گے۔
- الف۔ بزدل ✓
ب۔ کمزور
- سورۃ الانفال میں ارشاد ہوتا ہے۔ اے نبی ﷺ مسلمانوں کو ابھارو۔
- الف۔ مال غنیمت کے لئے ✓
ب۔ جہاد کے لئے
- تم اللہ تعالیٰ سے ڈرو اور آپس میں رکھو۔
- الف۔ محبت ✓
ب۔ اتفاق
- د۔ 10 ✓
ج۔ 7
- د۔ 5 ✓
ج۔ 4
- د۔ ابولہب ✓
ج۔ خالد بن ولید
- د۔ ابولہب ✓
ج۔ خالد بن ولید
- د۔ 1000 ✓
ج۔ 700
- د۔ 90,000 ✓
ج۔ 100,000
- د۔ قید ✓
ج۔ دوزخ
- د۔ کافر ✓
ج۔ جو جہاد نہیں کرتے
- د۔ قیدی ✓
ج۔ مال
- د۔ کوئی نہیں ✓
ج۔ سیخاں اور تالیاں بچانا
- د۔ پانچواں ✓
ج۔ چوتھا
- د۔ جھگڑا ✓
ج۔ طاقتور
- د۔ فتح کے لئے ✓
ج۔ شہادت کے لئے
- د۔ زنی ✓
ج۔ صلح

1. **الْفَضْلُ الْأَعْمَلُ لِأَلَاةِ إِلَّا اللَّهُ وَالْفَضْلُ الدُّعَاءِ إِلَّا سِتْفَظَارُ**
ترجمہ: سب سے افضل نصیحت والا عمل لایالہ الا اللہ اور بہترین دعا ستفظار ہے۔
2. **طَلَبُ الْعِلْمِ فَرِيضَةٌ عَلَى كُلِّ مُسْلِمٍ**
ترجمہ: علم کی طلب ہر مسلمان (مرد و عورت) پر فرض ہے۔
3. **خَيْرُكُمْ مَنْ تَعَلَّمَ الْقُرْآنَ وَعَلَّمَهُ**
ترجمہ: تم میں سے بہتر وہ ہے۔ جس نے قرآن سیکھا اور اسے (دوسروں کو) سکھایا۔
4. **مَنْ صَلَّى عَلَيَّ مَرَّةً فَفَتَحَ اللَّهُ لَهُ بَابًا مِنَ الْعَافِيَةِ**
ترجمہ: جس نے مجھ پر ایک مرتبہ درود بھیجا۔ اللہ تعالیٰ نے اس کے لئے عافیت کا ایک دروازہ کھول دیا۔
5. **لَا يُؤْمِنُ أَحَدُكُمْ حَتَّىٰ يَكُونَ هَوَاهُ تَبَعًا لِمَا جِثَّ بِهِ**
ترجمہ: تم میں سے کوئی شخص مومن نہیں ہو سکتا ہے۔ جب تک اس کی خواہش اس (تعلیم) کے مطابق نہ ہو۔
6. **لَيْسَ مِنَّا مَنْ لَمْ يَزَحَمْ صَغِيرَتَنَا وَلَمْ يُوعِزْ كَبِيرَتَنَا**
ترجمہ: وہ ہم میں سے نہیں جو ہمارے چھوٹوں پر رحم نہ کرے اور ہمارے بڑوں کا احترام نہ کرے۔
7. **الزَّاشِي وَالْمُرْتَشِي بِلَا هُمَا فِي النَّارِ**
ترجمہ: رشوت دینے والا اور رشوت لینے والا دونوں آگ میں ہیں۔
8. **إِنْ أَكْمَلَ الْمَوْءُ مَنِينَ إِيْمَانًا أَحْسَنَهُمْ خُلُقًا**
ترجمہ: یقیناً مومنوں میں کامل ترین ایمان والا وہ ہے۔ جو ان میں اخلاق کے لحاظ سے سب سے اچھا ہے۔
9. **كُلُّكُمْ رَاعٍ وَكُلُّكُمْ مَسْنُورٌ عَنِ رَعِيَّتِهِ**
ترجمہ: تم میں سے ہر ایک نگہبان ہے۔ اور تم میں سے ہر ایک اپنی رعیت کے بارے میں جواب دہ ہے۔
10. **خَيْرُ النَّاسِ أَنْفَعُهُمْ لِلنَّاسِ**
ترجمہ: لوگوں میں اچھا وہ ہے۔ جو لوگوں کو زیادہ نفع دینے والا ہو۔

نام کتاب	مؤلف	پیدائش	وفات
صحیح بخاری	امام عبد اللہ بن اسماعیل بخاری	803ء	869ء
صحیح مسلم	امام مسلم بن حجاج شیشاپوری	817ء	872ء
جامع ترمذی	ابو عیسیٰ محمد بن عیسیٰ ترمذی	831ء	901ء
سنن ابی داؤد	ابوداؤد سلیمان بن اشعث	824ء	897ء
سنن نسائی	امام ابو عبد الرحمن احمد بن شعیب نسائی	837ء	925ء
سنن ابن ماجہ	امام عبد اللہ بن یزید قزوینی	831ء	891ء

تحقیق علیہ سے مراد جس پر بخاری و مسلم نے اتفاق کیا ہو۔

حضرت ابو حریرہؓ نے سب سے زیادہ حدیث بیان کی ہے۔

یکے اردو ایہ حضرت ابو حریرہؓ کو کہا جاتا ہے۔

حضرت ابو حریرہؓ سے 5374 احادیث روایت ہے۔

بعین سے مراد صحیح مسلم و صحیح بخاری ہے۔

اہل اہل اور علم جرح و تعدیل حدیث کی تصدیق سے متعلق ہیں۔

امام بخاری نے صحیح بخاری 16 سال کے عرصے میں مکمل کی۔

جو کسی صحابی سے اسلام کی حالت میں ملا ہو۔ اور اسلام کی حالت میں فوت ہوا ہو۔ اسے تابعی کہتے ہیں۔

جس کی کسی تابعی سے ملاقات ثابت ہو۔ تابعی تابعی کہلاتا ہے۔

حدیث کی تقسیم درجہ کے لحاظ سے، صحیح۔ حسن۔ ضعیف۔ موضوع۔

نوزمانہ جاہلیت میں پیدا ہوا اور نبی کریم ﷺ کے زمانہ میں اسلام لا کر بھی آپ ﷺ سے ملاقات نہ کی ہو۔ منقطع کہلاتا ہے۔

دو جہوں روایت جس کی نسبت رسول اللہ ﷺ کی طرف کی جائے موضوع حدیث کہلاتا ہے۔

موقوف حدیث سے مراد اقوال اصحاب ہے۔

موضوعی سوالات

سب سے زیادہ فضیلت والا عمل۔۔۔۔۔ اور بہترین دعا استغفار ہے۔

د۔ سبحان اللہ

ج۔ لا الہ الا اللہ

ب۔ الحمد للہ

الف۔ اللہ اکبر

کی طلب ہر مرد مسلمان (مرد و عورت) پر فرض ہے۔

د۔ عزت

ج۔ زندگی

ب۔ علم

الف۔ مال

علم حاصل کرنا ہر مسلمان مرد اور عورت پر۔۔۔۔۔ ہے۔

- الف۔ واجب ✓ تم میں سے وہ ہے جس نے قرآن سیکھا اور اسے (دوسروں کو) سکھایا۔ ب۔ سنت
- الف۔ بھر ✓ قرآن حکیم کلام الہی ہے جس کا موضوع ہے۔ ب۔ بڑا
- الف۔ پیغمبر ✓ میں انسانی زندگی کے تمام پہلوؤں خواہ وہ دنیاوی ہوں یا آخری ہوں سب کے بارے میں فرماتا ہوں۔ ب۔ انسان
- الف۔ علم ✓ چنگ اللہ اور اس کے (سب) فرشتے نبی ﷺ پر بیعت کرتے ہیں۔ ب۔ مال
- الف۔ فرمان ✓ کسی بھی مجلس میں حضور اکرم ﷺ کا ذکر ہو تو کم از کم ایک بار درود پڑھنا۔ ب۔ سلام
- الف۔ واجب ✓ آپ ﷺ کا فرمان ہے۔ "جو آدمی مجھ پر ایک مرتبہ درود بھیجے گا۔ اللہ تعالیٰ اس سے..." ب۔ سنت
- الف۔ ہزار ✓ اللہ کی سب سے غالب صفت ہے۔ ب۔ سات سو
- الف۔ رحم کرنا ✓ اللہ تعالیٰ نے فرمایا ہے۔ "جس نے میرے نبی ﷺ کی اطاعت کی اس نے گویا میری... ب۔ رحمت کرنا
- الف۔ فرمانبرداری ✓ یقیناً مومنوں میں کامل ترین ایمان والا وہ ہے۔ جو ان میں سے کسی ایک سے بہت ہے۔ ب۔ اطاعت
- الف۔ تقویٰ ✓ لوگوں میں اچھا وہ ہے۔ جو لوگوں کو دیتا ہے۔ ب۔ اخلاق
- الف۔ اذیت ✓ حدیث کے مطابق "وہ ہم میں سے نہیں جو ہمارے... پر رحمت کرے اور ہمارے... ب۔ مال
- الف۔ بڑوں، چھوٹوں ✓ راشی سے مراد ہے۔ ب۔ چھوٹوں، بڑوں
- الف۔ رشوت دینے والا ✓ رشوت لینے والا اور دینے والا دونوں ہیں۔ ب۔ رشوت لینے والا
- الف۔ کافر ✓ ب۔ منکر

- قرآن مجید 23 سال کے عرصے میں نازل ہوا۔
- اللہ تعالیٰ نے انسان کی کامل رہنمائی کے لئے انبیاء کرام کو مبعوث فرمایا۔
- قرآن مجید تمام سابقہ کتابوں کی تصدیق کرتا ہے۔
- قرآن مجید کی حفاظت کا ذمہ اللہ تعالیٰ نے لیا ہے۔
- رسول اللہ ﷺ کی رحلت کے بعد حضرت ابو بکر صدیق رضی اللہ تعالیٰ عنہ نے قرآن مجید کو یکجا کر کے محفوظ کرایا۔
- رسول اللہ ﷺ کا ارشاد ہے۔ "تم میں سے بہتر وہ ہے۔ جس نے قرآن سیکھا اور سکھایا۔"
- حضرت عثمان غنی رضی اللہ تعالیٰ عنہ نے اپنے عہد خلافت میں قرآن پاک کی متعدد نقول صوبائی اور دارالحکومتوں میں بھجوائیں۔
- قرآن مجید کے ایک حرف کی تلاوت پر دس نیکیاں ملتی ہیں۔
- قرآن مجید الہامی کتاب ہے۔
- قرآن مجید انسانوں کے ہدایت کا ذریعہ ہے۔
- حضرت محمد ﷺ خاتم النبیین ہیں۔
- ہمارے ملک میں لڑکوں کی تعلیم کے مقابلے میں لڑکیوں کی تعلیم کا تناسب دو تہائی ہے۔
- قرآن مجید انسانی زندگی کے تمام پہلوؤں کے متعلق رہنمائی کرتی ہے۔

اللہ تعالیٰ اور اس کے رسول اللہ ﷺ کی محبت اور اطاعت:

- رسول اللہ ﷺ مومنوں کے لئے ان کی جانوں سے زیادہ محبوب ہیں۔
- اللہ تعالیٰ اور اس کے رسول اللہ ﷺ کی اطاعت کرو اور اپنے اعمال ضائع نہ کرو۔
- "آج میں نے تمہارے لئے دین کھل کر دیا۔"
- اللہ تعالیٰ کے نزدیک پسندیدہ دین اسلام ہے۔
- حضور ﷺ کی کھل اطاعت کے بغیر اعمال ضائع ہو جاتے ہیں۔
- آپ ﷺ تمام لوگوں کی طرف رسول بن کر آئے۔
- محمد ﷺ تم میں سے کسی مرد کے باپ نہیں۔
- حضور ﷺ سے محبت کی عملی شکل آپ ﷺ کی تعلیمات پر عمل پیرا ہے۔
- مسلمانوں کو اللہ تعالیٰ سے شدید محبت ہوتی ہے۔
- ختم نبوت کے عقیدہ کو قرآن مجید میں تقریباً 100 آیات مہارکہ میں بیان کیا گیا ہے۔
- ختم نبوت کے عقیدہ کو تقریباً 210 احادیث مہارکہ میں بیان کیا گیا ہے۔

نبوت کے ایک جھوٹے دعویدار اسود عسی کو قتل کرنے کے لئے نبی کریم ﷺ نے حضرت فہر و ذوالحلیفہ کو بھیجا۔
 حضرت ابو بکر رضی اللہ تعالیٰ عنہ کے دور خلافت میں جب مسئلہ کذاب نے نبوت کا جھوٹا دعویٰ کیا تو حضرت
 نے لشکر روانہ کیا۔ اور مسئلہ کی لشکر کو شکست دی۔ جس میں تقریباً 1200 صحابہ کرام اور تابعین شہید ہوئے۔
 عبد الملک بن مروان کے دور حکومت میں نبوت کے جھوٹے دعویدار حارث دمشقی کذاب کو سزائے موت دے کر
 حاکم عراق محمد خالد بن عبد اللہ نے نبوت کے جھوٹے دعویدار مغیرہ بن سعید اور بیان بن سمان کو سزائے موت دے کر

علم کی فضیلت و فضیلت:

- زمین پر انسان اللہ تعالیٰ کا خلیفہ ہے۔
- علم و حکمت مومن کی متاعِ گشت ہے۔
- اللہ تعالیٰ کے بندوں میں اہل علم والے اللہ تعالیٰ سے ڈرتے ہیں۔
- ماں کی گود سے لیکر قبر تک علم حاصل کرو۔
- نبی کریم ﷺ نے فرمایا کہ مجھے معلم بنا کر بھیجا گیا ہے۔
- علم کی مجلسیں جنت کی چھلوریاں ہیں۔
- انسان کو دوسری مخلوق پر فضیلت علم کی وجہ سے حاصل ہے۔
- علم سکھانا صدقہ ہے۔
- علم کے معنی ہے چاہنا
- اللہ تعالیٰ بہت سی قوموں کو بذریعہ قرآن سر بلندی عطا فرمائے گا۔
- اے اللہ میں تجھ سے ایسے علم کی درخواست کرتا ہوں جو نفع دے۔
- انسان کی عظمت اسی میں ہے۔ کہ وہ اپنے خالق کو خوش کرے۔
- حضرت آدم کو ملائکہ پر فضیلت علم کی وجہ سے ہے۔
- حضور ﷺ کے فرمان کے مطابق "میں معلم بنا کر بھیجا گیا ہوں۔"
- انسان زمین پر اللہ تعالیٰ کا خلیفہ اور نائب ہے۔
- جمعہ کے دن غسل مستنون ہے۔
- عیدین کے دن غسل سنت ہے۔
- غسل کرتے وقت پورے جسم پر تین مرتبہ پانی بہایا جائے۔
- پانی کا استعمال اعتدال سے کیا جائے۔
- نماز سے پہلے وضو فرض ہے۔
- وضو کے چار فرائض ہیں

❖ اسلام ایک مکمل نظامِ حیات ہے۔

❖ آپ ﷺ کا فرمان ہے "علمائے کبار ہمارے گواہ ہیں۔"

❖ شہادت میں دو چیزیں شامل ہیں۔

❖ علم

❖ علم

❖ علم

❖ علم

❖ علم

مسلماں کا نصاب

❖ کلی کرنا

❖ ناک میں پانی پھینکا

❖ پورے بدن میں پانی پھینکا

❖ میں کوئی جگہ نہ چھو

❖ علم

❖ علم

❖ علم

❖ علم

سُورَةُ الْأَحْزَابِ

پہلے اول

سورۃ الاحزاب میں کس غزوہ کا ذکر آیا ہے۔

- الف۔ غزوہ خیبر ✓
 - ب۔ غزوہ خندق
 - ج۔ غزوہ احد
 - د۔ غزوہ تبوک
- سورۃ الاحزاب قرآن مجید کی کون سی سورت ہے؟
- الف۔ مکی ✓
 - ب۔ حجازی
 - ج۔ مدنی
 - د۔ کوئی نہیں
- احزاب کے معنی ہیں۔
- الف۔ لشکر ✓
 - ب۔ ملک
 - ج۔ اقوام
 - د۔ گروہ
- احزاب کی واحد ہے۔
- الف۔ حزب ✓
 - ب۔ حزاب
 - ج۔ حزبه
 - د۔ حزوب
- غزوہ احزاب کونسی ہجری میں لڑی گئی؟
- الف۔ 2 ہجری میں ✓
 - ب۔ 3 ہجری میں
 - ج۔ 4 ہجری میں
 - د۔ 5 ہجری میں
- غزوہ احزاب میں مسلمانوں نے دفاع کیا؟
- الف۔ خیبر کا ✓
 - ب۔ مدینہ منورہ کا
 - ج۔ طائف کا
 - د۔ مکہ مکرمہ کا
- غزوہ احزاب کا دوسرا نام۔
- الف۔ غزوہ بدر ✓
 - ب۔ غزوہ احد
 - ج۔ غزوہ خندق
 - د۔ غزوہ فرقان
- غزوہ احزاب میں خندق کھودنے کا کس نے مشورہ دیا؟
- الف۔ حضرت ابو بکر صدیق ✓
 - ب۔ حضرت علیؑ
 - ج۔ حضرت سلمان فارسیؑ
 - د۔ حضرت عمرؓ
- غزوہ احزاب میں مسلمان تقریباً کتنے دن محصور رہے؟
- الف۔ 10 ✓
 - ب۔ 20
 - ج۔ 25
 - د۔ 30
- غزوہ احزاب میں خندق کی گہرائی کتنی تھی؟
- الف۔ 3 گز ✓
 - ب۔ 4 گز
 - ج۔ 5 گز
 - د۔ 6 گز
- غزوہ احزاب میں مسلمانوں کی تعداد کتنی تھی؟

- ✓ الف۔ فشی طاری ہوتی ہے۔
 الف۔ فشی۔
 ج۔ نیند
- ✓ الف۔ پیرا۔
 الف۔ جذابہ کے معنی ہیں۔
 ج۔ ست
- ✓ الف۔ کلاس۔
 الف۔ الغزائب کے معنی ہیں۔
 ج۔ گزرا
- ✓ الف۔ شہری۔
 الف۔ عربی النسل۔
 ج۔ دیہاتی
- ✓ الف۔ غیر محفوظ۔
 الف۔ غزوة کے معنی ہیں۔
 ج۔ عورت
- ✓ الف۔ زیادہ۔
 الف۔ زیادہ ہو گیا۔
 ج۔ فراخی
- ✓ الف۔ نظر۔
 الف۔ نخب کے معنی ہیں۔
 ج۔ محنت
- ✓ الف۔ پھینکا۔
 الف۔ فَقَف کے معنی ہیں۔
 ج۔ شروع کرنا
- ✓ الف۔ وارث۔
 الف۔ اَوْرَث کے معنی ہیں۔
 ج۔ مستحق
- ✓ الف۔ اطاعت۔
 الف۔ ثَمَلْنَا کے معنی ہیں۔
 ج۔ منوانا
- ✓ الف۔ انکاری۔
 الف۔ رَدَّ کے معنی ہیں۔
 ج۔ لوٹا
- ✓ الف۔ ساتھ چھوڑ دیا۔
 الف۔ ظَاهِرُوا کے معنی ہیں۔
 ج۔ ساتھ لے گئے
- ✓ الف۔ چاہتا۔
 الف۔ اَنْزَل کے معنی ہیں۔
 ج۔ وہ چاہتا ہے
- ✓ الف۔ ہم چاہتے ہیں۔
 الف۔ اَنْزَل کے معنی ہیں۔
 ج۔ وہ چاہتا ہے

ج۔ میں چھپاتا ہوں

ب۔ تو چھپاتا ہے

الف۔ ہم چھپاتے ہیں

ج۔ حاجت

ب۔ وقت

الف۔ وطرا کے معنی ہیں ✓

الف۔ معیت

ج۔ غالب ہو جانا

ب۔ چھپانے والا

الف۔ ظاہر کرنے والا ✓

خاتم النبیین کے معنی ہیں ✓

ج۔ خاتر

ب۔ بنی

الف۔ نبی

بُكَرَةٌ وَأَصْبِلًا کے معنی ہیں ✓

ج۔ صبح و شام

ب۔ شام

الف۔ صبح

وَالْقُرُونِ کے معنی ہیں ✓

ج۔ تم لوگ

ب۔ ہم ملے

الف۔ وہ ملے

تَعْتَدُونَ کے معنی ہیں ✓

ج۔ تم چلے گئے ہو

ب۔ تم حد سے بڑھ جاتے ہو

الف۔ تم حدت پوری کراتے ہو

تَحِيَّةٌ کے معنی ہیں ✓

ج۔ پاک بدن

ب۔ نیک عمل

الف۔ پاکیزہ مال

مِيْزَاجًا مُنِيْرًا کے معنی ہیں ✓

ج۔ کھلی نشان

ب۔ چمکدار سورج

الف۔ روشن چراغ

وَهَبْتُ کے معنی ہیں ✓

ج۔ اس نے منع کیا

ب۔ اس نے ہبہ کیا

الف۔ اس نے عطا کیا

تَرْجِيْحًا کے معنی ہیں ✓

ج۔ تو بھیجے رکے

ب۔ تم نے چاہا

الف۔ اس نے چاہا

عَذَابَاتٍ کے معنی ہیں ✓

ج۔ ہم نے لگایا

ب۔ تو نے طیجرہ کیا

الف۔ چھوڑ دیا

ذُجَيْجَتُمْ کے معنی ہیں ✓

ج۔ دعا دینا

ب۔ دعا دیا

الف۔ تمہیں بلایا جائے

طَعْنْتُمْ کے معنی ہیں ✓

ج۔ تم نے کھانا کھالیا

ب۔ ہم کھانا کھاتے ہیں

الف۔ تم کھانا کھاتے ہو

- ج۔ تم ملتے ہو
- ج۔ تم چمکتے ہو
- ج۔ اگر تم مار دو انہیں
- ج۔ وہ جانتا ہے
- ج۔ تم نے عداوت کی
- ج۔ تم بھگاؤ
- ج۔ پہچانا
- ج۔ تم ان کی آرا نقل کرو
- ج۔ پہچانا
- ج۔ عورت
- ج۔ کفار
- ج۔ تمہاری باری آئے
- ج۔ وہ عبادت کرتے ہیں
- ب۔ تم بناتے ہو
- ب۔ تم بناتے ہو
- ب۔ اگر وہ تم پر غالب آجائیں
- ب۔ وہ چاہتا ہے
- ب۔ تم نے دوستی کر لی
- ب۔ تم روکو
- ب۔ انہوں نے ایک دوسرے کی مدد کی
- ب۔ تم مان لو
- ب۔ نتیجہ نکالنا
- ب۔ ذلت
- ب۔ کافر عورت
- ب۔ ہماری باری آئے
- ب۔ وہ مانتی ہے
- فَلَقُونَ كَيْ مَعْنَى هِيَ
- الف۔ تم ملتے ہو
- شَبَّوْنَ كَيْ مَعْنَى هِيَ
- الف۔ تم رجوع کرتے ہو
- ان يَنْقُضْ كَيْ مَعْنَى هِيَ
- الف۔ اگر تم قہر کر لو
- بِرْجَاؤِ كَيْ مَعْنَى هِيَ
- الف۔ وہ امید کرتا ہے
- عَادَيْتُمْ كَيْ مَعْنَى هِيَ
- الف۔ ہم نے دشمنی کر لی
- ان تَبْرُؤَا كَيْ مَعْنَى هِيَ
- الف۔ تم ٹکی اور بھلائی کرو
- ظَهَرُوا كَيْ مَعْنَى هِيَ
- الف۔ انہوں نے نقل کیا
- فَانْتَجَنُوا كَيْ مَعْنَى هِيَ
- الف۔ تم پہچان لو
- جَلُّ كَيْ مَعْنَى هِيَ
- الف۔ حل کرنا
- عَصِمَ كَيْ مَعْنَى هِيَ
- الف۔ عزت و ناموس
- كُفُّوا كَيْ مَعْنَى هِيَ
- الف۔ کافر
- فَعَاقَبْتُمْ كَيْ مَعْنَى هِيَ
- الف۔ ہر بار
- يُنَادِيْنَ كَيْ مَعْنَى هِيَ
- الف۔ وہ بیعت کرتی ہیں

روزے کو عربی میں کہتے ہیں۔

- الف۔ صوم
ب۔ سوم
ج۔ ٹوم
د۔ سلوۃ
- روزے دار کو عربی میں کہتے ہیں۔
- الف۔ صائم
ب۔ صائم
ج۔ مومن
د۔ صوام
- حضور ﷺ نے روزے دار کے لئے _____ خوشیوں کا تذکرہ کیا ہے۔
- الف۔ ایک
ب۔ دو
ج۔ تین
د۔ چار
- حج ایک مسلمان پر زندگی میں _____ دفعہ فرض ہوتا ہے۔
- الف۔ ایک
ب۔ دو
ج۔ تین
د۔ چار
- حضور ﷺ نے زندگی میں حج ادا کئے۔
- الف۔ چار
ب۔ تین
ج۔ دو
د۔ ایک
- حضور ﷺ حج کون سے ہجری میں ادا کیا ہے؟
- الف۔ 8
ب۔ 9
ج۔ 10
د۔ 11
- حضور ﷺ نے کتنے عمرے ادا کئے ہیں؟
- الف۔ 5
ب۔ 4
ج۔ 3
د۔ 2
- حضور ﷺ نے پہلا عمرہ کون سے ہجری کو ادا کیا ہے؟
- الف۔ 4
ب۔ 5
ج۔ 6
د۔ 7
- حضور ﷺ نے دوسرا عمرہ کون سے ہجری کو ادا کیا ہے؟
- الف۔ 4
ب۔ 5
ج۔ 6
د۔ 7
- حضور ﷺ نے تیسرا عمرہ کون سے ہجری کو ادا کیا ہے؟
- الف۔ 4
ب۔ 5
ج۔ 7
د۔ 8
- حضور ﷺ نے چوتھا عمرہ کون سے ہجری کو ادا کیا ہے؟
- الف۔ 6
ب۔ 7
ج۔ 10
د۔ 11
- دوران حج وہ امور جو ادا کئے جاتے ہیں۔ انہیں کہتے ہیں۔
- الف۔ مناسک
ب۔ ارکان
ج۔ اجزا
د۔ تسبیحات
- نماز جمعہ میں خطبہ سننا _____ ہے۔
- الف۔ فرض
ب۔ واجب
ج۔ سنت
د۔ نفل

- ✓ زکوٰۃ کے نقلی معنی ہیں۔
الف۔ لشوه لیا پاتا
✓ زکوٰۃ کارکان اسلام میں نمبر ہے۔
الف۔ پہلا
✓ زکوٰۃ کو نئی عبادت ہے۔
الف۔ نقل
✓ زکوٰۃ سونے کی مقدار پر فرض ہوتی ہے۔
الف۔ ساڑھے سات تولے
✓ زکوٰۃ چاندی کی مقدار پر فرض ہوتی ہے۔
الف۔ ساڑھے سات تولے
✓ کس صحابیؓ نے زکوٰۃ کے منکرین سے جہاد کا اعلان کیا تھا؟
الف۔ حضرت عثمان
✓ قرآن مجید میں زکوٰۃ کے مصارف بیان کئے گئے ہیں۔
الف۔ 4
ب۔ 2
ج۔ 7
✓ زکوٰۃ ادا کرنے میں پہلی ترجیح دینی چاہئے۔
الف۔ رشتہ داروں کو
ب۔ محلہ داروں کو
ج۔ دوستوں کو
✓ مصارف کے معنی ہیں۔
الف۔ استعمال ہونا
ب۔ خرچ کرنا
ج۔ خرچ کرنے کی جگہ
✓ نہری زمین کی تیار شدہ فصل پر زکوٰۃ لازم ہے۔
الف۔ دسواں حصہ
ب۔ بیسواں حصہ
ج۔ تیسواں حصہ
✓ بارانی زمین کی تیار شدہ فصل پر زکوٰۃ لازم ہے۔
الف۔ دسواں حصہ
ب۔ بیسواں حصہ
ج۔ تیسواں حصہ
✓ رقبہ کے معنی ہیں۔
الف۔ کافر
ب۔ نیا مسلمان
ج۔ غلاموں کو آزاد کرنا
✓ سماجی فلاح و بہبود کا بہترین ذریعہ ہے۔
الف۔ نیک کام
ب۔ نماز
ج۔ حج

- ✓ صبر کے لغوی معنی ہے۔
الف۔ برداشت کرنا
ب۔ ماننا
ج۔ سکون ملنا
د۔ بچانا
- ✓ شکر کے لغوی معنی ہے۔
الف۔ ماننا
ب۔ تعریف کرنا
ج۔ جواب دینا
د۔ قبول کرنا
- ✓ لَبِّنْ شَاكِرْتُمْ لَأَزِيدَنَّكُمْ
الف۔ نماز
ب۔ حج
ج۔ زکوٰۃ
د۔ شکر
- ✓ اِنَّ اللّٰهَ مَعَ الصّٰبِرِيْنَ
الف۔ نماز
ب۔ معاف
ج۔ غریبوں کی مدد
د۔ مہر
- ✓ مہر کو اللہ تعالیٰ نے بڑے حوصلے والے رسولوں کی
الف۔ سنت
ب۔ صفت
ج۔ خوبی
د۔ عمن
- ✓ وَبَشِّرِ الصّٰبِرِيْنَ
الف۔ شکر
ب۔ معاف
ج۔ مہر
د۔ بات
- ✓ "نعم العبد" کے معنی ہیں۔
الف۔ نیک بندہ
ب۔ کامیاب بندہ
ج۔ پیارا بندہ
د۔ اللہ کا بندہ
- ✓ عالمی زندگی سے مراد ہے۔
الف۔ گھریلو زندگی
ب۔ علمی زندگی
ج۔ کاروباری زندگی
د۔ ذاتی زندگی
- ✓ قرآن مجید میں رشتہ ازدواج یعنی شوہر اور بیوی کے لئے لفظ استعمال ہوا ہے۔
الف۔ احسان
ب۔ احسان
ج۔ زوجین
د۔ ظہار
- ✓ اطفال کے معنی ہے۔
الف۔ تعلق رکھنا
ب۔ مضبوط تعلق
ج۔ قلعہ بند ہو کر محفوظ ہونا
د۔ بندش
- ✓ اولاد کو
الف۔ نماز
ب۔ ظلم
ج۔ جہاد
د۔ شرک
- ✓ ایک صاحب استطاعت مرد ایک وقت میں زیادہ سے زیادہ
الف۔ ایک
ب۔ دو
ج۔ تین
د۔ چار
- ✓ ایک مسلمان پر قدرت رکھنے کے باوجود نکاح کرنا
الف۔ فرض
ب۔ سنت
ج۔ واجب
د۔ مستحب

حضور کریم ﷺ نے حدیث مبارکہ میں فرمایا ہے۔ کہ میں ----- کے لئے سب سے اچھا ہوں۔ ✓

الف۔ گھر والوں ✓
ب۔ علاقے والوں
ج۔ دوستوں
د۔ سرگرمی والوں

حدیث پاک میں ----- بیٹیوں کی صحیح پرورش کرنے والے کو جنت کی خوشخبری سنائی گئی ہے۔ ✓

الف۔ ایک
ب۔ دو
ج۔ تین
د۔ چار

ہجرت و جہاد

ہجرت کے معنی ہیں۔ ✓

الف۔ منتقل ہونا ✓

ب۔ جانا

ج۔ بدلنا

د۔ چلنا

جہاد کے معنی ہے۔ ✓

الف۔ کامیابی

ب۔ برتری

ج۔ عزت

د۔ کوشش کی

حدیث کی رو سے جہاد کی کس قسم کو "جہاد اکبر" کہا گیا ہے۔

الف۔ جانی جہاد

ب۔ نفس کے خلاف جہاد

ج۔ مالی جہاد

د۔ علمی جہاد

قرآن پاک میں اللہ کی راہ میں لڑائی کے لئے لفظ استعمال ہوا ہے۔ ✓

الف۔ جہاد

ب۔ جہد

ج۔ نال

د۔ قتل

جہاد با لعلم کا مقصد ہے۔ ✓

الف۔ ظلم کا خاتمہ

ب۔ کفر کا خاتمہ

ج۔ عدل کا خاتمہ

د۔ جہاد کا خاتمہ

جہاد کی سب سے مشکل صورت ہے۔ ✓

الف۔ جہاد بالسیف

ب۔ جہاد بالعلم

ج۔ جہاد بالمال

د۔ جہاد بالعلم

جسم و جان کے ساتھ جہاد کرنے کو کہتے ہیں۔ ✓

الف۔ جہاد بالمال

ب۔ جہاد بالعلم

ج۔ جہاد بالسیف

د۔ جہاد بالدعا

جہاد بالسیف کے لئے اور کونسا نام لیا جاسکتا ہے؟ ✓

الف۔ شخص جہاد

ب۔ مالی جہاد

ج۔ علمی جہاد

د۔ عسکری جہاد

دینی رسائل وغیرہ شائع کرنا جہاد کی قسم ہے۔ ✓

الف۔ جہاد بالنفس

ب۔ جہاد بالعلم

ج۔ جہاد بالدعا

د۔ جہاد بالمال

ہجرت حبشہ نبوت کے ----- سال بعد کی گئی تھی۔ ✓

الف۔ 6

ب۔ 7

ج۔ 8

د۔ 9

اُردو زبان کا تعارف

اُردو ترک زبان کے لفظ "اُردو" یا "اُردو" سے نکلا ہے۔ جس کا مطلب لشکر، فوج یا چھادنی ہے۔ اسی سے انگریزی لفظ Horde (جرگہ، لشکر، گروہ) کا ظہور ہوا ہے۔

- اُردو کا پہلا اخبار جام جہاں لہا تھا۔
- جام جہاں لہا 1822 میں شائع ہوا۔
- جام جہاں لہا اُردو کا اہم روزنامہ تھا۔
- سے شائع ہوا۔

- ماہنامہ مخزن 1901 میں جاری ہوا۔
- ماہنامہ مخزن لاہور سے جاری ہوا۔

اُردو زبان ترکی، فارسی، عربی، ہندی اور سنسکرت زبانوں کا مجموعہ ہے۔

اُردو پاکستان کی قومی زبان جبکہ بھارت کی 23 سرکاری زبانوں میں سے ایک ہے۔

اُردو پاکستان کی قومی زبان ہے۔

اُردو (بولنے والوں کی تعداد کے لحاظ سے) دنیا کی تمام زبانوں میں بیسویں نمبر پر ہے۔

اُردو کا لفظ سب سے پہلے ہارنے "ترک ہاری" میں استعمال کیا ہے۔

مغل شہنشاہوں کے زمانے میں شاہی لشکر یا لشکر گاہ کو "اُردو معلیٰ" کہا جاتا تھا۔

مغل شہنشاہوں کے زمانے میں جس بازار میں فوج کے سپاہی خرید و فروخت کے لئے جاتے تھے۔ اُسے "اُردو بازار" کہا جاتا تھا۔

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۔

▪ ناول اطالوی زبان کا لفظ ہے۔

▪ ڈرامہ یونانی زبان کا لفظ ہے۔

▪ غزل کے لغوی معنی ہیں عورتوں سے باتیں کرنا۔

▪ قصیدہ کا پہلا شعر، غزل کا پہلا ہم قافیہ شعر کو مطلع کہتے ہیں۔

▪ "بیت الغزل" غزل کے پہلے شعر کو کہتے ہیں۔

▪ مطلع کے بعد والے شعر کو حسن مطلع کہتے ہیں۔

▪ آخری شعر جس میں شاعر اپنا شخص استعمال کرے اسے

مقطع کہتے ہیں۔

اُردو کے پہلے شاعر کا نام امیر خسرو ہیں۔

اُردو کے سب سے پہلے غزل گو شاعر ولی دکنی ہے۔

قران مجید کا پہلا اُردو لفظی ترجمہ شاہ رفیع الدین نے کیا۔

قران پاک کا اُردو میں پہلا با محاورہ ترجمہ شاہ عبدالقادر نے کیا۔

اُردو نثر میں علامہ اقبال کی پہلی باقاعدہ تصنیف کا نام علم الاقتصاد ہے۔

اُردو نثر کی پہلی کتاب کا نام سب رس ہے۔

اُردو ناول نگاری میں مزاح نگاری کی بنیاد رتن ناتھ سرشار نے رکھی۔

اُردو ادب کا پہلا تنقید نگار مولانا الطاف حسین حالی کو کہا جاتا ہے۔

سب سے پہلے ہندوستان کے راہبند رتن ناتھ ٹیکور ادیب کو ادب کا نوبل انعام دیا گیا۔

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۔

حروف سے الفاظ بنتے ہیں۔ اور زبان وجود میں آتی ہے۔

- ✓ حروف: سادہ آوازوں کی تحریری علامات کا نام حروف ہے۔ حروف سے الفاظ بنتے ہیں۔ اور زبان وجود میں آتی ہے۔
- ✓ حروف تہجی: اردو زبان کے حروف تہجی "الف تا یے" 37 بنتے ہیں۔ "آ" سے 38 ہیں۔
- ✓ حروف ابجد: پہلے عربی حروف تہجی کی موجودہ شکل اور ترتیب اس سے بدل گئی۔ اور یہ حروف آٹھ مختلف ناموں کے تحت نام 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۔

کلمن	حلی	ہوز	ابجد
ک ا ل م ن	ح ط ی	و ز	ا ب ج د
فتوح	فوح	سلس	قرشت
ف ط ش	ف ح ش	س ع ف م	ق ر ش ت

- ✓ حروف قری: وہ حروف جن پر "ال" عربی آتا ہے۔ اور پڑھا جاتا ہے۔ مثلاً القمر، البقر، العبد، عبدالکریم وغیرہ
- ✓ حروف قسی: وہ حروف جن پر "ال" عربی آتا ہے۔ مگر پڑھا نہیں جاتا۔ مثلاً الشمس، الناصر، السلام، عبدالرشید وغیرہ
- ✓ حروف معقوط: وہ حروف جن پر نقطہ ہو۔ مثلاً پ، چ، ش، ن، ق وغیرہ
- ✓ حروف غیر معقوط: وہ حروف جن پر نقطہ نہ ہو۔ مثلاً ر، ح، س، ل، ک، ی وغیرہ

کی قسمیں:

- ✓ حائے ظہری: وہ "ہ" ہے۔ جو کھل کر پڑھی جائے۔ جیسے گناہ، بیاہ، سیاہ، گوارہ وغیرہ
- ✓ حائے خفی: وہ "و" ہے جو کھل کر نہ پڑھی جائے۔ جیسے راستہ، پیالہ، دیوانہ، مستانہ، کریاتہ وغیرہ

الف کی قسمیں:

- ✓ الف مدروہ: وہ الف ہے۔ جو کھینچ کر پڑھا جائے۔ جیسے آم، آج، آپ، آرام، اور آسائش وغیرہ
- ✓ الف مقصورہ: وہ الف ہے۔ جو کھینچ کر نہ پڑھا جائے۔ جیسے اب، اشرف، اکبر، انور اور اصغر وغیرہ

ی کی قسمیں:

- ✓ یائے معروف: وہ "ی" ہے جو کھل کر پڑھی جائے۔ یائے معروف کہلاتی ہے۔ جیسا کہ رشید، رقیب، جدید، نیم، قید وغیرہ
- ✓ یائے مجهول: وہ "ے" ہے جو کھل کر نہ پڑھی جائے۔ یائے مجهول کہلاتی ہے۔ جیسا کہ دیر، کھیل، میل، جیل، بیل وغیرہ

واو کی قسمیں:

- ✓ واو معروف: واو معروف سے مراد ایسی واو ہے۔ جو خوب کھل کر پڑھی جائے۔ جیسا کہ خوب، دُور، خور، نُور وغیرہ
- ✓ واو مجهول: واو مجهول وہ واو ہے۔ جو واضح طور پر نہ پڑھی جائے۔ جیسا کہ زور، چور، شور، مور، گور وغیرہ
- ✓ واو محدود: واو محدود سے مراد وہ واو جو لکھنے میں آئے مگر پڑھنے میں نہ آئے۔ جیسا کہ خوش، خواہش، خول، غیب وغیرہ

گرامر (صرف و نحو)

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 اور درست لکھنے 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 پڑھنے والوں کو دسترس حاصل کرنے کے لیے نہایت ضروری ہے۔ یہ مضمون اردو زبان کے قواعد کے متعلق ہے۔

1- حصہ صرف 2- حصہ نحو

اردو قواعد کے دو حصے ہیں:

ان کی تفصیلات ذیل میں درج ہیں:

حصہ صرف:

صرف، قواعد کا وہ حصہ ہے جس میں جملوں اور مرکبات کی بجائے، نقطہ 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 1- کلمہ 2- مہمل

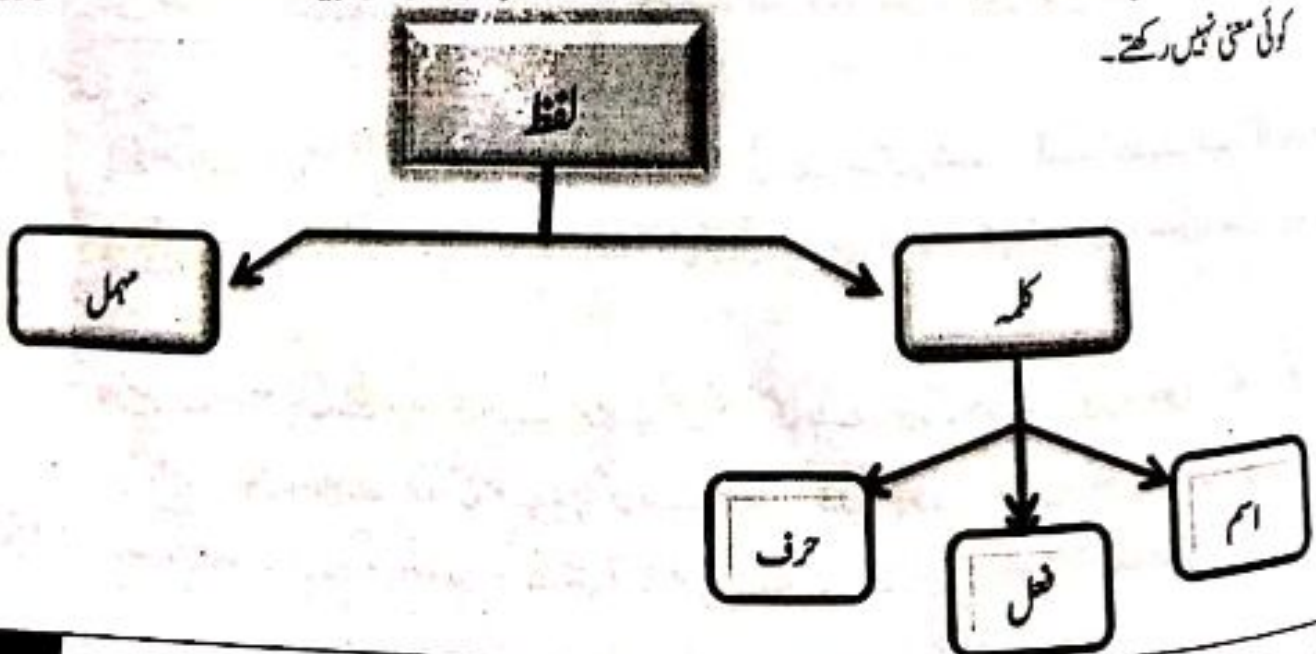
کلمہ کا مفہوم: وہ الفاظ جو کچھ معنی رکھتے ہوں اور سننے والے کی سمجھ میں آسانی سے آجائیں کلمہ کہلاتے ہیں۔

کلمہ کا معنی لفظ ہوتا ہے یعنی ایسا لفظ جس کے کچھ معنی ظاہر ہوں اسے 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 یا معنی لفظ کے ساتھ بات میں خوبصورتی پیدا کرنے کے لیے بولا جائے اسے 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، شاہد، مختار، پہاڑ، دریا، سمندر، زمین، آسمان، کرسی، میز، قلم، دوات، گھڑی، کمپیوٹر وغیرہ
- ✓ (2) 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، کھا رہا ہے، پینے گا، پڑھا لکھا ہے، پڑھے گا، وہ آتا ہے، اسلم آیا، عرفان کیا وغیرہ۔
- ✓ (3) حرف: وہ کلمہ ہے جو نہ قرآن 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 کرینگے اس کے بعد فعل اور حرف کو

اسم کی اقسام:

- (1) اسم بھلاظ تعدد: اس 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 تعدد کو ظاہر کرے۔ مثلاً مکانات، تحائف، ادویہ، ہڈیاں، مساجد، جمع الجمع: جمع الجمع اس اسم کو کہتے ہیں۔ جو جمع کا جمع ہو۔ مثلاً ادویات، صحابیات وغیرہ
- (2) اسم بھلاظ 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، نانا، لوبار، اونٹ وغیرہ۔
 - ii. مؤنث: مؤنث وہ اسم ہے جو مادہ کے لئے بولا جائے۔ یعنی مادہ جنس والے اسم کو مؤنث کہتے ہیں۔ مثلاً: عورت، لہجہ، نونکرانی، نانی، لوبان، اونٹنی، وغیرہ
- (3) اسم بھلاظ معنی: معنوں کے لحاظ سے اسم کی دو قسمیں ہیں۔

- i. اسم معروف: اس اسم کو کہتے ہیں جو کسی خاص شخص، خاص جگہ یا خاص چیز وغیرہ کا نام ہو۔ اسم معروف کو اسم خاص بھی کہا جاتا ہے۔ مثلاً: سید علی گیلانی، مولانا عمر فاروق، دہلی، آسٹریلیا، مسجد الحرام، راجستھان وغیرہ۔
- ii. اسم معروف کی قسمیں: اسم معروف 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، سر سید احمد خان وغیرہ
 - b. عبدالحق: عیسویں جماعت میں پڑھتا ہے۔ سرینگر جہلم کے کنارے آباد ہے۔ سرینگر جہلم کشمیر کا پہاڑ ہے۔
 - c. اہل حق: اہل حق میں عبدالحق ایک لڑکے کا نام ہے۔ سرینگر ایک خاص مشہور شہر ہے۔ جہلم ایک خاص دریا کا نام ہے۔ ایسے ہوں کہ

اسم علم کی پانچ قسمیں تھیں۔
 خطاب: وہ صلی 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: سر سید احمد خان، سر محمد اقبال، شمس العلماء محمد حسین آزاد وغیرہ۔

ان مثالوں میں 'سر کا خطاب سر سید احمد خان اور علامہ اقبال کو، 'شمس العلماء' کا خطاب محمد حسین آزاد کو ملا ہے۔ گیان چند 'رحمان' راہی، مہارت رتن 'کا خطاب' بسم اللہ خان اور چمن ٹنڈولکر کو، وغیرہ۔

لقب: وہ صلی نام ہے جو کسی خاص صفت کی وجہ سے لوگوں میں مشہور ہو جائے۔ یہ وہ صلی 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 سخرہ کی آگ سے بچایا۔

پہلی مثال میں حضرت موسیٰ کو کلیم اللہ کہا گیا ہے۔ سید شہد الامام 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۔

عرف: وہ مختصر سا نام ہے جو محبت یا حقارت کی وجہ سے انہوں اور پر ایوں میں مشہور ہو جائے۔ مثلاً: حسن علی عرف چھوٹے میاں۔ میر عسکری عرف میر کلو۔ عبدالرشید عرف جمنڈا 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، جمنڈا، 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: ابوحنیفہ، 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 پانا 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 شعر 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 شاعر تھے، عبدالرحمن راہی یونیورسٹی کے پروفیسر ہیں، عبدالصمد صاحب ہمارے محبوب استاد ہیں، غلام نبی فراق ایس۔ بی 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 معنی ہے۔ ہم اس کو پسند کرتے ہیں۔ ان جملوں میں۔ وہ، ہم، اس، ہمیں، اسمائے 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 تک لڑکا ہے۔ وہ ہمیشہ کا بڑا ہے۔ اس میں نہ ہے۔ جبکہ "انعام" مرجع ہے۔

ضمیر کی چار قسمیں ہیں۔

❖ **ظہارِ مفعول:** وہ ضمیر ہے جس میں کسی مفعول کے بارے میں ذکر کیا جائے۔

مثلاً:-

۱- میں نے دو گھوڑے خریدے۔ ہم دہلی 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 مفعول مراد ہے جو باتیں کر رہا ہے اور اس سے حکم کہتے ہیں۔

نمبر ۲ کے فقروں میں "تو اور تم" سے وہ مفعول مراد ہے جس سے بات ہو رہی ہے اور اس سے مخاطب کہتے ہیں۔

نمبر ۳ کے جملوں میں "وہ" سے وہ مفعول مراد ہے جس کے بارے میں ذکر ہو رہا ہے اسے فاعل کہتے ہیں۔ پس

ضمیر مفعول کی تین قسمیں ہیں۔

• ضمیر حکم: ضمیر حکم وہ ضمیر ہے جو کام کرنے والا اپنے لیے استعمال کرتا ہے۔

• ضمیر مخاطب: ضمیر مخاطب وہ ضمیر ہے جو کام کرنے والا مخاطب کے لیے استعمال کرتا ہے۔

• ضمیر فاعل: ضمیر فاعل وہ ضمیر ہے جو اس مفعول کے لئے آئے جس کا ذکر ہو رہا ہے اور جو حاضر نہیں ہوتا۔

❖ ضمیر موصول: ضمیر موصول وہ ضمیر ہے جس کے ساتھ ہمیشہ ایک جملہ یعنی صلہ ہوتا ہے۔ ظہارِ موصول یہ ہیں۔

جو، جو، جو، جو، جو، جو، جو کوئی، جو چیز، جو کچھ، جو کسی، وغیرہ۔

آئیے مثالوں سے سمجھتے ہیں۔

جو لڑکا مت کرتا ہے کامیابی حاصل کرتا ہے۔ جو نسا قلم چاہو لے لو۔ جو کچھ تم نے سنا صاف صاف بتا دو۔

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۔ بے کلام

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

موصول ملکر کلام کا جزو ہوتے ہیں۔ اگر صرف 'جو صحت' کرتا ہے 'کہا جائے تو نتیجے کا انتظار باقی رہتا ہے۔ اسی طرح 'جو نسا قلم' ہے۔

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۔

❖ **ظہارِ استفہامیہ:** استفہامیہ اس ضمیر کو کہتے ہیں جو پوچھنے کے موقع پر بولی جاتی ہے۔

آئیے مثالوں سے سمجھتے ہیں۔

تم کیا کر رہی ہو؟ میں نے کسے پکارا ہے؟

اس لڑائی میں کتنے مری؟ تم نے کتنا کھایا؟ یہ لو کتابیں تمہیں کونسی پسند ہے؟

اوپر کی مثالوں میں کیا، کون، کے، کتنے، کتنا، کونسی، وغیرہ سب کلمے سوال پوچھنے کے موقع پر استعمال کئے ہیں اور کسی اسم کی جگہ آئے ہیں پس جو کلمے پوچھنے کے موقع پر کسی اسم کے لیے استعمال کیے جاتے ہیں ضمائر استنبہیہ کہلاتے ہیں۔
 ضمیر 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۔

آپنے مثالوں سے سمجھتے ہیں۔

یہ میرا ہے، وہ آپ کے لیے ہے، وہ رام لال کی ہے، وہ دیکھو چاند نکل رہا ہے، یہ دیکھو سانپ جا رہا ہے۔
 ترکی 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 "مشارلیہ" کہتے ہیں۔

اس اشارہ: اس 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۔
 مشارلیہ: جس شخص یا جگہ یا چیز کی طرف اشارہ کیا جائے اس سے مشارلیہ کہا جاتا ہے۔ اوپر کی مثالوں میں پہاڑ، میز، دریا، لڑکا، مشارلیہ 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 قابلِ 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 اس مکان کے پاس میرا مکان ہے۔

اس موصول: وہ اسم ہے جس کے ساتھ جب تک کوئی دور، اصلہ نہ دیا جائے تو پورا معنی نہیں دیتا۔ مثلاً: جو محنت کرتا ہے عزت پاتا ہے۔ آپ جو کچھ کرتے ہیں ٹھیک ہے۔ جو نئی ہم سکول پہنچے کھنٹی بنگنی۔ ان جملوں میں جو، جو کچھ، جو نئی 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، کھنٹی بنگنی، 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۔

اس مکرہ: اس اسم کو کہتے ہیں جو کسی عام شخص، عام جگہ، عام چیز، کے نام کو ظاہر کرے۔ اسم مکرہ کو اسم عام بھی کہا جاتا ہے۔ مثلاً: قلم، غالب علم، ڈاکٹر، گائے، دریا، پہاڑ، چاقو، گھڑی، مدرسہ، مسجد وغیرہ۔
 اسم مکرہ کی اقسام: اسم مکرہ کی گیارہ قسمیں ہیں۔

اسم قائل: 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 کیسے 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 نکلتے ہیں۔ ایسے اسم قائل کہلاتے ہیں۔

اسم قائل کی دو قسمیں ہیں۔

❖ اسم قائل سماعی: وہ اسم فعل ہے جو ہر فعل سے نہیں بنایا جاسکتا۔ جس طرح لوگ استعمال کرتے ہیں یا اہل زبان نے استعمال کیا ہے استعمال کیا جاسکتا۔ اسم قائل کے آخر میں والا، ہارا، ایرا، یا او، اک، زئی وغیرہ لگاتے ہیں۔ کیسے لکڑہارا، ستارہ، لوہارا، سپینہ لکڑہارا وغیرہ۔

❖ اسم قائل قیاسی: وہ اسم قائل ہے جس کو ایک مقررہ قاعدے سے بنایا جائے۔ مصدر کا الیف ہٹا کر اس کے آگے یا ئے مہول لگائے پھر والا، والے، والی، والیاں، میں سے ایک لفظ لگا کر بنایا جاتا ہے۔ جسے کھانا سے کھانے والا، کھانے والے، کھانے والی، کھانے والیاں وغیرہ۔

b. اسم مفعول: وہ اسم نکرہ ہے جو اس بات کو ظاہر کرے جس پر کام (فعل) واقع ہوا ہو اسم مفعول بھی مصدر سے مشتق 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 اس قاعدے کے مطابق بنایا گیا ہو۔

❖ اسم مفعول سماعی: وہ اسم ہے جس کو عام قاعدے سے بنانا 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 بترتیب ان مصدروں سے نکلے ہیں۔ رنگنا، سینا، دھونا، کٹنا، 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، لڑنا، سلنا، دھونا، ہنسا 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 کرنے اور اگر 'نا' گرایا جائے 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 جانے امر ہے۔ مگر چونکہ 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 چونکہ 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۔

۱- انصاف کرنا، خریدنا، وغیرہ۔ کھانا، پینا، اٹھنا، بیٹھنا ۲- انصاف کرنا، روشن کرنا، دھو کا دینا، ہیکس مانگنا، گھبر دینا، ایکٹ کرنا۔
۳- نچانا، لرزنا، خریدنا، آزمانا، جتھلانا۔

نمبر ۱ کی مثالوں میں ایسے مصادر ہیں جو صرف مصدری معنوں ہی کے لئے وضع کئے گئے ہیں یعنی جب سے زبان نئی ہے تب سے اسی طرح بولے جاتے ہیں ایسے مصدر، مصدر اصلی کہلاتے ہیں۔

نمبر ۲ کے مصادر ایسے ہیں کہ فارسی، عربی، ہندی، انگریزی الفاظ پر مصدر زیادہ کر کے بنائے گئے ہیں۔

نمبر ۳ کے مصدر فارسی اور اردو لفظوں میں کچھ تبدیلی کر کے بنائے گئے ہیں ایسے مصدر، مصدر جعلی کہلاتے ہیں۔

۱ کے لحاظ سے مصدری حسیں

مصدر لازم:- مصدر لازم وہ مصدر ہے جس کا فعل صرف قائل کو چاہیے۔

مصدر متعدی:- مصدر متعدی وہ مصدر ہے جس کا فعل۔ قائل اور مفعول دونوں کو چاہیے۔

دونوں کی مثالیں

۱- مجیب پیشا، خادمہ انھی، مینہ برسا، بجلی مری۔

۲- رشید نے گھوڑا خریدا، قاطر نے امتحان پاس کیا، دھوبی نے کپڑے دھوئے، اس نے روٹی کھائی۔

نمبر ۱ کے فکروں میں پیشا، انھی، برسا، مری فعل ہیں بیٹھنا، اٹھنا، برستا، گرنا مصدروں سے بنائے گئے ہیں۔ مجیب، خادمہ، مینہ، بجلی فکروں کے قائل ہیں۔ فعل اور قائل مل کر بات پوری ہو گئی ہے اور کسی مفعول کی ضرورت نہیں۔ ایسے فکروں کے مصدروں کو مصدر ملازم کہتے ہیں۔

نمبر ۲ کے فکروں میں خریدا، پاس کیا، دھوئے، کھائیں، فعل ہیں۔ اور ان کے قائل رشید، قاطر، دھوبی رشید ہیں۔ لیکن صرف فعل اور قائل ملنے سے ان جملوں کا مطلب پورا نہیں ہوتا۔ "خریدا" کے لیے اس چیز کا ہونا بھی ضروری ہے جو خریدی گی ہو۔ "پاس کیا" کے لیے وہ چیز جو پاس کی گئی ہو اور "دھو لیے" کے لیے وہ چیز جو دھوی گی ہو اور "کھائی" کیلئے وہ چیز جو کھائی گئی ہو۔ جب تک ایسا 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۔

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، جگڑا، لوٹ، بگاڑ، بکری۔

دیکھو اوپر کے الفاظ سب حاصل مصدر ہیں اور ہنسا، جھگڑنا، بگاڑنا، 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۔

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

- اسم عالیہ: اسم عالیہ وہ اسم نکرہ ہے جو فاعل یا مفعول کی حالت کو ظاہر کرے۔ مثلاً: وہ لڑکا ہستے ہوئے چل رہا تھا۔ آپ کھینچتے کھینچتے گئے۔
- ان جملوں میں روتے ہوئے ہنست ہوئے اور کھینچتے کھینچتے اسلئے عالیہ تھا۔
- b. 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 تھا۔

اسم استفہام کی اقسام:

اسم 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 "شہادت" اور "توبہ" ہوتا ہے۔

اسم استفہام استہجاری: میاں نزاری منگی میں کیا ہے؟ آخر وہ کون تھا؟ ان فقروں میں "کیا" اور "کون" استفہام استہجاری ہیں۔
اسم استفہام انکاری: میں نے یوں کب کہا تھا؟ تم نے کہاں مجھ سے وعدہ لیا تھا؟ ان فقروں میں "کب" اور "کہاں" استفہام انکاری ظاہر ہے۔

اسم صفت: اسم صفت وہ اسم ہے۔ جو کسی دوسرے اسم کی خصوصیات، اچھائی، بُرائی، مقدار، یا تعدد کو ظاہر کرے۔ مثلاً: سفید سپاہی، 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۔
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 جو 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 لڑکا، کتاب اور استاد 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 کا دشمن، بادام، پنجابی سپاہی، میں کشمیری، پنجابی، کابلی وغیرہ الفاظ صفت نسبتی ہیں۔
آئے مثالوں سے سمجھتے ہیں۔

کشمیری شامل اچھا ہوتا ہے۔ میرے استاد محترم محمد حسین جموی ہیں۔ محمود حسین بد خشکی میرے دوست ہیں۔
اوپر کی مثالوں میں کشمیری، جموی، بد خشکی۔ یہ سب صفتیں نسبت سے حاصل ہوئی ہیں۔ نسبت کے معنی لگاؤ کے ہیں اس لئے کہ

نسبت 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 مرنے، تین گز زمین، وغیرہ میں دو، پانچ، تین صفت عددی ہیں اسی طرح سب لوگ، سارے
کیت، تمام دنیا، میں سب، سارے، اور تمام۔ صفت عددی کہلاتے ہیں۔

آئے 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 دو گنا ہے۔ یہ دروازہ اس دروازے سے تین چوڑا ہے۔
اوپر کی مثالوں میں لفظ تین، سات، تیسری، چودھویں، تمام، دو گنا، تین گنا۔ 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: چھ، 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 چھ چائے، بہت دھن، تھوڑی رقم، وغیرہ میں چھ، بہت، تھوڑی، صفت مقداری ہیں۔
آئے مثالوں سے سمجھتے ہیں۔

میں نے کچھ دودھ پیا۔ اسے زیادہ درد ہے۔ تھوڑا سا پانی پی لو۔ سیر بھر کھاؤ 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۔

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 چلاک جانور ہے، بلی میاؤں میاؤں کرتی ہے، کتاب، قلم، پنسل، سلیٹ، حنفی بازار سے خریدو، گائے دودھ دیتی ہے۔
اوپر کی مثالوں میں گھوڑا، بلی، گائے، کتاب، قلم، پنسل، سلیٹ، حنفی، 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
ہیں۔ ایسے اسم، اسم ذات کہلاتے ہیں۔

اسم ذات کی چھ قسمیں ہیں۔

❖ اسم تفسیر: اسم تفسیر وہ اسم ہے جس کے معنوں میں چھوٹا بہنا پانا جائے۔

مثلاً: - ہمارا ہانچہ پھولوں سے سجا ہوا ہے، مسند و تپہ، ڈبیا، ڈھولک اور پیالی۔ سب چیزوں کے نام ہیں اور ان میں چھوٹائی کے معنی پائے جاتے ہیں۔
 اور برکی مثالوں میں ہانچہ، مسند و تپہ، ڈبیا، ڈھولک اور پیالی۔ سب چیزوں کے نام ہیں اور ان میں چھوٹائی کے معنی پائے جاتے ہیں۔
 اسم تفسیر کہلاتے ہیں۔

❖ اسم کبیر: اسم کبیر وہ اسم ہے جس کے معنوں میں کسی قسم کی بڑائی پائی جائے۔

مثلاً: - صدر کی سواری شہر میں سے جارہی ہے۔ سر پر گڑ بندھا ہوا ہے۔ ایک خادم چھتر کا سایہ کیے ساتھ جا رہا ہے۔
 اور برکی عبارت میں پگڑ میں پگڑی کی نسبت اور چھتر میں چھتری کی نسبت بڑائی پائی جاتی ہے۔ جس چیز کے نام میں اس چیز کا کبیر
 جائے اس سے اسم کبیر کہتے ہیں۔

❖ اسم آلہ: اسم آلہ وہ اسم ہے جس میں اوزار یا اہتھیار کے معنی پائے جائیں۔

مثلاً: - ڈھال، تگوار، بلم، پٹنگلی، ڈوی، چاقو، جھولا، اور چھٹی۔ اوپر کے دیے ہوئے الفاظ سب کے سب اسم آلہ ہیں۔ یہ سب اوزار 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 زمان کہتے ہیں

❖ ۲ جس اسم میں جگہ کے معنی پائے جائیں اسے ظرف مکان کہتے ہیں

مثلاً: - ہم کل عید گاہ میر کے لیے گئے، مدرسہ کھل گیا ہے، قلمدان میں قلم رکھ دو، بت خانے میں کئی
 مسجد میں لوگ نماز ادا کرتے ہیں، آج عید ہے، چار بیچ بچکے ہیں،

اور کے فقرہوں میں کل، آج، چار بیچ، سے وہ زمانہ معلوم ہوتا ہے جس میں فعل واقع ہوا ہو۔ جس اسم میں وقت کے معنی پائے
 اسے ظرف زمان کہتے ہیں۔ اور عید گاہ، مدرسہ، قلمدان، بت خانہ، اور مسجد سے وہ جگہ پائی جاتی ہے جہاں فعل یعنی کام واقع ہوا ہے۔
 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 کھڑا چھو چھو کر رہا ہے، کو اکائیں کائیں کرتا ہے، بارش چھم چھم برہتی ہے، گلی میاں میں
 اور برکی مثالوں میں چھو چھو، کائیں کائیں، چھم چھم، اور میاؤں میاؤں آوازوں کو ظاہر کرتے ہیں۔ ایسے 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 رہا ہے،
 ہماری جماعت کا مانیٹر عبدالحمید ہے،

اور برکی مثالوں میں فوج، محفل، دفتر، جماعت ایسے الفاظ ہیں جو بظاہر واحد ہے مگر معنی جمع کا دیتے ہیں۔ یعنی ایک جمع کو ظاہر کرتے
 ہیں۔ ایسے اسم، اسم جمع کہلاتے ہیں۔

اسم لحاظ بناوٹ: بناوٹ کے لحاظ سے اسم کی تین قسمیں ہیں۔

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۔

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

اشتقاقی: 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۔

آجے کلموں سے بنتے ہیں

۱۔ جامد، دوات، درخت، میز

۲۔ جانا، لکھنا، پڑھنا، کھانا، بولنا

۳۔ پڑھنے والا، کھانے والا، بولنے والا، پڑھائی، بول

نمبر ۱ میں جامد، 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، لکھنا، 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، جانے گا، جانوروں 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

کلمے کی کتنے اقسام ہیں؟

الف۔ تین

ب۔ چار

ج۔ پانچ

د۔ چھ

کلمہ _____ لفظ کو کہتے ہیں۔

الف۔ با معنی

ب۔ بے معنی

ج۔ الف، ب دونوں

د۔ کوئی نہیں

مہمل _____ لفظ کو کہتے ہیں۔

الف۔ با معنی

ب۔ بے معنی

ج۔ الف، ب دونوں

د۔ کوئی نہیں

اسم اور فعل کو ملاتا ہے۔

الف۔ لفظ

ب۔ کلمہ

ج۔ حرف

د۔ کوئی نہیں

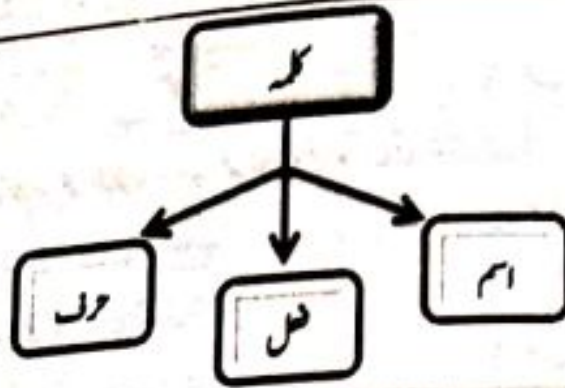
بناوٹ کے لحاظ سے اسم کی کتنی قسمیں ہیں۔

- ج۔ چار الف۔ دو ✓ معنوں کے لحاظ سے اسم کی کتنی قسمیں ہیں؟
- ج۔ چار ب۔ تین
- ج۔ اسم مصدر الف۔ دو ✓ وہ اسم جو کسی خاص چیز یا جگہ کو ظاہر کرے اسے کیا کہتے ہیں؟
- ج۔ اسم معرفہ الف۔ اسم معرفہ ✓ وہ اسم جو کسی عام چیز، جگہ، یا شخص کو ظاہر کرے اسے کیا کہتے ہیں؟
- ج۔ اسم معرفہ الف۔ اسم مصدر ✓ جنس کے لحاظ سے اسم کی کتنی قسمیں ہیں؟
- ج۔ چار ب۔ تین
- ج۔ مذکر الف۔ دو ✓ جو اسم نر ذات کے لئے استعمال کیا جائے اسے کیا کہتے ہیں؟
- ج۔ مذکر الف۔ جمع ✓ جو اسم مادہ ذات کے لئے استعمال کیا جائے اسے کیا کہتے ہیں؟
- ج۔ مذکر ب۔ واحد
- ج۔ چار الف۔ واحد ✓ کتنی کے لحاظ سے اسم کی کتنی قسمیں ہیں؟
- ج۔ چار ب۔ تین
- ج۔ جمع الجمع الف۔ دو ✓ جو اسم تعداد میں صرف ایک عدد کو ظاہر کرے اسے کیا کہتے ہیں؟
- ج۔ جمع الجمع الف۔ جمع ✓ جو اسم ایک سے زیادہ تعداد کو ظاہر کرے اسے کیا کہتے ہیں؟
- ج۔ جمع الجمع ب۔ واحد
- ج۔ اسم جامد الف۔ جمع الجمع ✓ وہ اسم جو کسی مجموعے کو ظاہر کرے اسے کیا کہتے ہیں؟
- ج۔ اسم جامد ب۔ اسم مشتق ✓ وہ اسم جو نہ کسی سے بنا ہو اور نہ ہی اس سے کوئی کلمہ بنایا جاسکے اسے کیا کہتے ہیں؟
- ج۔ اسم جامد الف۔ اسم مصدر ✓ لکھنا، سمجھنا، تیرنا، اڑنا وغیرہ یہ کس کی مثالیں ہیں؟
- ج۔ اسم جامد الف۔ صفت ✓ کھائی، پڑھائی، لکھنے والا وغیرہ کس کی مثالیں ہیں؟
- ج۔ اسم جامد ب۔ اسم مشتق
- ج۔ اسم جامد الف۔ اسم مصدر ✓

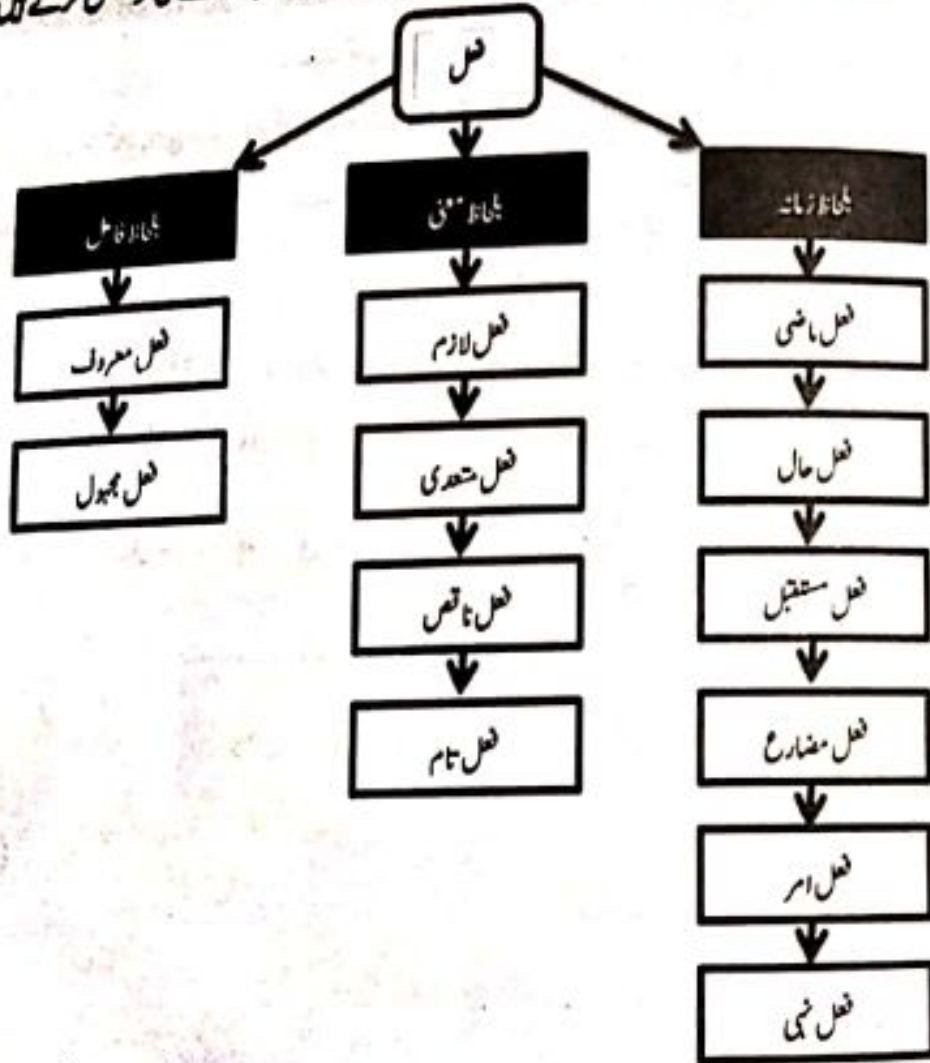
- ۱۔ اسم صمد
- ۲۔ اسم جار
- ۳۔ اسم معرفہ
- ۴۔ اسم معرفہ کی کتنی قسمیں ہیں؟
- ۵۔ اسم صمد
- ۶۔ اسم جار
- ۷۔ اسم معرفہ
- ۸۔ اسم معرفہ کی کتنی قسمیں ہیں؟
- ۹۔ اسم صمد
- ۱۰۔ اسم جار
- ۱۱۔ اسم معرفہ
- ۱۲۔ اسم معرفہ کی کتنی قسمیں ہیں؟
- ۱۳۔ اسم صمد
- ۱۴۔ اسم جار
- ۱۵۔ اسم معرفہ
- ۱۶۔ اسم معرفہ کی کتنی قسمیں ہیں؟
- ۱۷۔ اسم صمد
- ۱۸۔ اسم جار
- ۱۹۔ اسم معرفہ
- ۲۰۔ اسم معرفہ کی کتنی قسمیں ہیں؟
- ۲۱۔ اسم صمد
- ۲۲۔ اسم جار
- ۲۳۔ اسم معرفہ
- ۲۴۔ اسم معرفہ کی کتنی قسمیں ہیں؟
- ۲۵۔ اسم صمد
- ۲۶۔ اسم جار
- ۲۷۔ اسم معرفہ
- ۲۸۔ اسم معرفہ کی کتنی قسمیں ہیں؟
- ۲۹۔ اسم صمد
- ۳۰۔ اسم جار
- ۳۱۔ اسم معرفہ
- ۳۲۔ اسم معرفہ کی کتنی قسمیں ہیں؟
- ۳۳۔ اسم صمد
- ۳۴۔ اسم جار
- ۳۵۔ اسم معرفہ
- ۳۶۔ اسم معرفہ کی کتنی قسمیں ہیں؟
- ۳۷۔ اسم صمد
- ۳۸۔ اسم جار
- ۳۹۔ اسم معرفہ
- ۴۰۔ اسم معرفہ کی کتنی قسمیں ہیں؟
- ۴۱۔ اسم صمد
- ۴۲۔ اسم جار
- ۴۳۔ اسم معرفہ
- ۴۴۔ اسم معرفہ کی کتنی قسمیں ہیں؟
- ۴۵۔ اسم صمد
- ۴۶۔ اسم جار
- ۴۷۔ اسم معرفہ
- ۴۸۔ اسم معرفہ کی کتنی قسمیں ہیں؟
- ۴۹۔ اسم صمد
- ۵۰۔ اسم جار
- ۵۱۔ اسم معرفہ
- ۵۲۔ اسم معرفہ کی کتنی قسمیں ہیں؟
- ۵۳۔ اسم صمد
- ۵۴۔ اسم جار
- ۵۵۔ اسم معرفہ
- ۵۶۔ اسم معرفہ کی کتنی قسمیں ہیں؟
- ۵۷۔ اسم صمد
- ۵۸۔ اسم جار
- ۵۹۔ اسم معرفہ
- ۶۰۔ اسم معرفہ کی کتنی قسمیں ہیں؟
- ۶۱۔ اسم صمد
- ۶۲۔ اسم جار
- ۶۳۔ اسم معرفہ
- ۶۴۔ اسم معرفہ کی کتنی قسمیں ہیں؟
- ۶۵۔ اسم صمد
- ۶۶۔ اسم جار
- ۶۷۔ اسم معرفہ
- ۶۸۔ اسم معرفہ کی کتنی قسمیں ہیں؟
- ۶۹۔ اسم صمد
- ۷۰۔ اسم جار
- ۷۱۔ اسم معرفہ
- ۷۲۔ اسم معرفہ کی کتنی قسمیں ہیں؟
- ۷۳۔ اسم صمد
- ۷۴۔ اسم جار
- ۷۵۔ اسم معرفہ
- ۷۶۔ اسم معرفہ کی کتنی قسمیں ہیں؟
- ۷۷۔ اسم صمد
- ۷۸۔ اسم جار
- ۷۹۔ اسم معرفہ
- ۸۰۔ اسم معرفہ کی کتنی قسمیں ہیں؟
- ۸۱۔ اسم صمد
- ۸۲۔ اسم جار
- ۸۳۔ اسم معرفہ
- ۸۴۔ اسم معرفہ کی کتنی قسمیں ہیں؟
- ۸۵۔ اسم صمد
- ۸۶۔ اسم جار
- ۸۷۔ اسم معرفہ
- ۸۸۔ اسم معرفہ کی کتنی قسمیں ہیں؟
- ۸۹۔ اسم صمد
- ۹۰۔ اسم جار
- ۹۱۔ اسم معرفہ
- ۹۲۔ اسم معرفہ کی کتنی قسمیں ہیں؟
- ۹۳۔ اسم صمد
- ۹۴۔ اسم جار
- ۹۵۔ اسم معرفہ
- ۹۶۔ اسم معرفہ کی کتنی قسمیں ہیں؟
- ۹۷۔ اسم صمد
- ۹۸۔ اسم جار
- ۹۹۔ اسم معرفہ
- ۱۰۰۔ اسم معرفہ کی کتنی قسمیں ہیں؟

- الف۔ خطاب ✓
شہس العلماء محمد حسین آزاد، ڈاکٹر سر محمد اقبال، سر سید احمد خان وغیرہ کس کی مثالیں ہیں؟
- ب۔ خطاب ✓
خلیل اللہ، سید الشہداء، علیم اللہ وغیرہ کس کی مثالیں ہیں؟
- الف۔ خطاب ✓
چھوٹے میاں، میر کلو، منو بھٹو وغیرہ کس کی مثالیں ہیں؟
- الف۔ حرف ✓
ابو صفیہ، ابن عمر، ام سلیم، ابن مریم، ابو بکر وغیرہ کس کی مثالیں ہیں؟





ادھر اسم کے بارے میں ہم تفصیل کے ساتھ پڑھ چکے ہیں۔ اب فعل کو سمجھنے کی کو عمل 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 کھا 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۔ لہذا مصدر ہیں۔

جبکہ جاتا ہے۔ آتا ہے۔ آتا ہے۔ کھاتے ہوں گے۔ ان سب میں زمانہ پایا جاتا ہے۔ لہذا 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 متعلق، فعل خبری، فعل ناسخ، فعل معروف، فعل مجہول، فعل تام، فعل ناقص

فعل کی اقسام لحاظ 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 فعل ہوتے ہیں کہ ان کا ہونا یا کرنا گزشتہ زمانے میں پایا جائے۔

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 گر رہا ہے، احمد کھانا کھاتا ہے۔

دیکھو اوپر کی مثالوں میں کھیلتے ہیں، چمکتی ہے، گر رہا ہے، اور کھاتا ہے۔ ایسے فعل ہیں کہ ان میں موجودہ زمانہ پایا جاتا ہے۔ ایسے فعل 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 ٹھنڈے روٹے کھائیں گے، اوپر کی مثالوں میں "جائیں گے"، "دیکھنے آئیں گے"، "کھائیں گے" 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 "کھائیں"، "کھاؤں"، "کھاؤں" 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: - اسے خط لکھو یا لکھو، بیچ پر بیٹھو، اپنی کتاب کھولو، اپنا سبق یاد کرو۔

اوپر کے فقروں میں لکھو، لکھو، بیٹھو، کھولو، اور کرو۔ ایسے فعل ہیں جن کے ذریعے کسی کام کے کرنے کا حکم دیا گیا ہے۔ ایسے فعل 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۔

ذریعہ کسی کام کے کرنے سے روکا جائے فعل بھی کہلاتے ہیں۔
 اور کسی معلوم میں "نہ کرو" اور "مت ستا" ایسے فعل ہیں جن کے ذریعے کسی کام کے کرنے سے روکا گیا ہے۔ ایسے فعل جن کے

غور کی قسم 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 یعنی فاعل تک ہی محدود رہے۔
 مثال: "قاروق بولا،" میں قاروق، 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۔
 مثال: "کر جا رہے تھے" ر جسٹریٹ خراب کر دیا۔ یہاں، کر جا رہے تھے، فاعل، ر جسٹریٹ، 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۔
 مثال: "علاؤ دین پیار ہے، لڑکی گم ہوگی، یہ اچھا ہوا، اس پر کیا ہوتی؟"
 فعل ناقص اکثر یہ آتے ہیں۔

ہے، اور تمہارے تمام صیغے ہونا، ہو جانا، بننا، بن جانا، رہتا، پڑنا، نکلنا، نذر آنا، دکھائی دینا، معلوم ہونا، دھیرہ کے تمام صیغے۔

فعل مہم: 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
 مہم 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۔

غور کی قسم بلحاظ فاعل:

فعل معروف: فعل معروف وہ فعل ہے جن کے فاعل ہمیں معلوم ہوں۔

مثال: "شیت نے خط لکھا"۔ میں "لکھا" فعل معروف ہے۔

فعل مجہول: فعل مجہول وہ فعل ہے جس کا فاعل ہمیں معلوم نہ ہو۔

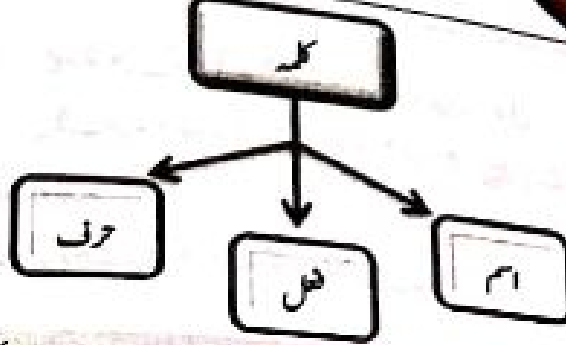
مثال: "خط لکھا گیا" میں "لکھا گیا" فعل مجہول ہے۔

غور کی قسم:

ثبت: فعل میں کام کے کرنے یا ہونے کا ذکر ہو جیسے عبداللہ نے سبق پڑھا۔ اسد نے نظم یاد کی ہے۔

تعمیر: 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؟



اسم اور فصل کے بارے میں ہم تحصیل کے ساتھ پڑھ چکے ہیں۔ اب حرف کو سمجھنے کی کوشش کرتے ہیں۔

حرف

ایسا کلمہ جو ایک یا 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 ملا تا ہو۔ لیکن ایک کلمہ کہ جس سے دے۔ حرف کہلاتا ہے۔ جیسے میں، سے، تک، پر، لئے، اگر، جب، جو، اور، نیچے، اڑے، واہ واہ، کاکے، کی وغیرہ حرف الفاظ کے پاس رہتا ہے۔

حروف کی اقسام:

حروف علت: وہ حروف جو کسی امر کا اثر ظاہر کریں حروف علت کہلاتے ہیں۔

آئیے مثالوں کو دیکھتے ہیں۔

عزیز حاضر نہیں ہو سکتا کیوں کہ وہ مصروف ہے۔ محنت کرنی چاہیے اس لیے کہ یہ ترقی کا پہلا قدم ہے۔

اوپر کی مثالوں میں "کیونکہ، اس لیے کہ" سب کے لیے آئے ہیں۔ سب کو علت کہتے ہیں۔ لہذا اس قسم کے حروف کو حروف علت کہتے ہیں۔ جن جملوں کے ساتھ حروف علت واقع ہوں 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۔ ظلیل اپنا کام کر کے گھر جانے لگا۔ موہن انسان نہیں بلکہ گدھا ہے۔

دیکھو اوپر کے فقروں میں "اور، پھر، کر کے، بلکہ" ایسے حروف ہیں کہ انہوں نے دو کلموں یا فقروں کو آپس میں ملایا ہے۔ ان کو حروف عطف میں شامل کیا ہے۔ ایسے حروف حروف عطف کہلاتے ہیں۔

حروف عطف سے پہلے جملے یا کلمے کو معطوف علیہ کہتے ہیں۔ حرف عطف کے بعد کے جملے یا کلمے کو معطوف کہتے ہیں۔

حروف تردید: حروف تردید وہ حروف ہیں جو رد کرنے کے مقام پر بولے جائیں۔

آئیے مثالوں سے سمجھتے ہیں۔

تم خواہ کتاب لویہ کاپی۔ چاہے قلم یا پینسل۔ میں اس لڑکے کو جماعت سے نکال دوں یا در کھوں؟

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 کہا جاتا ہے۔

حروف استدراک: ایسے حروف جو شک اور وہم کو دور کرنے کے لیے استعمال کیے جائیں حرف استدراک کہلاتے ہیں۔

آئیے مثالوں سے سمجھتے ہیں۔

مجید تو دوست تھا مگر بے وفا نکلا۔
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۔
آپے مثالوں سے سمجھتے ہیں۔

بشر کے سوا سب آئے تھے۔
تمام لڑکے بغیر کریم کے جماعت سے باہر چلے گئے۔
سب سوگے الامید۔

دیکھو اوپر کی مثالوں میں "سوا" نے بشر 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 معنی پر استعمال ہوں حروف جزا کہلاتے ہیں۔
آپے مثالوں کو دیکھتے ہیں۔

اگر یہ جانتے جن جن کے ہم کو نہ توڑیں گے تو کل کبھی نہ تمنائے رنگ و بو کرتے
پش سے سیکھیے شیوہ مردانگی کوئی جب قصد خون کو آئے تو پہلے پکاروے
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۔
آپے مثالوں کو دیکھتے ہیں۔

وہ الو کی طرح گھر سے نکل گیا۔
دنیا میں حاتم جیسا سخی کوئی نہیں۔
اثر ہو بہو حمید ہے۔
اس زمانے میں مجھ سا غریب نہیں۔

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 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۔

آپے ایک مثال دیکھ لیتے ہیں۔

کتاب الماری پر رکھ دو۔

زاد سے ہم تک پہنچنے میں لاہور ہے۔

قاروق گھر میں بیٹھا ہے۔

دیکھو اوپر کے فقروں میں لفظ "میں" پر "اے، بے، تک" اسوں کے ساتھ مل کر ان کا تعلق فعل کے ساتھ ظاہر کرتے ہیں۔

چار کہلاتے ہیں۔

حروف اتصال: وہ حروف جو کلموں اور جملوں کو آپس میں ملائیں حروف اتصال کہلاتے ہیں۔

آئیے مثال سے دیکھتے ہیں۔

قدوس کے سوا سب لڑکے حاضر تھے۔

رشید اور قادر آئے۔

ناشہنی لویا سیب لو۔

رشید گھر میں نہیں ہے کیونکہ وہ سکول گیا ہے۔

اوپر کی سطروں میں "اور، یا، سوا، تو، کیونکہ" یہ سب حروف تلمیحات اور جملوں کو آپس میں ملاتے ہیں۔ ایسے حروف حروف اتصال کہلاتے ہیں۔

حروف اختتام و شرکت: ایسے حروف جو تخلص کے معنی پیدا کریں حروف اختتام و شرکت کہلاتے ہیں۔

آئیے مثالوں سے دیکھتے ہیں۔

خدا ہی ہمارا رازق ہے۔

صرف اللہ نے ہم کو پیدا کیا۔

دولت محض ذہلی جھاڑی ہے۔

اوپر کی مثالوں میں "صرف، ہی، محض" تخلص کے معنی دے رہے ہیں۔ رازق خاص خدا ہے۔ صرف اللہ ہی پیدا کرنے والا ہے۔

ایسے حروف جو تخلص کے معنی پیدا کریں حروف اختتام و شرکت کہلاتے ہیں۔

حروف فحاشیہ: حروف فحاشیہ وہ حروف ہیں جو بے ساختہ منہ سے نکل جاتے ہیں۔

آئیے مثالوں سے دیکھتے 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 اوپر کے فقروں میں آفرین! شاباش! مرحبا! ایسے الفاظ ہیں جو خوشی کے موقع پر بولے جاتے ہیں۔ "اے" "پکارنے" پر۔

"افسوس" "تاسف" کے موقع پر بولے جاتے ہیں۔ ایسے حروف کو حروف فحاشیہ کہتے ہیں۔

حروف نداء: حروف نداء وہ حروف ہیں جن سے پکارا جائے۔ جسکو پکاریں اسے منادی کہتے ہیں۔

آئیے مثالوں سے دیکھتے ہیں۔

اے خدا! ہماری حالت پر رحم کر۔

اے بھائی! نیکی کر دریا میں ڈال۔

اے اے! یہ کیا کہتے ہو۔

اے اے! ہماری حالت پر رحم کر۔

اوپر کی مثالوں میں "اے، اے، اے، اے" ایسے حروف ہیں جو پکارنے کے لیے استعمال ہوئے ہیں۔ پکارنے کو نداء کہا جاتا ہے۔

حروف نداء کہلاتے ہیں۔

حروف جواب: حروف جواب وہ حروف ہیں جو جواب میں بولے جائیں۔

آئیے مثالوں کو دیکھتے ہیں۔

یاد رکھنا چاہیے کہ جب کسی قریب کے شخص کو بلا یا 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، ہاں، 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۔
آئیے مثالوں کو دیکھتے ہیں۔

سبحان اللہ! کیا سہانا سا ہے۔ آہا ہا ہا کیا خوب منظر ہے۔ اوہو ہو! کیا ہی اچھا جانور ہے۔
اوہو واہ! اللہ! اللہ! اللہ! آہا ہا! اوہو ہو! واہ واہ! ایسے کلمات ہیں جو زیادہ خوشی میں زبان پر آتے ہیں۔ خوشی کو انبساط کہتے ہیں اس لیے یہ حروف انبساط ہیں۔
حروف تعجب: حروف تعجب وہ حروف ہیں جو حیرانگی کے موقع پر بولے جائیں۔

آئیے مثالوں سے سمجھتے ہیں۔
اللہ اللہ! کیا چاندنی ہے۔
اوہو! آج مدت کے بعد دیکھا۔
ان مثالوں میں "اللہ اللہ! اللہ! اللہ! اللہ اکبر! اوہو، تعجب اور حیرانگی کے موقع پر بولے گئے ہیں۔ اس لیے 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۔
آئیے مثالوں کو دیکھتے ہیں۔

ہائے میرے مجید! تو کدھر ہے۔ افسوس، اکہ پھر آنا نصیب نہ ہو گا۔
عمر بھر کا بھی بیان وفا باندھا تو کیا ہمارے عمر کو بھی تو نہیں ہے پانڈاری ہائے ہائے
اوپر کی مثالوں میں ہائے افسوس! 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 تعجبیہ: حروف تعجبیہ وہ حروف ہیں جو دھماکانے یا کام کے نہ کرنے پر تاکید کرنے کے موقع پر بولے جائیں۔
آئیے مثالوں میں دیکھتے ہیں۔

لیا ہیں صدیق کیا ہو گیا۔ خبردار! وہاں نہ جانا۔ ہوں کیا کرنے لگے ہو۔
اوپر کی مثالوں میں "ہیں ہیں، خبردار، اور ہوں" دھماکانے اور خبردار کرنے کے لیے بولے گئے ہیں۔ ایسے حروف حروف تعجبیہ کہلاتے ہیں۔

حروف تمسین: ایسے حروف جو تعریف کے موقع پر بولے جائیں حروف تمسین کہلاتے ہیں۔
آئیے مثال سے سمجھتے ہیں۔

شبابش! محنت کرتے جاؤ۔ مرحبا! تم اچھے لڑکے ہو۔ چشم بد دور! تم بڑے ہی بہادر ہو۔ جزاک اللہ! تم

نے غریبوں کی مدد کی۔

ادب کی مثالوں میں "شاہاش، مرحبا، چشم بد دور، جزاک اللہ" ایسے حروف ہیں جو تعریف کے مقام پر بولنے کے لئے استعمال کیے جاتے ہیں۔
 تعریف کے مقام پر بولے جائیں حروف حسین کہلاتے ہیں۔
 حروف تمنا: حروف تمنا وہ حروف ہیں جو آرزو کے موقع پر بولے جائیں۔

آپنے مثالوں سے دیکھتے ہیں۔
 کاش! مجھ پر میرے پاس آتا۔

کاش کے تم میرے لیے ہوتے۔

دیکھو ادب کی مثالوں میں کاش، کاش کے، ایسے حروف ہیں جو آرزو اور تمنا کے موقع پر بولنے کے لئے استعمال کیے جاتے ہیں۔ ایسے حروف کاش کہلاتے 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 سے ہر ایک کی تفسیرات 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 والے دلائل و ثبوتوں کے تحت آتا ہے۔ اسی طرح جملہ بنانے کے لئے مختلف کلمات کو ملانے کے طریقے اور کلموں کے مرکبات سے متعلق بحثیں بھی کی جاتی 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 ذریعے اس کا صحیح استعمال اور لکھنا۔

نحو ترکیبی:

نحو ترکیبی 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۔
 سے زائد چیزوں کو آپس میں ملانے کو کہتے ہیں۔

"حصہ 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 بیت، دل و دماغ، خاک کا پتلا، جنت ار ضی

مرکب کی دو قسمیں ہوتی ہیں۔

(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۔

آئیے ان دونوں کی مثالیں دیکھتے ہیں۔

۱۔ قبول کا گدھا۔ سات روپے۔ سرخ ٹوپی۔ اسلام آباد۔ الماری اور میز۔

۲۔ قبول کا گدھا تیز ہے۔ اس نے سات روپے لیے۔ سرخ ٹوپی خراب ہو گئی ہے۔ اسلام خان نے اسلام آباد بسایا ہے۔

نمبر ۱ کی مثالیں دو یا دو سے زیادہ کلمات سے بنی ہیں۔ ان کلمات کے مجموعہ کو مرکب کہتے ہیں

اور فورے 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 کو تام کہلاتے ہیں۔ اس کو جملہ بھی کہتے ہیں۔

مرکب ناقص کی مشہد قسمیں ہیں۔

(1) مرکب اضافی: مرکب اضافی وہ مرکب ہے جو مضاف اور مضاف الیہ سے مل کر بنے۔

آئیے مثالوں سے سمجھتے ہیں

دو چم کی ٹوپی۔ جاوید کا قلم۔ وجے کی کتاب۔ شیشے کی دوات۔

انہر کی مثالوں میں ٹوپی کو رجم 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 اسے مضاف الہ کہتے ہیں۔

انہر کی مثالوں میں ٹوپی، قلم، کتاب، دوات، مضاف ہیں اور رجم، 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۔ 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 لگائی جاتی ہے۔ مثلاً کتاب موہن، کنار دریا وغیرہ۔

(2) مرکب توصیفی: ایسے مرکب جو صفت اور موصوف سے مل کر بنیں، مرکب تو صنفی کہلاتے ہیں۔

مثلاً قبول، بہادر لڑکا، نیک استاد، ٹیڑھی تلوار۔

اوپر کی مثالوں میں سفید، بہادر، نیک، میزبان۔ ایسے الفاظ ہیں جو صفت ہیں۔ اور پھول، لڑکا، استاد، گوار، ان کے موصوف ہیں۔ ایسے الفاظ کو مرکب تو صیغی کہا جاتا ہے۔ کیونکہ یہ صفت اور موصوف سے بنتے ہیں۔ پس جو مرکب صفت اور موصوف سے مل کر بنے مرکب تو صیغی کہلاتا ہے۔

(3) مرکب عددی : مرکب عددی وہ مرکب ہے جو عدد اور محدود سے مل کر بنے۔ یاد رکھنا چاہیے مرکب عددی میں عدد پہلے آتا ہے اور صفت بعد میں۔ جیسے :- مرد نیک، جاہل مطلق، خدائے بزرگ۔ مگر نعم میں یہ ترتیب بدل بھی جاتی ہے۔

آئیے مثالوں کو دیکھتے ہیں۔
سو گھوڑے، چالیس سپاہی، بیس بندوقیں، 34 لاکے، پانچواں لڑکا۔
اوپر کی مثالوں میں سو، چالیس، بیس، 34، پانچواں۔ تو عدد ہیں اور گھوڑے، سپاہی، بندوقیں اور لڑکے محدود ہیں۔ پس ایسے مرکب مرکب عددی کہلاتے ہیں۔

(4) مرکب استزاجی : مرکب استزاجی وہ اسم ہے جو دو یا دو سے زیادہ لفظ مل کر ایک اسم بن جائے۔ آئیے مثالوں کو دیکھتے ہیں۔

غلام محمد، کرتار سنگھ، آغا شرف 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 ملا کر ایک کرنے کو استزاج 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 ودلی۔
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، موسیٰ اور یونس 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 ہے۔ آئیے مثالوں کو دیکھتے ہیں۔

فرید ہنستا ہوا آیا، افلاق 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 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 اشاریہ سے مل کر بنتے۔

مثالوں کو دیکھتے ہیں
پڑکا، وہ جانور، یہ کتاب، وہ پھل، وہ قلم، یہ کرسی۔

یہی مرکب اشاریہ میں 'یہ' اور 'وہ' کلمات اشارہ ہیں۔ اور لڑکا، جانور، کتاب، غیرہ کی طرف اشارہ کیا گیا ہے ان کو اشاریہ کہتے ہیں۔ اسی لیے یہ مرکب اشاریہ اور اشاریہ سے بنتے ہیں۔ بس مرکب اشاریہ وہ مرکب ہے جو اشارہ اور اشاریہ سے مل کر بنتے۔

(8) مرکب تیز و میسر: ایسے لفظ جو شک دور کریں تیز کہلاتے ہیں اور جس کی نسبت شک دور کریں اس سے میسر کہتے ہیں۔

مثالوں کو دیکھتے ہیں۔
ایک سیر، چار من، آنا، تین بوتلیں، عرق کی، نوگزن، گیارہ عدد، کلمیں۔

اگر آپر کی مثالوں میں صرف ایک سیر، چار من، تین بوتلیں، نوگزن، گیارہ عدد کہا جاتا تو شک رہتا کہ کونسی چیز ایک سیر یا چار من یا نوگزن اور گیارہ عدد ہے۔ جب اس کے ساتھ سیر، بوتلیں، آنا، عرق، لٹھا اور کلمیں مل گئے ہیں تو شک دور ہو گیا۔ پس ایسے لفظ جو شک دور کریں تیز کہلاتے ہیں اور جس کی نسبت شک دور کریں اسے میسر کہتے ہیں۔

(9) زنت (زیبا) یہ بات یاد رکھنی چاہیے کہ تیز اور میسر اور عدد و معدود میں فرق یہ ہے کہ تیز اور میسر میں وزن یا پیمانے یا گز یا فٹ یا عدد کا لفظ آتا ہے۔ عدد و معدود میں یہ لفظ نہیں آتا۔

(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 موسیٰ پانی دانی پیئیں گے۔ دھوم دھام سے یوم اقبال منایا گیا۔ ادھر اتنی بھیڑ بھاڑ کیا ہے؟

اوپر کی مثالوں میں پانی دانی، دھوم دھام، بھیڑ بھاڑ۔ ایسے مرکب ہیں کہ ان میں ایک یا معنی 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 با معنی ہوں لیکن زائد ہوں۔ انہیں تابع موضوع کہتے ہیں۔ اور دوسرے کو متبوع کہتے ہیں۔

مثالوں کو دیکھتے ہیں۔
ب کیا تاکہ روٹا دھونا فضول ہے، مجید کی چال ڈھال نرالی ہے، مار پیٹ اچھی نہیں۔

یہی لفظ کی مثالوں میں روٹا دھونا، چال ڈھال، مار پیٹ۔ ایسے مرکب ہیں کہ ان میں ایک یا معنی لفظ کے بعد محاورے کے مطابق دوسرا یا معنی لفظ بھی ہے جو اس کا استعمال زائد ہے۔ ایسے لفظ جو با معنی ہوں لیکن زائد ہوں۔ انہیں تابع موضوع کہتے ہیں۔ اور دوسرے کو متبوع کہتے ہیں۔ دھونا، ڈھال اور پیٹ تابع موضوع اور روٹا، چال اور مار متبوع ہیں۔

(11) مرکب بدل و مبدل منہ: اسے مثالوں کے ساتھ سمجھتے ہیں۔

بھائی تقدیر مر رہ گیا ہے۔ آج اس کا نوکر فضل گم ہو گیا۔

یہی لفظ کی مثالوں میں تقدیر مر رہ گیا ہے۔ آج اس کا نوکر فضل گم ہو گیا۔ اس کا نوکر فضل سے ایک ہی شخص مراد ہے۔ اسی طرح دوسرے فقرے میں "اس کا نوکر فضل" سے ایک ہی شخص مراد ہے۔

ہے۔ اگر ہم کہیں "بہادر بھائی" اور "سہیلی" یا "قدر" اور "سہیلی" تو دونوں سے ایک ہی مطلب ہوتا ہے مگر اصل مقصد تو "بہادر بھائی" اور "سہیلی" ہے۔ قدر 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۔

آتا ہے۔

(12) مرکب عطف بیان و معین: اسے مثالوں میں دیکھتے 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۔

دوسرے نام کو عطف بیان اور پہلے نام کو جس کی وضاحت ہوتی ہے معین کہتے ہیں۔

(13) مرکب تاکید و مؤکدا: تاکید کے الفاظ کو مرکب تاکید کہتے ہیں اور جس اسم کی تاکید کریں اسے مؤکد کہتے ہیں۔

آیے مثالوں کو دیکھتے ہیں۔

سب کے سب آدمی آگے۔ یہ مسئلہ سراسر غلط ہے۔ فاروق اور فرہاد دونوں سونا مرگ 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، سونا، 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 بنتا ہے۔ جیسے: سب رشید کے سوا آئے تھے۔ اللہ سوا مرکز مستثنیٰ اور 'سب' مستثنیٰ منہ ہے۔

(15) مرکب چار مجرور: وہ مرکب ہے جو حرف جار اور مجرور سے مل کر بنتا ہے۔ مثلاً: کاغذ میز پر رکھ دو۔ اس میں 'میز پر' مرکب چار مجرور ہے اور 'میز' مجرور ہے۔

جملہ الفاظ کے اپنے مسلسل جوڑے کو جملہ کہتے ہیں جس سے سننے والی بات کو باری طرح سمجھ لے اور اس کا مفہوم حاصل کرنے کا ہے اس بات کو ثابت کرنے میں۔

جملہ ۱: ہمتا: ہمتا کسی شخص یا چیز کا ذکر کیا جائے تو اسے ہمتا کہتے ہیں۔

جملہ ۲: ہمتا: ہمتا کسی شخص یا چیز کا ذکر کیا جائے تو اسے ہمتا کہتے ہیں۔

جملہ کے دو حصے ہوتے ہیں:

۱۔ منہ الیہ جملہ کا وہ جزو ہے کہ جس کی نسبت کچھ کہا جائے۔

۲۔ منہ منہ الیہ جملہ کا وہ جزو ہے جس میں کسی شخص یا چیز کی بابت کچھ کہا جائے۔

جملہ ۱ اور منہ الیہ کو مثالوں سے سمجھتے ہیں۔

جملہ ۱: دکانوں پر سبکی ہوئی ہیں۔ رات گزر گئی۔

دن چڑھ آیا۔

چور بھاگ گیا۔

ہوا اٹھ رہی ہے۔

جملوں کے دو حصے ہوتے ہیں۔

دکانوں پر سبکی ہوئی ہیں

رات گزر گئی

چڑھ آیا

بھاگ گیا

چل چلی ہے۔

جملہ ۱: چیزیں رات، دن، چور، اور ہوا ایسی چیزیں ہیں کہ جن کی بابت کچھ کہا گیا ہے ایسے جزو کو منہ الیہ کہتے ہیں

جملہ ۲: دکانوں پر سبکی ہوئی ہیں، رات گزر گئی، چڑھ آیا، بھاگ گیا اور چل رہی ہے ایسے الفاظ ہیں جن میں منہ الیہ کے بارے میں کچھ کہا گیا ہے

جملہ ۱ اور ۲ کے الفاظ سے جملے کی دو قسمیں ہیں۔

۱۔ مفرد جملہ: مفرد جملہ اس جملہ کو کہتے ہیں جس میں صرف ایک منہ الیہ اور ایک منہ ہو۔ مثلاً: - احمد لکھتا ہے، خواجہ کھاتا ہے وغیرہ۔

۲۔ مرکب جملہ: مرکب جملہ اس جملہ کو کہتے ہیں جس میں دو یا دو سے زیادہ مفرد جملے مل کر ایک مفہوم یا خیال کو ظاہر کریں۔ مثلاً: - ساجد آکر نہیں گیا تو

جملہ ۱ اور ۲ کی دو قسمیں ہیں۔

۱۔ مرکب مطلق: اس مرکب جملہ کو کہتے ہیں جس میں ہر مفرد جملہ جدا جدا برابر کی حیثیت رکھتا ہے اور معنی کے لحاظ سے دوسرے کا متن نہیں

مثلاً: - احمد آیا اور شیر چلا گیا۔

(2) مرکب جملے: اس مرکب جملے کو کہتے ہیں جس میں ایک جملہ اصل ہوتا ہے اور باقی جملے اس کے ماتحت ہوتے ہیں۔ جب تک اولیٰ جملہ اس سے ملکر استعمال نہیں ہوتا اس وقت تک پورا مطلب بیان نہیں ہو سکتا۔
مثلاً: وہ کتاب جو کم ہو گئی تھی، مل گئی ہے۔ اس میں "وہ کتاب مل گئی" اصل جملہ ہے اور "جو کم ہو گئی تھی" ذیلی جملہ ہے۔ معنی اور مطلب کے ساتھ دونوں کا ہونا ضروری ہے۔

(ب) معنی کے لحاظ سے جملے کی دو قسمیں ہیں۔

(1) جملہ خبریہ: اس جملے کو کہتے ہیں جس سے کسی واقعہ کی حالت کی خبر ملے۔ مثلاً: عادل آیا۔ فرید چلا گیا۔

(2) جملہ انشائیہ: اس جملے کو کہتے ہیں جو کسی حکم یا استفہام یا انہماک یا تعجب یا تعجبیہ اور دعا وغیرہ جیسے جذبات کو ظاہر کرے۔ مثلاً: کاش اللہ کا

آتا۔

یہ کام کرنا چاہتا ہوں۔ ماشا اللہ! کیا خوب بات کہی ہے۔ وغیرہ۔

(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 ذہین لڑکا ہے۔ اس میں رام (مسند الیہ) اور ذہین (مسند) ہے۔ جملہ اسمیہ کے مسند الیہ کو مبتدا اور مسند کو خبر کہتے ہیں۔

جملہ اسمیہ کے مسند درج 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۔

مواہن گھر میں نہ تھا۔ اس جملے میں مواہن (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۔ خبر بھی مفرد ہوتی ہے اور کبھی مرکب ہوتی ہے۔

۸۔ بعض اوقات مبتدا مفرد ہوتا ہے اور کبھی مرکب ہوتا ہے۔

۷۔ بعض اوقات مبتدا یا خبر یا فعل ناقص حذف ہو جاتا ہے۔

۹۔ بعض اوقات مبتدا کی خبر بھی ہوتی ہے۔

۱۱۔ بعض اوقات مبتدا اور خبر دونوں حذف 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۔ فعل:۔ وہ کام جو فاعل سے صادر ہو۔

۵۔ مفعول اور فعل کی توسیع یا مطلقات فعل۔

۲۔ مفعول:۔ وہ اسم ہے جس پر فاعل کا فعل واقع ہو۔

۳۔ فعل تام:۔ وہ فعل جس سے جملے کی تکمیل ہو۔

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۔

جملہ فعلیہ کی پہچان کیسے کریں۔

۱۔ سب سے پہلے فعل پر نظر کیجیے اگر فعل تام ہے تو جملہ فعلیہ ہوگا

۲۔ اگر جملہ میں فعل لازم ہوگا 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 پہ اور دوسرے کو مفعول ثانی کہتے ہیں۔

۵۔ جملہ فعلیہ میں اجزائی 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۔

اردو سابتے:

مرکب الفاظ بنانے وقت جو حرف یا کلمہ لفظ کے شروع میں لگا یا جائے اسے سابتے کہتے ہیں۔ انگریزی زبان میں انھیں (Prefix) کہا جاتا ہے۔

ہندی اور فارسی تین زبانوں کے سابتے اردو زبان میں مستعمل ہیں۔ ان کی مثالیں درج ذیل ہیں۔

ان — اصول، ان پڑھ، اہمیت

ا — اچھوت، اٹل، امٹ

با — باہوش، باعزت، باقاعدہ

بد — بد زبان، بد خو، بد سخن

خوش — خوش خو، خوشخبری، خوش آمدید

نگ — نگ نظر، نگ دلی، نگ ظرف

صاحب — صاحب دل، صاحب جائیداد

زیر — زیر دست

غیر — غیر حاضر، غیر مقلدین، غیرت

لا — لا پرواہی، لا کلام، لا وارث

اردو لاحقے:

مرکب الفاظ بنانے وقت جو حرف یا کلمہ لفظ کے آخر میں لگا یا جائے اسے لاحقہ کہتے ہیں۔ انگریزی میں انھیں (Suffix) کہتے ہیں۔

کچھ مثالیں دیکھتے ہیں۔

آر — دلآور، زور آور، تناور

ا — نیلا، پھیلا، پڑھیا

سر — خود سر، سر

ک — سماجک، ویدک، شمارک

قام — گلقام، سیاہ قام، لالہ قام

کا — چاکا

م — سوم، یکم، دوم، چہارم

تر — بہتر، نیک تر

ور — طاقتور، ہنس، نمبر

ناک — غمناک، خوفناک، مہرتناک

مند — بہرہ مند، عقلمند

وش — پریوش، مہاشوش

ی — سوتلی، اونٹنی، مہندی، پہاڑی، بنگالی

اُردو

کلاس چہارم

حمد، نعت

سبق نمبر ۱

سوال نمبر ۱: الفاظ معنی

الفاظ	معنی	الفاظ	معنی
عش	مدح- تعریف	ورد	ذکر کرنا
نور	روشنی	صدأ	آواز
چشمِ برینا	دیکھنے والی آنکھ	نے	بانسری
صادق	سچا	عال	بلند مرتبہ
دائم	ہمیشہ	فیض	سعادت، فائدہ
		سرپا	سر سے پار تک

سوال نمبر ۲: ہم آواز الفاظ

الفاظ	ہم آواز	الفاظ	ہم آواز
عش	سا	دو جہاں	مہریاں
نور	دوا	ندا	صدأ
		ہم آواز	نما

تلمیذ: شعر میں آنے والے الفاظ جن کی آواز ایک جیسی ہو۔ لیکن معنی ایک دوسرے سے مختلف ہوں اسے تانیہ کہتے ہیں۔ جیسے مقام، نام وغیرہ

رحمت اللعالمین صلی اللہ علیہ والہ وسلم

سبق نمبر ۳

- ✓ حضرت ابوسفیانؓ جن کا فرزند بدر سے فتح مکہ تک تمام لڑائیوں میں
 ہاتھ تھا۔ آپ ﷺ نے ان کے گھر کو بھی کی جگہ قرار دیا۔
 ✓ آپ ﷺ نے اپنے چچا کے قاتل وحشی کو بھی معاف کیا تھا۔
 ✓ آپ ﷺ نے اپنے چچا کے قاتل وحشی کو بھی معاف کیا تھا۔
- ✓ آپ ﷺ تبلیغ کے لئے حاکف تشریف لے گئے تھے۔
 ✓ زید بن حارث آپ ﷺ کے غلام تھے۔
 ✓ فتح خیبر کے موقع پر ایک یہودی عورت نے آپ ﷺ کو زہر ملا گوشت دیا تھا۔

سوال نمبر ۱: الفاظ معنی

الفاظ	معنی	الفاظ	معنی
امتیازات	امتیاز کی جمع- فرق	مساوات	برابری
لبو لہان	خون آلود	عتاب	غضب- قہر
		حیوانات و نباتات	جانور اور پودے
		شفا عت کرنا	سفا ش کرنا

سوال نمبر ۲: دینے والے الفاظ کی مدد سے جملے مکمل کریں۔ "رحمت و شفقت، اہتمام، از سرسایہ، عہدوی عورت، قریش کہ"

جملہ	نمبر
رحمت و شفقت	۱
اہتمام	۲
از سرسایہ	۳
عہدوی عورت	۴
قریش کہ	۵

صحت و صفائی

سبق نمبر ۲

سوال نمبر ۱: الفاظ معنی

الفاظ	معنی	الفاظ	معنی
غفلت	لا پرواہی	جنم	پیدائش
تحررت			

سوال نمبر ۲: الفاظ متضاد

الفاظ	متضاد	الفاظ	متضاد
نصف	پورا	شہر	گادوں
بیماری	صحت	صاف	گندا

"داوین" اس علامت کو کہتے ہیں۔ جب کسی دوسرے کی کہی ہوئی بات یا اقتباس نقل کرتے ہیں۔ یا کسی بات کی طرف خاص مہمیت دینے کے لیے، لفظ، یا اقتباس کے دونوں طرف لگاتے ہیں۔ مثلاً نیچے سلطان کا قول ہے۔
"شیر کی ایک دن کی زندگی میدڑ کی سو سالہ زندگی سے بہتر ہے"

ہمارا پرچم

سبق نمبر ۵

- ✓ پاکستان کا قومی پرچم گہرے سبز رنگ کا ہے۔ اس پر ایک طرف سفید عمودی پٹی اور درمیان میں ایک ہلال ہے۔ جس کے اوپر چاند ہے۔
- ✓ پرچم کا سبز رنگ شادابی اور سفید رنگ امن اور خوشحالی کو ظاہر کرتا ہے۔ ہلال بلندی اور عظمت کا نشان ہے۔ ستارہ شہادت اور شہداء کی یاد دہانی ہے۔
- ✓ ہمارا پرچم سبز اور سفید رنگ کا ایک مستطیل نما ہے۔ سفید حصے کی لمبائی اور چوڑائی پرچم کے ایک چوتھائی کے برابر ہے۔
- ✓ ہمارے قومی پرچم کا انتخاب ۱۱ اگست ۱۹۴۷ء کو پاکستان کی پہلی دستور ساز اسمبلی کے اجلاس میں ہوا۔
- ✓ پاکستان کے پہلے وزیر اعظم لیاقت علی خان نے اسمبلی میں قائد اعظم کو دو پرچم پیش کئے تھے۔
- ✓ قومی پرچم لہرانے کی تقریب کراچی میں علامہ احمد عثمانی اور ڈھاکہ میں مولانا ظفر احمد کے ہاتھوں انجام پائی۔
- ✓ پہلا قومی پرچم ماسٹر افضل حسین نے تیار کیا تھا۔

معنی	الفاظ	معنی	الفاظ	معنی	الفاظ
پہلے دن کا چاند	بال	تروتازگی	شارابی	پہچان	شامت
ایک طریق کے ساتھ	بنا بنا	کسی بھی کام کا آغاز	افتتاح	جھنڈے کا جھکانا	سرموں

مترادف	الفاظ	مترادف	الفاظ	مترادف	الفاظ
انچائی	ستارہ	تارہ	خوشحالی	بلندی	شارابی
تروتازگی	عظمت	عزت	شب	شادابی	
			خوشی		
			رات		

- ✓ خلیفہ اول حضرت ابو بکر صدیق کا اصل نام عبد اللہ بن عثمان تھا۔
 - ✓ حضرت ابو بکر صدیق کے والدین قبیلہ بنو تمیم سے تعلق رکھتے تھے۔
 - ✓ حضرت ابو بکر صدیق کی خاندان کا آبائی پیشہ تجارت تھا۔
 - ✓ حضرت ابو بکر صدیق اہم المومنین حضرت عائشہ صدیقہ کے والد محترم تھے۔
 - ✓ حضرت ابو بکر صدیق ہجرت میں آپ ﷺ کے ہم سفر اور غار ثور کے ساتھی تھے۔
 - ✓ حضرت ابو بکر صدیق آپ ﷺ سے اڑھائی برس چھوٹے تھے۔
 - ✓ حضرت ابو بکر صدیق نے جنگ جوک کے موقع پر سارمالم آپ ﷺ کے خدمت میں پیش کیا تھا۔
- سوال نمبر ۲: حروف جار کی مدد سے خالی جگہیں پُر کریں۔

نمبر	جملے	جملات
۱	اہم معاملہ۔۔۔۔۔ اصحاب رائے۔۔۔۔۔ مشورہ ضرور کرتے رہے۔	میں سے
۲	آخر وقت۔۔۔۔۔ صبر و استقلال۔۔۔۔۔ ساتھ میدان میں ڈٹے رہے۔	تک کے
۳	جو بھائی غریب تھے۔ ان۔۔۔۔۔ دل کھول۔۔۔۔۔ مدد کی۔	کی، کر

- ✓ قومی ہیرو راجا محمد سرور ۱۰ نومبر ۱۹۱۰ کو تحصیل گوجران، ضلع راولپنڈی کے ایک گاؤں سنگوری میں پیدا ہوئے۔
- ✓ راجا محمد سرور کے والد کا نام راجا محمد حیات خان تھا۔ اور وہ برطانوی فوج میں ملازمت کر چکے تھے۔
- ✓ راجا محمد سرور ۱۹۳۳ میں تربیت مکمل کر کے سیکنڈ لفٹننٹ بن گئے۔ اور تقسیم ہند کے دوران آپ ۲ سہ ماہی رجمنٹ میں کمیشن کام کر رہے تھے۔
- ✓ ۱۹۳۸ میں ہندوستانی افواج نے کشمیر پر اپنا تک حملہ کر دیا تھا۔
- ✓ راجا محمد سرور کی شہادت کے بعد ان کے ساتھیوں نے اوڑھی مورچے پر پاکستانی جھنڈا لہرایا تھا۔

الفاظ متضاد

سوال نمبر ۱:

الفاظ	متضاد	الفاظ	الفاظ معنی
بہادری	نہرت	محبت	لڑائی کی تہ
جنگ	آسان	مشکل	سماں، غوی
دشمن	دو	پاس	انکار
---	---	---	محبیت، نقصان
---	---	---	تقرر

شریر لڑکا، حکایت شیخ سعدی رح

سبق نمبر ۸، ۹

سوال نمبر ۱: الفاظ معنی

الفاظ	معنی	الفاظ	معنی
بیاباں	فورا	جھٹ پٹ	دل میں چاہا
جموڑ کا	فرمانبردار	مطیع	شرارتی
نوحال	اوند	شتر	درخت
حکایت	بسی ٹوپی	گلاہ	افسوس کرنا

سوال نمبر ۲: متضاد الفاظ

الفاظ	متضاد	الفاظ	متضاد
شیر	بڑی	چھوٹی	شریف
موٹی	سفید	کالی	تہی

سوال نمبر ۳: ہم معنی الفاظ

الفاظ	ہم معنی	الفاظ	ہم معنی
اجر	کہانیاں	حکایات	جزا
جھٹ پٹ	بے خبری	غفلت	فورا

سوال نمبر ۴: گاہ کے، کی کی مدد سے مذکر اور مؤنث الگ کر دیں۔

مؤنث	مثال	مؤنث
نیند	غفلت کی نیند	نیند
ناشکری	خدا کی ناشکری	ناشکری

کبیر ذکا لفظ تالی زبان کے لفظ کبیر سے نکالا ہے جس کا مطلب ہے حساب کتاب کرنا یا عمل کرنا۔
 کبیر ذکا لفظ زبان میں پہلی بار سولہویں صدی میں استعمال کیا گیا۔
 سب سے پہلے کبیر ذرا طالع سے تعلق رکھنے والے چارلس بے بیج نامی شخص نے ایجاد کیا۔

سوال نمبر ۱۱ الفاظ معنی

معنی	الفاظ	معنی	الفاظ	معنی	الفاظ
سوسالہ	آکھ	آوزار	برتی	بجلی	معنی
حیران کر دینے والا	بے پناہ	بہت زیادہ	چچ	درمیان-اندر	معنی
چاند کی روشنی	شے	چیز	چمکا	روشن ہوا	معنی

سوال نمبر ۱۲ جمع واحد

جمع	واحد	جمع	واحد	جمع	واحد
ایجادات	ذہن	اذهبان	دنتز	دقاتز	ایجاد
ضروریات	شعبہ	شعبے	مشین	مشینیں	ضرورت

سوال نمبر ۱۳ ہم آواز الفاظ

ہم آواز	الفاظ	ہم آواز	الفاظ	ہم آواز	الفاظ
سچا	چمکا	دمکا	دن	جن	اچھا
ہمارا	رات	بات	چاند	ہاند	بیارا

سوال نمبر ۱۴ مذکر مؤنث

مؤنث	مذکر	مؤنث	مذکر	مؤنث	مذکر
نانی	ماموں	ممانی	دادا	دادی	تانا
چچی	باپ	ماں	بیٹا	بیٹی	چچا

سوال نمبر ۱۵ بھارے تہوار پرندے کی فریاد۔۔۔۔۔ بھارے تہوار

رمضان المبارک کے مہینے کے اختتام پر شوال کا چاند نظر آتے ہی مسلمان عید الفطر منانا شروع کر دیتے ہیں۔
 مسلمان ہر سال دس ذی الحجہ کو عید الاضحیٰ یا عید قربان مناتے ہیں۔

سوال نمبر ۱۶ الفاظ معنی

معنی	الفاظ	معنی	الفاظ	معنی	الفاظ
خوشی کا دن	یک جہتی	اتحاد- اتفاق	جوش و خروش	دلولہ- بیجان	تہوار
کسی طبقے کی روایات	عید گاہ	عید نماز کی جگہ	---	---	شہادت

سوال نمبر ۲: ہم آواز الفاظ

الفاظ	ہم آواز	الفاظ	ہم آواز	الفاظ
غوشیہ	بدبو	قربان	انسان	غریب
دکان	مکان	چاند	ماند	بچے

سوال نمبر ۳: متضاد الفاظ

الفاظ	متضاد	الفاظ	متضاد	الفاظ
بہار	خزاں	تقس	آزادی	بد نصیب
وطن	بے وطنی	خوش قسمت	بد قسمت	اچالا

ہمارا ماحول

سبق نمبر ۱۳

سوال نمبر ۱: الفاظ معنی

الفاظ	معنی	الفاظ	معنی	الفاظ
معترضیا	نقصان دہ چیزیں	سرطان	کینسر	بے تماش
آلودہ	گندا	رہن سہن	زندگی بسر کرنے کا طریقہ	اعصاب

حروف عطف: حروف عطف وہ حروف ہیں۔ جو اسموں، فعلوں اور جملوں کو آپس میں ملاتے ہیں۔ مثلاً دوات اور قلم شب و روز

حروف عطف "اور" کے تین جملے

انسان اور حیوان	شب و روز
بہار اور خزاں	زمین و آسمان
جوان اور بوڑھا	دل و جان

مسجد مہابت خان

سبق نمبر ۱۵

✓ مسجد مہابت خان پشاور میں واقع ہے۔ اور اس کی ابتدا مغل حاکم مہابت خان نے کی۔

✓ مسجد مہابت خان کا صدر دروازہ صرافہ بازار میں مگھتا ہے۔

✓ مسجد مہابت خان تقریباً تین سو سال پرانی ہے۔

✓ مسجد مہابت خان کی تعمیر پر اس وقت دو لاکھ روپے خرچ ہوئے تھے۔

سوال نمبر ۲: الفاظ معنی

الفاظ	معنی	الفاظ	معنی	الفاظ
قابل دید	دیکھنے کے قابل	لش و نگار	تیل بوئے	صدر دروازہ
فن تعمیر	تعمیر کا ہنر	کنہ	کھدی ہوئی تحریر	خطاطی

سوال نمبر 1: الفاظ معنی

معنی	الفاظ	معنی	الفاظ	معنی	الفاظ
مچھلیاں پکڑنے والا	یکایک	اچانک	احسان	مچھلی	
تیز ہوا	جھپٹ کر	دوڑ کر	مشقت	موت	
سردی	ضعیف	بوزھا	بے مکان	بہرے	

سوال نمبر 2: واحد جمع

واحد	جمع	واحد	جمع	واحد	جمع
کیت	کیتوں	بوزھا	بوزھے	خواتین	خواتین
مہینہ	مہینے	کھلوا	کھلے	نعتیں	نعتیں
کہانی	کہانیاں	تقریر	تقریرے	تقسیمیں	تقسیمیں
قوم	اقوام	کتاب	کتاب	انفراد	انفراد

سوال نمبر 3: مذکر مؤنث

مذکر	مؤنث	مذکر	مؤنث	مذکر	مؤنث
ڈاکٹر	لیڈی ڈاکٹر	باورچی	باورچی	بچی	بچی
استاد	استانی	تائی	تائی	—	—

سوال نمبر 4: متضاد الفاظ

الفاظ	متضاد	الفاظ	متضاد	الفاظ	متضاد
پاک	گندہ	برائی	بہن	پانی	پانی
بے مہر	سار	سیاتا	احسن	عیاس	عیاس

اردو
کلاس پنجم

حمد، نعت

سبق نمبر ۱، ۲

سوال نمبر ۱: الفاظ معنی

الفاظ	معنی	الفاظ	معنی	الفاظ
فلک	آسمان	ذہین	قائل	روشن
لورکانا	مجت کرنا	سرجھکانا	تسلیم کرنا	---

سوال نمبر ۲: لقم کے مطابق درست جواب کے نیچے لائن لگائیں۔

۱	حمد میں کس کی تعریف کی جاتی ہے؟	(a) نبی کریم ﷺ	(b) اللہ تعالیٰ	(c) صحابہؓ	(d) فرشتے
۲	پہاڑوں کو اس نے کس پر بجایا۔	(a) آسمان	(b) زمین	(c) دریا	(d) پہاڑ
۳	کس کی ڈم میں چمک دکھائی۔	(a) تھلی	(b) کھسی	(c) جگنو	(d) کھنڈ
۴	ستاروں کو کس پر سجایا۔	(a) زمین	(b) آسمان	(c) دریا	(d) پہاڑ

سوال نمبر ۳: اسم صفت: وہ اسم جو کسی شے کی خصوصیت یعنی اچھائی یا بُرائی بیان کریں۔ اسم صفت کہلاتا ہے۔

مثلاً شان والا، ذہین، خوبصورت، لمبا، چھوٹا وغیرہ وغیرہ

سوال نمبر ۴: ہم آواز یا ہم قافیہ: جن الفاظ کے آواز ایک جیسے ہو۔ اُسے ہم آواز یا ہم قافیہ کہتے ہیں۔ مثلاً اُجالا - دو بالا چپکتے - سکتے لگایا - مجاہد فریاد

سوال نمبر ۵: فعل حال، فعل ماضی، فعل مستقبل:

✓	فعل حال: موجودہ زمانے کو فعل حال کہتے ہیں۔	احمد خط لکھ رہا ہے۔	سلیم سکول جا رہا ہے۔
✓	فعل ماضی: گزرے ہوئے زمانے کو فعل ماضی کہتے ہیں۔	احمد نے خط لکھا تھا۔	سلیم سکول گیا تھا۔
✓	فعل مستقبل: آنے والے زمانے کو فعل مستقبل کہتے ہیں۔	احمد خط لکھے گا۔	سلیم سکول جائے گا۔

سوال نمبر ۶: الفاظ متضاد

الفاظ	متضاد	الفاظ	متضاد	الفاظ
زیر	زیر	بد اندیش	خیر اندیش	کھرا
عرب	عجم	رحمت	زحمت	---

سوال نمبر ۱۱: اسم ضمیر: ایسے الفاظ جو کسی اسم کی جگہ استعمال کئے جائیں۔ "ضمیر" کہلاتے ہیں۔ جیسے وہ، آپ، ہم، تمہارا وغیرہ۔
مثلاً: انہیں اپنے سارے مظالم یاد آ رہے ہیں۔
وہ خوف سے کہے ہوئے ہیں۔

سوال نمبر ۱۲: مناسب ضمیر لکھ کر ہر آگراف مکمل کریں۔
ہم، ہمیں، ہمارے
عام معافی کا من کر لوگوں میں زندگی کی لہر دوڑ جاتی ہیں۔ انہیں اپنے کانوں پر چین نہیں آتا۔ ایک دوسرے سے پوچھتے ہیں کیا واقعی رسول اللہ ﷺ نے ہمیں معاف فرمادیا ہے؟ کیا آپ ﷺ ہم سے کوئی پوچھ گچھ نہیں کریں گے؟ کیا آپ ﷺ نے ہمیں جرم بھلا دیا ہے؟

سوال نمبر ۱۳: مہارت پڑھنے کے دوران وقفہ لینے، مکمل طور پر ٹھہرنے سے متعلق جو اشارے "رموز" دیئے جاتے ہیں۔
مثلاً (؟) (۱) (۲) (۳) وغیرہ کو رموز اوقاف کہتے ہیں۔

اہم نکات — حضرت علیؑ

✓ حضرت علیؑ مسلمانوں کے چوتھے خلیفہ تھے۔	✓ حضرت امام حسن اور حضرت امام حسینؑ حضرت علیؑ کے بیٹے تھے۔
✓ حضرت علیؑ آپ ﷺ کے چچا حضرت ابوطالب کے بیٹے تھے۔	✓ بچوں میں سب سے پہلے حضرت علیؑ نے اسلام قبول کیا۔
✓ حضرت علیؑ جب تین سال کے ہوئے تو آپ ﷺ نے ان کی پرورش کا ذمہ لے لیا	✓ حضرت علیؑ نے کامل تیس سال آپ ﷺ کی خدمت اور رات میں بسر کئے۔
✓ حضرت علیؑ کی شادی آپ ﷺ کی بیاری بیٹی حضرت فاطمہؑ سے ہوئی تھی۔	-----

برکھارات / ضمانت

سوال نمبر ۱۴: الفاظ متضاد

الفاظ	متضاد	الفاظ	متضاد	الفاظ	متضاد
گرمی	سردی	دن	رات	اندھیرا	انجلا
خوشی	غم	محبت	نفرت	اپنا	پرانا

سوال نمبر ۱۵: الفاظ مترادف

الفاظ	مترادف	الفاظ	مترادف	الفاظ	مترادف
شب	رات	روشنی	انجلا	اندھیرا	تاریکی

سوال نمبر ۱۶: درست جواب کے نیچے لائن لگائیں۔

۱۔ لڑم نے حضرت عمرؓ کے دربار میں اپنے جرم کے بارے میں کیا کیا

ج۔ اعتراف

ب۔ انکار

۲۔ مقتول کا نوجوان سے رشتہ تھا۔

ج۔ چچا

ب۔ والد

۳۔ قاتل کو تین دن کی مہلت دی گئی کیونکہ وہ

ج۔ اپنے بھائیوں کو دیکھنا چاہتا تھا

ب۔ اپنے والد کی نصیحت پر عمل کرنا چاہتا تھا

ا۔ اپنی والدہ سے ملنا چاہتا تھا

حضرت ابوذر غفاریؓ نے اپنی نوجوان کی مہانت دی، کیونکہ

ب۔ سجاد کھائی دیا

۱۔ وہ ان کے رشتہ دار تھا
۵۔ قابل نوجوان کو معاف کر دیا گیا، اس لئے کہ:

ب۔ درخت کو اس پر رحم آیا

۱۔ اس نے خون بہا اور کر دیا

ج۔ حضرت عمرؓ نے درخواست کی۔

ج۔ اس نے وعدہ پورا کر کے سب کو سزا دیا

سوال نمبر ۳: حرف تہ، حرف تاسف، اور حرف استعجاب

اسے بھائی پارتی
مثلاً السوس قم نے اپنا وعدہ پورا نہیں کیا

(a) حرف تہ: وہ حرف جو کسی کو بھانسنے یا پھانسنے کے لئے استعمال ہو رہا ہو۔ مثلاً اولاد کے اتم کدھر جا رہے ہو۔

(b) حرف تاسف: وہ حرف جو کسی غم یا افسوس یا تکلیف کے اظہار کے طور پر بولا جائے۔

مثلاً وہ کیا سوچ رہا ہے

(c) حرف استعجاب: تعریف و تحسین یا کسی وصف کی وجہ سے بولے جانے والے الفاظ حرف استعجاب کہلاتے ہیں۔

بھان اللہ کیا کہنا۔ وغیرہ وغیرہ

درد دل کے واسطے پیدا کیا انسان کو / سکاوٹنگ

سبق نمبر ۷، ۸

سوال نمبر ۱: درست جواب کے صحیح لائن لگائیں۔

d. بھائی چارہ

c. خدمت خلق

۱. درد دل کے واسطے پیدا کیا انسان کو مرکزی خیال ہے۔

b. آرام و سکون

a. پیار محبت

۲. اچھے انسان ہر معاشرے کا ہوتے ہیں۔

d. دل

c. احسان

b. ایثار

a. مہربانی

۳. بلال مدد کرتا ہے۔

d. سب کی

c. ہم جماعتوں کی

b. دوستوں کی

a. مسایلوں کی

۴. دوسروں کی مدد کر کے بلال کو حاصل ہوتی ہے

d. محبت

c. شہرت

b. خوشی

a. دولت

۵. نصب العین کا مطلب ہے۔

d. دل کا سکون

c. دوستوں کی خوشی

b. غریبوں کی مدد

a. زندگی کا مقصد

سوال نمبر ۲: درست جواب کے صحیح لائن لگائیں۔

۱. سکاوٹ تنظیم ہے۔

d. فوجیوں کی

c. بہادر نوجوانوں کی

b. سکول کے طلبہ کی

a. کالجوں کے طلبہ کی

۲. سکاوٹنگ میں کیا سکھایا جاتا ہے۔

d. گاڑی چلانا

c. گھڑ سواری

b. ہوا بازی

a. حادثات میں مدد کرنا

۳. ایک سکاوٹ بننے کی عمر کتنے سال ہے؟

a. 6-22

d. 10-25

c. 6-20

b. 10-20

پیشہ اپنانے کا بنیادی مقصد کیا ہوتا ہے؟

۱. شہرت .a
۲. پاکستان میں سب سے زیادہ کن لوگوں کی ہے۔
۳. پاکستان دوسرے ملکوں کو کون سی چیز برآمد کر کے زر مبادلہ حاصل کرتا ہے؟
۴. مزدوروں کے حالات بہتر نہیں ہیں کیونکہ وہ ہیں۔
۵. دوسرے ممالک کے لوگ پاکستان کی کون سی چیز زیادہ پسند کرتے ہیں۔

- a. شہرت
b. روزی
c. عزت
d. شرافت

- a. اساتذہ
b. کسان
c. گلہ بان
d. وکیل

- a. چاول
b. دو انیاں
c. سینٹ
d. کھاد

- a. تاجکو
b. کام چور
c. فریب
d. ان پڑھ

- a. گندم
b. آم
c. دو انیاں
d. گوشت

یہاں نمبر 20 مناسب الفاظ کا کرا خالی جگہ پر کریں۔

۱. بھیڑ بکریاں چرانے والے کو ----- کہتے ہیں۔

۲. کسان ----- اگاتے ہیں۔

۳. قلموں اور ڈراموں میں مختلف کردار ادا کرنے والوں کو ----- کہتے ہیں۔

۴. حج حضرات کو ----- میں انصاف کرنا چاہیے۔

۵. ہر شعبے میں کام کر رہی ہیں۔

گلہ بان	
نصل	
ہواکار	
عزات	
خواتین	

۱. اسم فاعل: اسم فاعل وہ اسم ہوتا ہے۔ جو کسی کام کرنے والے کے لئے استعمال ہو۔ کام کرنے والے کا اصلی نام کچھ اور ہوتا ہے۔ مثلاً مصور، کلاڑی، سیاح

درج ذیل افعال سے اسم فاعل بتائیں۔

پڑھنے والا	پڑھنا	پہننے والا	پہننا	رونے والا	روتا
چلنے والا	چلنا	کھانے والا	کھانا	چھیننے والا	چھیننا

سوال نمبر 20 درست جواب کے نیچے لائن لگائیں۔

۱. کاشف اور عمران کس چیز کے شوقین تھے؟

- a. تیراکی
b. پتنگ بازی
c. تاریخ
d. شجر کاری

۲. طلبہ کا قافلہ کس ذریعے سے موئن جو دڑو پہنچا؟

- a. ٹرین
b. موٹر سائیکلوں
c. ہوائی جہاز
d. بس

۳. موئن جو دڑو میں سب سے نمایاں جگہ کون سی ہے؟

- a. تالاب
b. ہل
c. غسل خانہ
d. گودام

۴. موئن جو دڑو میں سب سے پہلے کون سی چیزیں ملیں؟

۵. کیا کے معنی کیا ہیں؟
 ا. کھلنے
 ب. بہار
 ج. عالم
 د. سیر

سوال نمبر ۵: اسم مفعول: وہ اسم جو اس فرد یا چیز کو ظاہر کرے جس پر کوئی کام واقع ہوا ہوتا ہے۔ مثلاً چلا ہوا کار توں، کھسا ہوا خط، کھلا ہوا کتاب
 ان جملوں میں کار توں، کھانا اور خط اسم مفعول ہیں۔
 درج ذیل جملوں سے اسم فاعل اور اسم مفعول تلاش کریں۔

اسم فاعل	اسم مفعول
مانک	بیلے
کسان	مانک بیٹے منٹن کی بہترین کھلاڑی ہے۔
سوچنا	کسان بل چلانے میں ماہر تھا۔
مال	سوچنا جو تے مرمت کرتا ہے۔
پچیس	مال پچ ونگار ہے۔
	پچیس لوگوں کی حفاظت کرتے ہیں۔

سوال نمبر ۶: درج ذیل الفاظ کے متضاد لکھیں۔

الفاظ	متضاد	الفاظ	متضاد
انسان	چٹا	موتا	غلام
سردی	ڈور	قریب	جدید

پاکستانی مسیحا / عبدالستار ایدھی

سبق نمبر ۱۱

سوال نمبر ۱: درست جواب کے نیچے لائن لگائیں۔

- عبدالستار ایدھی کہاں پیدا ہوئے؟
 ا. کراچی
 ب. لاہور
 ج. اسلام آباد
- جب عبدالستار ایدھی کی والدہ کا انتقال ہوا تو ان کی عمر کتنی تھی؟
 ا. پندرہ برس
 ب. سترہ برس
 ج. انیس برس
- ایڈمی فائونڈیشن کی سرگرمیاں شب و روز میں کتنے گھنٹے جاری رہتی ہیں؟
 ا. ۸ گھنٹے
 ب. ۱۲ گھنٹے
 ج. ۱۶ گھنٹے
- ایڈمی فائونڈیشن کن لوگوں کے لئے کام کرتی ہے؟
 ا. صرف سیلاب زدگان کے لئے
 ب. صرف زلزلہ زدگان کے لئے
 ج. ہر مستحق کے لئے

سوال نمبر ۲:

الفاظ	متضاد
آرام	راحت
فورا	جلدی
رسوائی	زلت
رات	راہ

سوال نمبر ۱: ہم معنی الفاظ	ہم معنی	الفاظ	ہم معنی	الفاظ
سوال نمبر ۲: واحد جمع	دشت	چاند	ہمال	دھن
	جمع	واحد	جمع	واحد
	تاروں	بستی	بستیاں	کستی
	دریاوں	ذره	ذروں	---
سوال نمبر ۳: مخالفی لفظ پر کریجیے۔				

- ۱ ہر ماحول میں ایک ----- تو آوازن ہوتا ہے۔
- ۲ ماحول کی آلودگی کا سب سے بڑا سبب ----- ہے۔
- ۳ ریڈیو، ٹی وی، لائوڈ سپیکر اور گاڑیاں ----- کی آلودگی میں اضافے کا سبب ہیں۔
- ۴ ماحول کو آلودگی سے بچانے کے لئے ----- کا زیادہ سے زیادہ خیال رکھنا چاہیے۔

سبق نمبر ۱۵: ۱۳

اوقت / بیمار / نظام شمسی

سوال نمبر ۱: درست جواب کے نیچے لائن لگائیے۔

- ۱ اوقت عام طور پر کہاں ستر کرتا ہے؟
 a. پیازوں پر
 b. سمر اور میں
 c. سڑکوں پر
 d. بارش میں
- ۲ اوقت کو کس چیز سے پانی کی خوشبو آجاتی ہے؟
 a. چشموں سے
 b. دریاؤں سے
 c. ٹنوں سے
 d. انہوں سے
- ۳ اوقت کی پیدائش انعام بھی جاتی ہے کیونکہ وہ:
 a. بہت بڑا جانور ہے
 b. دیکھنے میں ستر کرتا ہے
 c. مام لوگوں کے لئے مٹھی ہے
 d. قطار میں چلتا ہے
- ۴ اوقت کتنے مہرے تک مسلسل ستر کر سکتا ہے؟
 a. کئی کئی دن
 b. کئی کئی ماہ
 c. کئی کئی پلٹے
 d. کئی کئی سال
- ۵ آخرش سے کیا مراد ہے؟
 a. آخر کار
 b. آخری دن
 c. آخری سالان
 d. آخری ستر

سوال نمبر ۲: ہم معنی الفاظ

ہم معنی	الفاظ	ہم معنی	الفاظ	ہم معنی	الفاظ
طیم	نرم طبیعت والا	سوار	راکب	اچھی عادت	خوش خصال
اشطراب	بے چینی	دسج اور مریض	لق و دلق	کانٹے اور نکلے	خار و خس

سوال نمبر ۳۰ کام کرنے والے کو قائل کہتے ہیں۔ آپ درج ذیل جملوں کے فعل اور قائل الگ کر کے لکھیں۔

نمبر	جملے	قائل	فعل
۱	اونٹ دو روز دراز کا سڑے کرتا ہے۔	اونٹ	سڑے کرتا ہے
۲	احمد روزانہ ورزش کرتا ہے۔	احمد	ورزش کرتا ہے
۳	زینب جماعت میں اول آتی ہے۔	زینب	اول آتی ہے
۴	مانی باغ کی دیکھ بھال کرتا ہے۔	مانی	دیکھ بھال کرتا ہے
۵	پرندے ہوا میں اڑتے ہیں۔	پرندے	اڑتے ہیں

سوال نمبر ۳۱ اہم نکتہ۔۔۔ ہمارا نظام شمسی

✓	ستارے مختلف تیسوں کا مجموعہ ہوتا ہے۔	✓	زمین تقریباً ایک سال میں سورج کے گرد اپنے ایک چکر مکمل کرتی ہے۔
✓	سورج ایک ستارہ ہے۔	✓	زمین کی گردش ہی کی وجہ سے ہی موسم بدلتے ہیں۔
✓	کُل آٹھ سیارے سورج کے گرد اپنے اپنے مدار میں گھومتے ہیں۔	✓	عطارد سیارہ سورج کے قریب ترین اور نیپچون سب سے دور سیارہ ہے۔
✓	پلوٹو کو نظام شمسی کی فہرست سے خارج کر دیا گیا ہے۔	✓	سب سے پہلے روس نے ایک خلائی راکٹ کے ذریعے ایک خلائق کو خلا میں بھیجا۔
✓	کہکشاں اربوں سیاروں اور ستاروں کے مجموعے کا نام ہے۔	✓	پاکستان نے ۱۹۷۲ میں کراچی سے ایک راکٹ خلا میں بھیجا۔

سوال نمبر ۳۲: درست جواب کے نیچے لائن لکھیں۔

۱	داوری انا کی بیان کردہ معلومات کس قسم کی ہیں؟	a. سائنسی	b. افسانوی	c. مذہبی	d. مغربی
۲	کہانی من کر ماسر کی کیا کیفیت تھی؟	a. نقشین	b. اُداس	c. <u>عُرش</u>	d. اُداس
۳	سب سے پہلے خلا میں کون کیا اگنی؟	a. امریکی نوجوان	b. <u>روسی خاتون</u>	c. پاکستانی بچہ	d. چینی
۴	گرم ترین سیارہ کون سا ہے؟	a. نیپچون	b. <u>مرکری</u>	c. <u>وینس</u>	d. اُداس
۵	سرد ترین سیارے کا نام کیا ہے؟	a. مرکری	b. زمین	c. <u>نیپچون</u>	d. اُداس

سوال نمبر ۳۳: نام علم اور اسم علم کی اقسام گراں پرورشن میں تفصیلاً موجود ہیں۔ لہذا یہاں دو ہاں لکھنے کی ضرورت نہیں ہے۔

سوال نمبر ۱۰: درج ذیل الفاظ کے ہم قافیہ الفاظ تحریر کریں۔

الفاظ	ہم قافیہ	الفاظ	ہم قافیہ
روشن دان	ریکستان	دنگ	پنگ
اشجار	سردار	احوال	اقبال
ہم قافیہ		الفاظ	ہم قافیہ
باس		ماس	
جہنم		یوم	

سوال نمبر ۱۱: درج ذیل جملوں میں اسم علم، اسم موصول، اسم اشارہ اور اسم ضمیر کی نشان دہی کریں۔

نمبر	جملے	جواب
۱	لاہور کو داتا گنگری کہتے ہیں۔	اسم علم
۲	جو خطاب غیر حاضر ہوں گے وہ نقصان اٹھائیں گے۔	اسم موصول
۳	باجرو اچھی لڑکی ہے۔ وہ ہمیشہ سچ بولتی ہے۔	اسم اشارہ
۴	اس جگہ پر ہم پہلے آچکے ہیں۔	اسم ضمیر

سوال نمبر ۱۲: جملے الفاظ کی مدد سے خالی جگہ پر کریں۔ سرمایہ۔ جزبہ۔ فر۔ زندا۔ شہادت

نمبر	جملے	جواب
۱	عظیم لوگ کسی بھی قوم کا-----ہوتے ہیں۔	سرمایہ
۲	محمد محفوظ کی شہادت بھری داستان پر پوری قوم کو-----ہے۔	فر
۳	محمد محفوظ شہید کے دل میں جاں نثاری کا-----ماحول نے بھی ابھارا۔	جزبہ
۴	شہد ابہر نسل کے دلوں میں-----رہتے ہیں۔	زندا
۵	محمد محفوظ شہید کی داستان-----کی داستان ہے۔	شہادت

سوال نمبر ۱۳: درست جواب کے نیچے لائن لگائیں۔

۱	محمد محفوظ شہید کس ضلع میں پیدا ہوئے؟	a. لاہور	b. گجرات	c. راولپنڈی	d. فیصل آباد
۲	محمد محفوظ شہید نے کس سن میں پیدا ہوئے؟	a. ۱۹۶۵	b. ۱۹۶۳	c. ۱۹۳۳	d. ۱۹۷۷
۳	لاہور کو باغوں کا شہر کہتے ہیں۔ اس جملے میں "باغوں کا شہر" کیا ہے؟	a. اسم علم	b. اسم نکرہ	c. اسم اشارہ	d. اسم صفت
۴	محمد محفوظ شہید کا کردار بیان کرنے کے لئے کون سا جملہ درست ہے؟	a. آپ نے بہادری کی انوکھی داستان رقم کی۔	b. آپ کو پاک فوج میں ملازمت کرنے کا شوق تھا	c. آپ راولپنڈی کے گاؤں پنڈلکاں میں پیدا ہوئے	

سوال نمبر ۱: درج ذیل جملوں میں سے خطاب، لقب، کنیت، عرف، اور شخص کی نشاندہی کریں۔

نمبر	جملے	لفظ
۱	نبی اکرم ﷺ کو لوگ صادق کہہ کر پکارتے تھے۔	صادق
۲	میر تقی میر اردو زبان کے بہت بڑے شاعر تھے۔	میر
۳	میر عزیز بھٹی کو بہادری کی وجہ سے نشان حیدر کا اعزاز ملا۔	نشان حیدر
۴	بعض بسوں پر لکھا ہوتا ہے۔ "بھی یاد اٹک نہ کر"۔	بھی
۵	حضرت ابو ہریرہؓ بڑے مشہور صحابی ہیں۔	ابو ہریرہ

سوال نمبر ۲: درست جواب کے نیچے لائن لگائیں۔

۱	تزیلہ نے امتحان میں پہلی پوزیشن حاصل کی۔ لفظ "تزیلہ" تزیلہ کیا ہے؟	a. اسم معرفہ	b. اسم نکرہ	c. اسم موصول
۲	جتنی بارش ہوگی، اتنا ہی فائدہ ہوگا۔ "جتنی" کا لفظ ہے۔	a. اسم موصول	b. اسم علم	c. اسم اشارہ
۳	یہ میری گاڑی ہے۔ اس جملے میں "یہ" ہے۔	a. اسم ضمیر	b. اسم اشارہ	c. اسم موصول
۴	آپ خانہ کعبہ کب گئے؟ "آپ" کا لفظ ہے۔	a. اسم اشارہ	b. اسم علم	c. اسم ضمیر

سوال نمبر ۵: درست جواب کے نیچے لائن لگائیں۔

۱	مظفر آباد کا رقبہ کتنے مربع کلومیٹر ہے؟	a. پانچ ہزار	b. چھ ہزار	c. سات ہزار
۲	سلطان محمد مظفر خان نے کس شہر پر حکومت کی؟	a. میرپور	b. کوٹلی	c. مظفر آباد
۳	ترکی کے تعاون سے کالج کس شہر میں قائم کیا گیا ہے؟	a. میرپور	b. کوٹلی	c. راولا کوٹ
۴	وادی لیپا کا مظفر آباد سے فاصلہ تقریباً کتنے کلومیٹر ہے؟	a. ۵۰	b. ۱۰۰	c. ۱۵۰
۵	کوٹلی کی آبادی تقریباً کتنی ہے؟	a. پانچ لاکھ	b. چھ لاکھ	c. سات لاکھ

الفاظ	معنی	الفاظ	معنی	الفاظ	معنی
خوشبو	مہک	لالہ زار	سر شاہوں کا تہن	انوار	روشنیاں
نقرائی	سفید چاندی جیسا	جلوہ گر	سامنے آنا	وسیلہ	ذریعہ
طیار	پرندے	مرغزار	گلستان، چمن	شاہ کار	شاندار کام
پیشوا	مام	سنگروں	عربانہ گنبد	اخوت	بھائی چارہ
گردا	سائل	کونین	دونوں جہاں	شاہ	بادشاہ

ام المومنین حضرت خدیجہ الکبریٰ

الفاظ	معنی	الفاظ	معنی	الفاظ	معنی
امین	امانت دار	قریش مکہ	مکہ کا ایک معزز قبیلہ	کارندوں	ملازموں
صادق	سچا	گردیدہ	نہایت پابندہ والا	صداقت	سچائی
مد نظر	سامنے	ام المومنین	مومنوں کی ماں	ستو	پسے ہوئے جو
بشارت	خوشخبری	استقامت	جہت قدم رہنا	ذخاں	اسید

سوال نمبر ۲: "یا کو" کا کرجملہ مکمل کریں۔

۱	حضرت خدیجہؓ ----- اپنے کاروبار کے لئے ایک دیانتدار انسان کی ضرورت تھی۔	کو
۲	حضرت خدیجہؓ ----- آپ ﷺ ----- اپنا تجارتی مال لے جانے کی دعوت دی۔	نے، کو
۳	آپ ﷺ ----- رضامندی ظاہر کی اور ایک معاہدہ ہو گیا۔	نے
۴	حضرت خدیجہؓ ----- آپ ﷺ ----- تسلی دی اور آپ ﷺ کی صداقت اور نبوت کی گواہی دی۔	نے، کو
۵	اللہ تعالیٰ ----- اسلام پھیلانے کی ذمہ داری آپ ﷺ ----- سونپ دی تھی۔	نے، کو

سوال نمبر ۳: ان الفاظ کے مترادف لکھیں۔

الفاظ	مترادف	الفاظ	مترادف	الفاظ
عجا	شرمندہ	شرمسار	تقصیر	رنجیدہ
امین	۴	صاف	نفع	مناہج
بشارت	بات	قول	سپاہ	قول

شیخ سعدی شیرازی / بھاری زراعت اور گھریلو صنعت

سبق نمبر ۵، ۲

سوال نمبر ۱: مذکورہ الگ الگ کر کے لکھیں۔

شیر، صبا، بھاریان، گدھار، کبیر، خادم، بادشاہ، لومڑی، بھیریا، بھیر
 مذکور: شیر - صبا - بھاری - خادم - بادشاہ - بھیریا - گدھا
 موند: بھاریان - کبیر - لومڑی - بھیر

سوال نمبر ۲: دینے والے جملوں کے آخر میں درست طور پر فتر، سوالیہ یا لہجہ نشان لگائیں۔

۱	کشتی میں بیٹھے ہی نظام نے رونا شروع کیا، ہائے سے دو باہائے میں مرا کیا، نظام نے کشتی میں ستر نہیں کہا تھا
۳	آنکھ میں آکھیر ہو، تو ڈاکٹر کے پاس جائیں
۴	واہ بچے فہم سے دیکھتے ہی اچھل پڑے واہ
۵	کھانا کب کھانا چاہیے

سوال نمبر ۳: الفاظ معنی

الفاظ	معنی	الفاظ	معنی
زرعی پیداوار	غلے اور سبزیاں	زرخیز	انگلی پیداوار والی زمین
گودی	زمین نرم کرنا	رہت	پرانے دور کا خاص کنواں
مرغ بانی	مرغیاں پالنا	ان گنت	بے شمار
فروغ دینا	ترقی دینا	مصنوعات	بنانے والی چیزیں

سوال نمبر ۳: واحد جمع

واحد	جمع	واحد	جمع
ضرورت	ضروریات	مرکب	مرکبات
تجربہ	تجربات	آر	آلات
تحقیق	تحقیقات	رسالہ	رسائل

بروز نہانے سے:

۱	جلد خراب ہو جاتی ہے	ب- نمونے کا خطرہ ہوتا ہے
۱-	جلد کے تمام سام کھل جاتے ہیں	ب- نمونے کا خطرہ ہوتا ہے
۲-	صوت مندر بننے کے لئے خوراک:	ج- رنگ گورا ہو جاتا ہے
۲	مرغن کھائی جائے	ب- پیٹ بھر کر کھائی جائے
۱-	ہر چار گھنٹے کے بعد کھائی جائے	ج- بھوک رکھ کر کھائی جائے
۳	سام بند ہو جائیں، تو:	
۱-	جسم میں ہوا داخل نہیں ہوتی	ب- جسم سے خراب مادہ خارج نہیں ہوتا
۲-	جسم پر میل جمع نہیں ہوتا	ج- سام خراب نہیں ہوتے
۴	گچی ڈنڈا:	
۱-	بڑوں کا کھیل ہے	ب- لڑکیوں کا کھیل ہے
۲-	لڑکوں کا کھیل ہے	ج- سب کا کھیل ہے
۵	آنکھ پھولی:	
۱-	بڑوں کا کھیل ہے	ب- <u>صرف بچوں کا کھیل ہے</u>
۲-	صرف بچیوں کا کھیل ہے	ج- صرف بڑوں کا کھیل ہے
۶	کوڑا چھپائی:	
۱-	<u>صرف بچوں کا کھیل ہے</u>	ب- بچے بچیوں دونوں کا کھیل ہے
۲-	صرف بچیوں کا کھیل ہے	ج- صرف بڑوں کا کھیل ہے

سوال نمبر ۱۱ ہم معنی الفاظ

الفاظ	ہم معنی	الفاظ	ہم معنی	الفاظ	ہم معنی
یکساں	برابر	مقبول	پسندیدہ	والان	کرہ
تلاش	ذمہ داری	مفید	فائدہ مند	---	---

سوال نمبر ۱۲ فقرے درست کریں۔

فلا فقرے	درست فقرے	فلا فقرے	درست فقرے
تم ہم اور وہ مل کر کھیلیں گے۔	آپ، ہم اور وہ مل کر کھیلیں گے۔	ہر اشخاص کو ورزش کرنی چاہیے۔	ہر شخص کو ورزش کرنی چاہیے۔
بچے نئی کھیل پسند کرتے ہیں	بچے نیا کھیل پسند کرتے ہیں۔	تم نے مجھ کو کہا کہ میرے پاس آؤ۔	آپ نے مجھے کہا کہ میرے پاس آئیے
میری گیند کم ہو گیا ہے۔	میری گیند کم ہو گئی ہے۔	---	---

سوال نمبر ۱: الفاظ معنی

الفاظ	معنی	الفاظ	معنی	الفاظ
اشھانا	راستہ چھتے والا	راہ گیر	تاز نخرے دکھانا	اشھانا
گور غریباں	اعمال کی سزا	شامت اعمال	مسافر کی قبر	گور غریباں
مشورہ	شان و شوکت	دعوم و دعام	راستے	مشورہ

سوال نمبر ۲: واحد جمع

واحد	جمع	واحد	جمع	واحد
لاری	سواریاں	سواری	لاریاں	لاری
دلہن	اعمال	عمل	دلہنیاں	دلہن
	دھرت			

سوال نمبر ۳: الفاظ: وہ الفاظ جو آواز کے اعتبار سے یکساں مگر امل کے لحاظ سے مختلف ہو۔ مثلاً: الفاظ کہلاتے ہیں۔ جیسے: ابد (بیلٹ)، مہمانانہ

محنت کی عظمت / تھوڑا تھوڑا بیت

سبق نمبر ۱۰، ۱۱

سوال نمبر ۱: واحد جمع

واحد	جمع	واحد	جمع	واحد
ایجاد	ذرائع	ذریعہ	ایجادات	ایجاد
صحابی	واقعات	واقعہ	صحابی	صحابی
ذره	لحاث	لحمہ	ذرات	ذره

سوال نمبر ۲: خالی جگہوں پر موزوں الفاظ لکھیں۔

۱	جو لوگ محنت کر کے ----- کھاتے ہیں۔ انہیں اللہ کا دوست قرار دیا ہے۔
۲	محنت کرنے اور کام کرنے میں کوئی ----- نہیں۔
۳	وہ ----- محنت کرنے والے انسان تھے۔
۴	----- نہیں کروں گا تو بڑا آدمی کیسے بنوں گا؟

سوال نمبر ۳: مذکر مؤنث الگ الگ لکھیں۔ محنت، منصوبہ، لکڑی، دستہ، پیغام، خندق، مسجد، جنگل، گلہاڑی، زندگی

مؤنث: محنت، لکڑی، خندق، مسجد، گلہاڑی، زندگی، مذکر: منصوبہ، دستہ، پیغام، جنگل

سوال نمبر ۴: ہم قافیہ الفاظ

الفاظ	ہم قافیہ	الفاظ	ہم قافیہ
غروب	ڈوب	جھاڑ	پھاڑ
صرف	حرف	کتاب	حساب

سوال نمبر ۱: درست جواب کے نیچے لائن لگائیں۔
زمینی درجہ حرارت میں اضافے کا بڑا سبب ہے:

- (a) جنگلات کی زیادتی
- (b) کاربن ڈائی آکسائیڈ کی زیادتی
- (c) آکسیجن کی زیادتی
- (d) شور کی زیادتی

آج دنیا کا بڑا مسئلہ ہے:

- (a) آلودگی
- (b) بے روزگاری
- (c) ذرائع نقل و حمل کی کمی
- (d) ضروریات زندگی کی فراہمی

نضائی آلودگی کا سب سے بڑا سبب ہے:

- (a) زیر زمین مادے
- (b) گند پانی
- (c) گاڑیوں کا شور
- (d) زہریلی گیسوں اور دھواں

جگر اور گردوں کی بیماریاں پیدا ہوتی ہیں۔

- (a) فضائی آلودگی سے
- (b) آبی آلودگی سے
- (c) زمینی آلودگی سے
- (d) شور کی آلودگی سے

سوال نمبر ۲: خالی جگہوں پر موزوں الفاظ لگائیں۔

جنگلات کی کٹائی سے ماحول میں ----- کا اضافہ ہو رہا ہے۔	۱
پرنندوں کی کئی نسلیں اب ----- ہوتی جا رہی ہیں۔	۲
مضر تبدیلیاں ماحول کی ----- کہلاتی ہیں۔	۳

سوال نمبر ۳: واحد جمع

واحد	جمع	واحد	جمع	واحد	جمع
گیس	گیسیں	مادہ	مادے	حکم	اقسام
مالک	مالکان	مسلہ	مسائل	انتظام	انتظامات
فرد	افراد	اثر	اثرات	دوائی	ادویات
عزم	عزائم	فوج	افواج	اخبار	اخبارات

سوال نمبر ۴: درست جواب کے نیچے لائن لگائیں۔

بھارت نے پاکستان پر حملہ کیا:

- a. ۲۶ / اکتوبر ۱۹۶۳ء کو
- b. ۱۳ / جولائی ۱۹۶۵ء کو
- c. ۶ / ستمبر ۱۹۶۵ء کو
- d. ۳ / مارچ ۱۹۶۶ء کو

جنگ ستمبر جاری رہی:

- a. اکیس دن
- b. ایک مہینہ
- c. پچیس دن
- d. ستر دن

پاکستانی فوج نے بھارت کے علاقے پر قبضہ کر لیا:

- a. ایک ہزار مربع میل
- b. سات سو مربع میل
- c. اٹھارہ سو مربع میل
- d. سولہ سو مربع میل

دوسری عالمی جنگ کے بعد نیچوں کی سب سے بڑی لڑائی لڑی گئی:

- a. چوٹوہ سیالکوٹ میں
- b. قصور میں
- c. دن آف بکھ میں
- d. کالمیاد میں

ہم ایک ہیں، ہم ایک ہیں / اسلامی ممالک کی تنظیم

سبق نمبر ۱۳، ۱۵

سوال نمبر ۱: مترادف لکھیں

مترادف	الفاظ	مترادف	الفاظ	مترادف	الفاظ
توڑ	خادم	چھنا پراتا	بوسیدہ	اونچا	بلند
۱	گتکت	آرام	راحت	مشکل	دشوار

سوال نمبر ۲: خالی جگہوں پر موزوں الفاظ لکھیں۔

وحدت	۱	عالم اسلام کو ایک سیاسی----- بنانے کی بھرپور جدوجہد کی۔
تسلط	۲	عالم اسلام مغرب کے----- سے آزاد ہو گیا۔
متحد	۳	مغرب کی حکمت عملی یہ رہی ہے۔ کہ عالم اسلام----- نہ ہونے پائے۔
مزموم	۴	یہودیوں نے مسجد اقصیٰ کو نذر آتش کرنے کی----- کو شش کی۔
دہن	۵	لاہور کو----- کی طرح سجا یا گیا تھا۔

سوال نمبر ۳: واحد جمع

جمع	واحد	جمع	واحد	جمع	واحد
جمع	واحد	جمع	واحد	جمع	واحد
مسائل	مسئلہ	فیصلے	فیصلہ	شخصیات	شخصیت
اداریاں	اداری	معاملات	معاملہ	ذخائر	ذخیرہ

سوال نمبر ۴: درست جواب کے نیچے لائن لگائیں۔

۱	اسلامی ممالک میں اتحاد کی کوششیں سب سے پہلے شروع کیں:
a.	حضرت علامہ اقبال نے
b.	سر سید احمد خان
c.	سید جمال الدین افغانی نے
d.	شاہ سعود نے
۲	پہلی سربراہی کانفرنس میں کتنے سربراہ شریک ہوئے:
a.	تیس
b.	چوبیس
c.	اٹھائیس
d.	چالیس

دوسری سربراہی کانفرنس میں کتنے اسلامی ممالک کے سربراہ شریک ہوئے؟

- a. چوبیس
- b. چونتیس
- c. سینتیس
- d. چالیس

نمبر ۱۲: مترواف لکھیں۔
 ٹیلیفون ایجاد کیا:

- (a) جارج شیٹن سن نے
- (b) نیوشن
- (c) گراہم بیل نے
- (d) آئن سٹائن نے

۳ ہوائی جہاز ایجاد کیا:

- (a) گراہم بیل نے
- (b) رائیٹ برادران نے
- (c) نیوشن نے
- (d) جارج شیٹن سن نے

۲ ریل گاڑیوں کا انجن ایجاد کیا:

- (a) نیوشن نے
- (b) آئن سٹائن نے
- (c) گراہم بیل نے
- (d) جارج شیٹن سن نے

۳ ابتدا میں ریل گاڑیوں کا انجن چلتا تھا:

- (a) بجلی سے
- (b) بھاپ سے
- (c) گیس سے
- (d) پیٹرول سے

نمبر ۱۳: مترواف لکھیں۔

مترواف	الفاظ	مترواف	الفاظ	مترواف	الفاظ
پہل	شمر	تکلیف	ڈکھ	سمجھدار	دانا
غریب	مفلس	فقیر	گدا	نزدیک	قریب
تیز رفتار	تیز رو	بے شمار	متعدد	لہا	طویل
—	—	پرانہ	قدیم	سامنے	بالقابل

نمبر ۱۴: جمع و واحد لکھیں۔

جمع	واحد	جمع	واحد	جمع	واحد
تحقیقات	تحقیق	تجربات	تجرِبہ	عمارات	عمارت
اشخاص	شخص	ضروریات	ضرورت	ایجادات	ایجاد
مقامات	مقام	محلات	محل	باغات	باغ
نمونے	نمونہ	عمارات	عمارت	جنگلات	جنگل
قصبات	قصبہ	سڑکیں	سڑک	آبشاریں	آبشار

نمبر ۱۵: ان الفاظ میں سے مونث اور مذکر الفاظ الگ الگ لکھیں۔

ضرورت، ایجاد، دنیا، سفر، علاقہ، بحری جہاز، پھیپہ، بھاپ، انجن، ریل گاڑی، ریڈیو، ٹیلی فون
 مذکر: سفر، علاقہ، بحری جہاز، پھیپہ، انجن، ریڈیو، ٹیلی فون
 مونث: ضرورت، ایجاد، دنیا، بھاپ، ریل گاڑی

سوال نمبر ۱: ان الفاظ میں سے سوٹ اور ذکر الفاظ الگ الگ لکھیں۔

قیس، چکا، بوری، پانی، درخت، پیچہ، موسم، سوٹ، قیس، بوری، پیچہ، موسم، قی

لے کر: چکا، پانی، درخت

سوال نمبر ۲: واحد جمع

جمع	واحد	جمع	واحد	جمع	واحد
گدھے	گدھا	ٹٹے	سن	لٹاکے	لٹیکہ
شاہیں	شاہ	گازیوں	گازی	جوتے	جوتا
حضرات	حضرت	شاہیں	شاہ	اشکال	اشکال
شرکاء	شرک	خلقاء	خلیفہ	سلاطین	سلطان

سوال نمبر ۳: متضاد لکھیں۔

متضاد	الفاظ	متضاد	الفاظ	متضاد	الفاظ
سخت	خوشی	جاگنا	بیدار	مشرق	پارب
---	---	ہر ابھرا	سربز	مجا	محر

سوال نمبر ۴: درست جواب کے نیچے لائن لگائیں۔

۱	یورپ نے موجودہ ہند سے اخذ کئے!	۳	دنیا نے علم الجبر اسیکا:
	(a) جابر بن حیان سے		(a) محمد بن موسیٰ الخوارزمی سے
	(b) محمد بن موسیٰ الخوارزمی سے		(b) جابر بن حیان سے
	(c) یعقوب الکندی سے		(c) ابن الیثم سے
	(d) ابن الیثم سے		(d) البیرونی سے
۲	دنیا کو حساب میں صفر کا تصور اور ہندسہ دیا:	۳	الجبر کے علم کے فروغ میں محمد بن موسیٰ الخوارزمی
	(a) عمر خیام نے		بعد سب سے اہم نام ہے:
	(b) ارشمیدس نے		(a) ابن الیثم کا
	(c) یعقوب الکندی نے		(b) عمر خیام کا
	(d) محمد بن موسیٰ الخوارزمی نے		(c) جابر بن حیان کا
			(d) البیرونی کا
۵	مسلمانوں کا قبلہ اول ہے:	۶	حضرت عمر فاروقؓ خلیفہ تھے:
	(a) مکہ مکرمہ میں		(a) اول
	(b) مدینہ منورہ میں		(b) دوم
	(c) فلسطین میں		(c) سوم
	(d) مصر میں		(d) چہارم

۱	کرمل شیر خان نیم جنوری ۱۹۷۰ کو ضلع صوابی کے ایک چھوٹے سے گاؤں، "نوسے کٹے" میں پیدا ہوئے۔	۵	۱۹۹۲ میں کرمل شیر خان تربیت حاصل کرنے کے لئے پاکستان ٹریڈی اکیڈمی کاکول (ایبٹ آباد) چلے گئے۔
۲	شیر خان کے دادا تحریک آزادی کشمیر کے مجاہد تھے۔	۶	کرمل شیر خان ۱۹۹۳ میں سینڈ لیفٹیننٹ کی حیثیت سے پاک فوج کی "سندھ رجمنٹ" میں شامل ہوئے۔
۳	کرمل شیر خان کے دادا ۱۹۳۸ کی جنگ آزادی کشمیر میں شامل رہے۔	۷	نیم جنوری ۱۹۹۸ کو کرمل شیر خان نادران لائسنٹ انٹرنری کی اس پوسٹ میں بھیج دیا گیا۔ جو کشمیر کے محاذ پر دشمن سے برسرِ ہتھیار تھی
۴	کرمل شیر خان ۱۹۸۷ میں بحیثیت ایئر مین پاک فضائیہ میں بھرتی ہوئے۔	۸	۵ جولائی ۱۹۹۹ء کو دشمن نے کپٹن شیر خان کی پوسٹ پر حملہ کیا۔

سوال نمبر ۳۲: واحد جمع

واحد	جمع	واحد	جمع	واحد	جمع
واقعات	واقعات	خواتین	خواتین	حالات	حالات
فوج	افواج	لفظ	الفاظ	عزم	عزازم
جزو	اجزا	کھنڈر	کھنڈرات	قانون	قوانین
منظر	منامر	سہولت	سہولیات	لازم	لوازم

سوال نمبر ۳۳: خالی جگہ پر کریں۔

نمبر	جملے	جواب
۱	خیبر پختونخوا کا کل رقبہ ----- مربع کلومیٹر ہے۔	74521
۲	ایشیا کا چینی کاسب سے بڑا کارخانہ ----- میں ہے۔	مردان
۳	سکاٹلنڈ کے مقابلے میں سوات کے ----- میں منعقد ہوتے ہیں۔	مقام ہالم جبہ
۴	صوبہ خیبر پختونخوا کا گرامی صدر مقام ----- ہے۔	ایبٹ آباد
۵	دیہات میں رہنے والے زیادہ تر لوگوں کا پیشہ ----- ہے۔	زراعت

سوال نمبر ۳۴: متضاد لکھیں۔

الفاظ	متضاد	الفاظ	متضاد	الفاظ	متضاد
بہادر	بزدل	اکثریت	انکیت	خوبصورت	بد صورتی
اہم	غیر اہم	منفی	مثبت	گرم	سرد لفظاً

سوال نمبر ۵: حروف لہائے اور حروف استہماہیہ کون سے حروف ہیں۔

حروف لہائے: آہا۔ داواوا۔ انسوس۔ آہ وغیرہ
 حروف استہماہیہ: کیوں۔ کب۔ کیسے۔ کہاں۔ کیا۔ کس لئے وغیرہ

متضاد	الفاظ	متضاد	الفاظ	متضاد	الفاظ
مزہ	لطف	سورج	خورشید	ابر	بارش
آسمان	فلک	ہمز	ہری	درخت	جڑ
سرت	خوشی	ابتدا	آغاز	قوس قزح	دھنک
کوہ	پہاڑ	نزدیک	قریب	ٹھنڈا	سرد
چیزیں	اشیا	تلخ	کڑوا	سمجھدار	ہاشور

متضاد	الفاظ	متضاد	الفاظ	متضاد	الفاظ
کھلا	بند	بہادر، دلیر	بزدل	غم	خوشی
جمونا	سچا	سرد	گرم	انسان	جانور
غلامی	آزادی	موت	زندگی	حالم	جائز
انکار	اقرار	کمزور	منضبوط	اقلیت	اکثریت

جاذب نے خط لکھا۔
خط لکھا گیا۔
یعنی نے کتاب پڑھی۔
کتاب پڑھی گئی۔

فعل معلوم ہو: فعل جس کا نفاذ معلوم ہو۔
فعل مجہول: فعل جس کا نفاذ معلوم نہ ہو۔
فعل معروف: فعل جس کا نفاذ معلوم ہو۔
فعل مجہول: فعل جس کا نفاذ معلوم نہ ہو۔
جیسے: "کہلاتا ہے۔" جیسے:
"کہلا تا ہے۔" جیسے:
"کہلا تا ہے۔" جیسے:

فعل معلوم ہو: فعل جس کا نفاذ معلوم ہو۔
فعل مجہول: فعل جس کا نفاذ معلوم نہ ہو۔
فعل معروف: فعل جس کا نفاذ معلوم ہو۔
فعل مجہول: فعل جس کا نفاذ معلوم نہ ہو۔
جیسے: "کہلاتا ہے۔" جیسے:
"کہلا تا ہے۔" جیسے:
"کہلا تا ہے۔" جیسے:

۱	قائم پاکستان کے بعد خواتین کی خدمات کے اعتراف کے طور پر اسمبلی میں ان کے لئے ----- نشستیں مختص کی گئیں۔ (a) ایک (b) دو (c) تین (d) چار
۲	قرار داد پاکستان کی منظوری کے وقت خواتین کی نمائندگی --- نے کی۔ (a) بیگم زری سرفراز (b) بیگم محمد علی (c) بیگم شیریں وہاب (d) بیگم سردار حیدر
۳	اقوام متحدہ میں پاکستان کے پہلے نمائندہ وفد میں ایک خاتون۔ ----- بھی شامل تھیں۔ (a) بیگم شائستہ اکرام اللہ (b) بیگم جہاں آرا شاہ نواز (c) بیگم سلٹی تصدیق حسین (d) بیگم ممتاز جمال
۴	لارڈ ہاؤس بینٹن کی پشاور آمد کے موقع پر ----- برقعہ پوش خواتین نے جلوس نکالا۔ (a) ۲۰ ہزار (b) ۳۰ ہزار (c) ۴۰ ہزار (d) ۵۰ ہزار

نمبر	جملے	درست جملے
۱	یا سر بس کی انتظار کر رہا تھا۔	یا سر بس کا انتظار کر رہا تھا۔
۲	بس چلانے میں ڈرائیور کو وقت پیش آرہا تھا۔	بس چلانے میں ڈرائیور کو وقت پیش ہو رہی تھی۔
۳	شام کو وہ اٹھا اور نماز پڑھا۔	شام کو وہ اٹھا اور نماز پڑھی۔
۴	اس کا بہن ٹیلی وژن دیکھ رہی تھی۔	اس کی بہن ٹیلی وژن دیکھ رہی تھی۔
۵	اگر بس سٹاپ پر قطار بنایا جائے تو کتنا اچھا ہو۔	اگر بس سٹاپ پر قطار بنائی جائے تو کتنا اچھا ہو۔
۶	میں وقت کا قدر کرنا چاہیے۔	میں وقت کی قدر کرنی چاہیے۔

سوال نمبر ۲: درست جواب کے نیچے لائن لگائیں۔

۱	بس سٹاپ، بینک یا ڈاکخانے میں ہمیں انتظار کرنا چاہیے۔	۲	مختلف جگہوں پر ہدایات کے بورڈ لگانے چاہئے۔
	(a) اپنے دوست کا۔		(a) خوبصورتی کے لئے۔
	(b) ہاری کا۔		(b) عمل کرنے کے لئے۔
	(c) اپنے بھائی کا۔		(c) محفوظ ہونے کے لئے۔
	(d) اپنے ساتھی کا۔		(d) عبرت کے لئے۔
۳	پہل وغیرہ کھا کر چھلکے پھینکنے چاہئیں	۳	لاہور ری میں آکر:
	(a) بس میں۔		(a) خاموش رہنا چاہیے۔
	(b) سڑک پر۔		(b) باتیں کرنی چاہئیں۔
	(c) گلی میں۔		(c) گھومتے رہنا چاہیے۔
	(d) کوٹادان میں۔		(d) چہتے رہنا چاہیے۔

سوال نمبر ۳: فعل معروف کو فعل مجہول میں تبدیل کریں۔

نمبر	فعل معروف	فعل مجہول
۱	میں نے قرآن پڑھا۔	
۲	آمنہ نے اپنے بھائی کو ساگرہ پر خوبصورت قلم کا تحفہ دیا۔	قرآن پڑھا گیا۔
۳	دوستوں نے مل کر کھانا کھایا۔	آمنہ کے بھائی کو اس کی ساگرہ پر خوبصورت قلم کا تحفہ دیا گیا۔
۴	ہم سب نے فٹ بال کا میچ دیکھا۔	مل کر کھانا کھایا گیا۔
۵	عالیہ اور حسن نے یکپ میں نادار لوگوں کے ساتھ عید منائی۔	فٹ بال کا میچ دیکھا گیا۔
		یکپ میں نادار لوگوں کے ساتھ عید منائی گئی۔

الفاظ	مضاد	الفاظ	مضاد	الفاظ	مضاد
آگ	پانی	غلامی	آزادی	الفاظ	مضاد
ادنی	اعلیٰ	بید	تجددست	انعام	مضاد
				سادہ	مضاد

واحد	جمع	واحد	جمع	واحد	جمع
حادیث	حادیثات	عضو	اعضا	اسباب	اسباب
خداشہ	خداشہات	واقعہ	واقعات	اورادے	اورادے

نمبر	غلط جملے	درست جملے
۱	اس کی زخم گہری ہے۔	اس کا زخم گہرا ہے۔
۲	میں نے اخبار پڑھی۔	میں نے اخبار پڑھا ہے۔
۳	دو گہرے سوچ میں پڑ گیا۔	وہ گہری سوچ میں پڑ گیا۔
۴	بارش کے بعد کچھ ہو گیا ہے۔	بارش کے بعد کچھ ہو گیا ہے۔
۵	خدا کرنی اچھی نہیں۔	خدا کرنا اچھا نہیں۔

سوال نمبر ۱۰۰ درست جواب کے نیچے لائن لکھیں۔

۱	پاکستان میں ہر شہری کو ————— حقوق حاصل ہیں۔	۲	تعلیم انسان کی ————— ضرورت ہے۔
	(a) زیادہ		(a) پہلی
	(b) کم		(b) دوسری
	(c) برابر		(c) تیسری
	(d) مناسب		(d) چوتھی
۳	اسلامی معاشرے میں حکومت نہیں بلکہ ————— کی جاتی ہے۔	۴	حکمران پولیس کی موجودگی سے عوام کو ————— کا احساس ہوتا ہے۔
	(a) مذاق		(a) حفظ
	(b) خدمت		(b) ڈر
	(c) جگ		(c) خوشی
	(d) محبت		(d) غم

قلم - درد - فوج - نعمت - انصاف - عمل - صحت - وطن

سوال نمبر ۱۰۱ ذکر، مونث الگ الگ کر لیں۔

ذکر: قلم - درد - انصاف - عمل - وطن
مونث: فوج - نعمت - صحت

اس سوال کو درست جواب کے لیے لکھیں۔

انگریزوں نے سال ہندوستان پر حکومت کرنا شروع کیا۔

۱۔ قیام پاکستان سے پہلے مسلمانوں کی ذمہ داری کون تھی۔

- (a) ۳
- (b) دو
- (c) تین
- (d) چار

- (a) غلامی
- (b) آزادی
- (c) خوشحالی
- (d) غربت

۲۔ اس وطن کی بنیادوں میں کئی نسلوں کا خون شامل ہے۔

۳۔ تاریخ کا کون سا دور ہے۔

- (a) ۱۹۴۷ء
- (b) ۱۹۴۸ء
- (c) ۱۹۴۹ء
- (d) ۱۹۵۰ء

- (a) آزادی
- (b) تہذیب و تمدن
- (c) تعلیم
- (d) جدوجہد

۴۔ تاریخ کا کون سا دور ہے۔

- (a) غم
- (b) تہذیب و تمدن
- (c) تعلیم
- (d) جدوجہد

سوال نمبر ۱: متضاد لکھیں۔

متضاد	الفاظ	متضاد	الفاظ	متضاد	الفاظ
عام	خاص	غم	خوشی	معمول کے مطابق	خلاف معمول
جانور	کنز	جاریک	روشن	آزادی	غلامی
قدرتی	مصنوعی	ترویج	تصدیق	بد قسمتی	خوش قسمتی
متحرک	جامد	نامناسب	مناسب	نقصان	منافع
غیر متوازن	متوازن	پستی، تنزل	ترقی	خواب	حقیقت
---	---	نامعلوم	معلوم	امن	جنگ

سوال نمبر ۲: مذکور کے موٹ اور موٹ کے ذکر لکھیں۔

موٹ	مذکور	موٹ	مذکور	موٹ	مذکور
موٹ	مذکور	موٹ	مذکور	موٹ	مذکور
جاوہر گرنی	جاوہر	بان	بانی	خالہ	خالو
پڑوسی	پڑوسی	بین	بہائی	ساس	سسر

سبق
 سوال نمبر ۱: خط کشیدہ الفاظ کے مترادف لگا کر جملہ دوبارہ لکھیں۔

شہر کو گاؤں سے ملنے کا بہت شوق تھا۔	شہر کو گاؤں سے ملنے کا بہت اشتیاق تھا۔	۱
گاؤں اپنی خوبیاں گنوانے لگا۔	گاؤں اپنی خاصیتیں گنوانے لگا۔	۲
گاؤں انسانی آبادی کا اول گہرہ ہے۔	گاؤں انسانی آبادی کا اولین گہرہ ہے۔	۳
شہری زندگی سہولیات سے بھرپور ہوتی ہے۔	شہری زندگی آسائشوں سے بھرپور ہوتی ہے۔	۴
جتنا بڑا شہر ہو اتنی زیادہ تنہائی ہوتی ہے۔	جتنا بڑا شہر ہو اتنی بڑی تنہائی ہوتی ہے۔	۵

سوال نمبر ۲: درج ذیل جملوں کو درست کر کے دوبارہ لکھیں۔

نمبر	غلط جملے	درست جملے
۱	میز کے اوپر کتابیں پڑی ہیں۔	میز کے اوپر کتاب پڑی ہے۔
۲	یہ میرا دولت خانہ ہے۔	یہ میرا غریب خانہ ہے۔
۳	بے فضول باتیں مت کرو۔	فضول باتیں مت کرو۔
۴	بارش برس رہی ہے۔	بارش ہو رہی ہے۔
۵	آپ کی مزاج کیسی ہے؟	آپ کا مزاج کیسا ہے؟

سوال نمبر ۳: مترادف لکھیں۔

مترادف	الفاظ	مترادف	الفاظ	مترادف	الفاظ
روشن	تاباں	پرانا	کہنہ	وطن	دیس
اسید	آس	انسان	بشر	آجالا	روشنی

فعل معروف: فعل معروف ایسے فعل کو کہتے ہیں۔ جس کا فاعل معلوم ہو، مثلاً: طلب نے بیچ لکھا۔
 فعل مجہول: فعل مجہول ایسے فعل کو کہتے ہیں۔ جس کا فاعل معلوم نہ ہو۔ مثلاً: تصویر بنائی گئی۔
 سوال نمبر ۱: درج ذیل جملوں میں مناسب فاعل لگا کر فعل مجہول کو فعل معروف میں بدل دیں۔

فعل مجہول	فعل معروف	نمبر
کھیتوں میں مل چلایا جا رہا ہے۔	کسان کھیتوں میں مل چلا رہا ہے۔	۱
ٹیلی وژن پر بیچ دیکھا گیا۔	میں نے ٹیلی وژن پر بیچ دیکھا۔	۲
اُردو میں خط لکھا گیا۔	نسیب نے اُردو میں خط لکھا۔	۳
سڑک کی مرمت کر دی جائے گی۔	حکومت سڑک کی مرمت کرے گی۔	۴
انصاف کر دیا جائے گا۔	عدالت انصاف کرے گی۔	۵
رمضان المبارک میں اللہ سے لوگائی جاتی ہے۔	لوگ رمضان المبارک میں اللہ سے لوگاتے ہیں۔	۶
ذمّین کو دندان شکن جواب دیا جائے گا۔	ہماری افواج ذمّین کو دندان شکن جواب دیں گی۔	۷
آج کل نیا ڈھونگ رچایا جا رہا ہے۔	عمران آج کل نیا ڈھونگ رچا رہا ہے۔	۸
یہاں روزانہ ہاتھ پھیلائے جاتے ہیں۔	فقیر لوگ یہاں روزانہ ہاتھ پھیلاتے ہیں۔	۹

سوال نمبر ۲: درست جواب کے نیچے لائن لگائیں۔

۱	کون سا لفظ "ذکر" استعمال ہوتا ہے؟ (a) ملت (b) وصف (c) حجت (d) ستائش	۳	کس لفظ میں "لاحقہ" استعمال ہوا ہے؟ (a) دردمند (b) بے پایاں (c) پاپرو (d) ارض پاک
۲	کس ترکیب میں "سابقہ" استعمال ہوا ہے؟ (a) ہم عصر (b) احترام انسانیت (c) عبرت ناک (d) اچھا آدمی	۳	تواضع کے لحاظ سے کونسا محاورہ درست نہیں۔ (a) نود و کیاہ (b) آگھیں دکھاتا (c) میدان ہارے (d) لال سرخ ہوتا

سوال نمبر 1: درج ذیل ضرب الامثال کے درست مفہوم کے صحیح لائن لگائیے۔

بہر چکنے والی چیز سونا نہیں ہوتی۔ کامطلب ہے۔

1	a. سونا بے حد مہنگی درجات ہے۔ c. کسی چیز کی قدر و قیمت کا اندازہ اس کی ظاہری حالت سے نہیں لگایا جاسکتا۔	b. سونا عام آدمی کی دسترس سے باہر ہے۔ d. سونے کی ہنگ سے سب لوگ حشر ہوتے ہیں۔
2	a. دو سروں کو روشنی دکھاتا c. روشنی بہت بڑی نعمت ہے۔	b. پرانے کا کدوا اعلیٰ میں اور نئے میں کم ہوتا ہے۔ d. پرانے زمانے میں لوگ چراغ جلاتے تھے۔
3	a. بے رتم آدمی دوسروں کا مال کھا جاتا ہے۔ c. بغیر محنت سے حاصل کیا ہوا مال بہت جلد ختم ہو جاتا ہے۔	b. ہر آدمی کو حال روزی حاصل کرنی چاہیے۔ d. آسانی سے کیا ہوا مال خرچ نہیں ہوتا۔
3	a. پور لنگوٹی باندھا کرتے تھے c. بھاجتے پور کو بچانا آسان نہیں	b. کچھ نہ ملنے سے کچھ ملتا بہتر ہوتا ہے۔ d. زیادہ دولت کمانا آسان کام نہیں
5	a. پنجاب c. بلوچستان	b. سندھ d. خیبر پختونخوا
6	a. سیف الملوک c. کلر کبار	b. مانگر d. ہون منخل
4	a. پانی کا بہت بڑا ذخیرہ ہے c. لوگ پھل کا شکار کرتے ہیں	b. لوگ بے رتم و تفریح کے لئے جاتے ہیں۔ d. خیبر لکھی پر عے بڑی تعداد میں آتے ہیں

اگرچہ - تاہم - چونکہ - لہذا - لیکن

وال نمبر 2: درج ذیل الفاظ کے مدد سے خالی جگہ پُر کریں۔

1	----- یوسف غریب مگر ایماندار ہے۔	اگرچہ
2	----- مائیکہ سکول نہیں گئی، اس لئے اس کا نام خارج کر دیا گیا۔	چونکہ
3	----- میں آپ کی مالی مدد نہیں کر سکتا۔	لیکن
4	----- میں بھی اپنا وعدہ نبھادوں گا۔	تاہم
5	----- حکومت قیمتیں بڑھا رہی ہیں۔	لہذا

سوال نمبر ۱: دیے گئے الفاظ کے ہم قافیہ الفاظ تحریر کریں۔

نور خواں - آہاں - جواں	پاہاں	۱
تاب - باب - جاب	آب	۲
طرز - مرض - غرض	ارض	۳
شبستان - گلستان - مہربان	داستان	۴
گند - مند	بند	۵

سوال نمبر ۲: درست جواب کے نیچے لائن لگائیں۔

۱. گریگوریائی سال کا آغاز کیا گیا کیونکہ

a. برطانیہ کے عوام چاہتے تھے

c. مسیحا کی پیدائش کا اصرار تھا

b. بیڈن پاول نے پہلے ہی سوچ رکھا تھا

d. لڑکیوں کی خواہش تھی

۲. عمر کے لحاظ سے گریگوریائی سال کو کتنے حصوں میں تقسیم کیا گیا ہے؟

a. چار

c. دو

b. تین

d. پانچ

۳. عاصمہ کی عمر پانچ سال ہے۔ وہ بن سکتی ہے۔

a. گائیڈ

c. چھوٹی گائیڈ blue bird

b. سینئر

d. گائیڈ

۴. گائیڈ کا متوال ہے۔

a. پیارو

c. مددگار

b. ہاتھ بناو

d. وقادار بنو

۵. گریگوریائی سال کیوں کے لئے بہترین تحریک ہے کیونکہ اس سے وہ سیکھتی ہیں۔

a. گائیڈ قانون

c. گائیڈنگ دستاویز

b. عملی زندگی کی مہارتیں

d. گائیڈنگ کی تاریخ

سوال نمبر ۳: درج ذیل ساتھوں کی مدد سے تین تین لفظ بنائیں۔

ایک	ایک زباں - بچھتی - یکساں	ایک	ایک قلم - اہل علم - اہل فن
خوش	خوش نصیب - خوش اخلاق - خوش مزاج	صاحب	صاحب کتاب - صاحب اقبال - صاحب اقتدار
بن	بن مالک - بن کھائے ہے - بن دیکھے	---	---

سوال نمبر ۱: درست جواب کے نیچے لائن لگائیں۔

پاکستان میں ہاکی کے زوال کی ایک وجہ ہے۔

- .b پاکستانی ہاکی فیڈریشن کا قیام
.d کھلاڑیوں کا باصلاحیت نہ ہونا

- .a کھلاڑیوں کو جدید سہولیات کا نہ ملنا
.c عام پاکستانی کی عدم دلچسپی

پاکستان میں ہاکی کا سنہری دور تھا۔

- .b ۱۹۷۰ء کی دہائی
.d ۱۹۹۰ء کی دہائی

- .a ۱۹۶۰ء کی دہائی
.c ۱۹۸۰ء کی دہائی

ہاکی کو سب سے پہلے اولمپک کھیلوں میں کب شامل کیا گیا؟

- .b ۱۹۲۸ء
.d ۱۹۷۸ء

- .a ۱۹۰۸ء
.c ۱۹۲۰ء

ملی ٹیموں کا مقابلہ کس شہر میں ہوا؟

- .b راولپنڈی
.d گلگت

- .a لاہور
.c اسلام آباد

ملی ٹیموں کے مقابلے کے مقابلے میں کل کتنی ٹیمیں شریک ہوئیں؟

- .b چھ
.d آٹھ

- .a پانچ
.c سات

سید نظر زیدی کا نغمہ کس ٹیم نے گایا؟

- .b عاصم اور ساتھی
.d محمد انعام اللہ اور ساتھی

- .a بلال اور ساتھی
.c محمد نور اللہ اور ساتھی

جیل الدین عالی کے گائے گئے، نغمے کے بول تھے۔

- .b اے پاک وطن تیری گھمیں کو سجا دیں
.d چین و عرب ہمارا، ہندوستان ہمارا

.a جیوے، جیوے، جیوے پاکستان

.c ہر شاخ رہے تازہ میرے گلشن جاں کی

وادی مہران کس صوبے کو کہا جاتا ہے؟

- .b بلوچستان
.d خیبر پختونخوا

- .a سندھ
.c پنجاب

سوال نمبر ۲: ذیل میں لاطنوں اور سائنوں کو بے ترتیب لکھا گیا ہے۔ ان کی مدد سے دو دو لفظ بنائیں۔

صاحب	۱	صاحب کتاب - صاحب جمال	۶	انگیز	حجرت انگیز - نورت انگیز
مند	۲	مقل مند - دولت مند	۷	تا	تا پند - تالائق
یک	۳	یکساں - یک زہاں	۸	پے	پے تاب - بے فائدہ
دار	۴	پوکیدار - قرضدار	۹	پد	پدائش - بد کردار
ان	۵	ان پڑھ - اصول	۱۰	سوز	دلسوز - جگر سوز

بجلی کی دریافت / میزبان کی اعلیٰ ظرفی

سبق نمبر ۹، ۱۰

سوال نمبر ۱: صحیح جواب کے پچھ لائن لکھیں۔

۱	۱۶۶۰ء میں بجلی پیدا کرنے والی مشین کس نے تیار کی؟	a. ولیم گلبرٹ	b. اونٹون	c. ہاکسی	d. نیکولا
۲	بجلی کا بلب کس نے ایجاد کیا؟	a. تھامسن	b. ہاکسی	c. گلبرٹ	d. ایڈیسن
۳	درج ذیل میں سے موصل ہے۔	a. لوہا	b. پتھر	c. گڑھی	d. ریز
۴	جن اشیاء میں بجلی نہ گزر سکے، انہیں کہتے ہیں۔	a. کنڈکٹر	b. انسولیٹر	c. کنڈکٹر	d. ریڈی ایٹر
۵	بجلی کی تاریں کس دھات سے بنائی جاتی ہیں؟	a. کانسی	b. تانبا	c. چھل	d. نکل
۶	پن بجلی کس چیز کی مدد سے پیدا کی جاتی ہے؟	a. بھاپ	b. ہوا	c. پانی	d. سہیلیاں عمل

سوال نمبر ۲: مترادف لکھیں۔

الفاظ	مترادف	الفاظ	مترادف	الفاظ	مترادف
داستان	لمبی کہانیاں	جہرگی	اندھیرا	خادہ	مترادف
حرارت	گرمی	وقت	حالت	دور	نور کرنی
اعزاز	انعام - اکرام	ذخیرہ	بڑا امیر	تقر	زمانہ
					بجلی کا بلب

دلی نبر جو درج ذیل شرب الامثال کے درست مفہوم کے نیچے لائن لگائیں۔

۱	آندھوں میں کانٹا اجا کا مطلب ہے۔ a. ایک آنکھ سے دکھائی نہ دینا b. غریب لوگوں سرداری ملنا c. "سکتا طاری ہو جانا" کا مطلب ہے۔	b. تازیناوں کا سردار ہونا d. ان پڑھ لوگوں میں کچھ نہ کچھ پڑھا ہوا ہونا
۲	حیران ہو کر خاموش ہو جانا a. پر سکون ہو جانا b. "گردن آزادینا" سے مراد ہے۔ c. بے ہوش کر دینا d. گردن چھڑانا	b. بے ہوش ہو جانا d. زار و قطار رو پڑنا
۳	"جس کی لاشی اس کی بھینس" کا مطلب ہے۔ a. لاشی والے کے پاس بھینس ہوتی ہے b. بھینسوں کو لاشی سے ہانکا جاتا ہے c. "لاتوں کے بھوت باتوں سے نہیں مانتے" کا مطلب ہے۔ d. لات مارنے سے بھوت بھاگ جاتے ہیں e. گڑے ہوؤں کو سیدھا کرنے کے لئے مزادینا پڑتی ہے۔	b. طاقت ور آدمی کے پاس بھینس ہوتی ہیں d. جس کے پاس طاقت ہوتی ہے اسی کی مرضی چلتی ہے
۵	"بارہ سال دلی میں رہے بھارتی جھونکا" کا مطلب ہے۔ a. بارہ برس تک کسی جگہ مقیم رہنا اور پھر وہاں سے چلے جانا b. جو لوگ دلی میں رہتے ہیں وہ بے حد خوش ہیں c. "اٹنے بانس بریلی کو" کے معنی ہیں۔ d. کسی آدمی کو غلط مشورہ دے کر اسے مصیبت میں پھنسا دینا e. کسی جگہ ایسی چیز لے کر جانا جسکی وہاں پہلے ہی بہتاب ہو	b. بہت زیادہ باتیں کرنے سے کچھ حاصل نہیں کرتے d. بھوت عام آدمی سے باتیں نہیں کرتے
۶	کسی کام میں کئی سال لگا دینا لیکن کچھ حاصل نہ کر سکتا a. ہر بارہ برس بعد دلی میں انقلاب آتا ہے۔ b. بریلی کے بانس بہت مشہور ہیں۔ c. بریلی میں اٹنے بانس ہوتے ہیں۔ d. کسی کام میں کئی سال لگا دینا لیکن کچھ حاصل نہ کر سکتا e. ہر بارہ برس بعد دلی میں انقلاب آتا ہے۔	b. کسی کام میں کئی سال لگا دینا لیکن کچھ حاصل نہ کر سکتا d. ہر بارہ برس بعد دلی میں انقلاب آتا ہے۔

سوال نمبر ۱: درست جواب کے نیچے لائن لگائیں۔

۱	قراقرم ہائی وے پاکستان کو کس ملک سے ملاتی ہے؟	a. افغانستان	b. ایران	c. چین	d. بھارت
۲	سنسور کے مسائل کے ساتھ ساتھ کون سی شاہراہ تعمیر کی گئی ہے؟	a. جی ٹی روڈ	b. کوئل ہائی وے	c. آری ڈی ہائی وے	d. انڈس ہائی وے
۳	سوئٹزرلینڈ کے دو شیروں کے درمیان تعمیر کی گئی ہے؟	a. لاہور-پشاور	b. اسلام آباد-لاہور	c. اسلام آباد-پشاور	d. مٹان-پشاور
۴	ریلوے انجن بنانے کی ٹیکنیسی کس ملک کی مدد سے بنائی گئی؟	a. جاپان	b. چین	c. ایران	d. افغانستان
۵	قورخم کا علاقہ کس ملک کی سرحد پر واقع ہے؟	a. چین	b. ایران	c. بھارت	d. افغانستان
۶	زیر زمین ریلوے کا نظام قائم کرنے کا منصوبہ کس شہر کے لئے بنایا گیا؟	a. اسلام آباد	b. فیصل آباد	c. لاہور	d. مٹان

سوال نمبر ۲: متضاد تحریر کریں۔

الفاظ	متضاد	الفاظ	متضاد	الفاظ	متضاد
پاک	ناپاک	ترقی	پستی	خوش نما	مقنا
اعلیٰ	ادنیٰ	طول	عرض	جدید	قدیم

سوال نمبر ۳: درج ذیل جملے، روزمرہ اور محاورات کے لحاظ سے غلط ہیں۔ انہیں درست کر کے لکھیں۔

نمبر	غلط جملے	درست جملے
۱	آپ کا کہنا سہرا تھے پر۔	آپ کا کہنا سہرا آنکھوں پر۔
۲	دس روپے کی دی لاو۔	دس روپے کا دی لاو۔
۳	اس گاڑی کا کیا قیمت ہے؟	اس گاڑی کی کیا قیمت ہے؟
۴	چٹلی کرنا اچھی عادت نہیں۔	چٹلی کھانا اچھی عادت نہیں۔
۵	میں بے ناغہ سکول جاتا ہوں۔	میں بلا ناغہ سکول جاتا ہوں۔
۶	محسن اچھی تیراک ہے۔	محسن اچھا تیراک ہے۔
۷	میں آپ سب کے مشکور ہوں۔	میں آپ سب کا مشکور ہوں۔
۸	بارش کے بعد کچھز ہو جاتا ہے۔	بارش کے بعد کچھڑ ہو جاتی ہے۔

سوال نمبر ۱: درست جواب کے نیچے لائن لگائیں۔
 پاکستان میں شہری دفاع کی تنظیم کس سن میں قائم کی گئی۔

۱	پاکستان میں شہری دفاع کی تنظیم کس سن میں قائم کی گئی۔	a. ۱۹۵۰	b. ۱۹۵۱	c. ۱۹۵۲	d. ۱۹۵۳
۲	"شہری دفاع" کی اصل روح ہے۔	a. اپنی مدد آپ	b. سیلاب زدگان کی مدد	c. حکومتی اداروں کا احاطہ	d. بے سہاروں کی مدد
۳	پاکستان کی تاریخ نگاہ سے بڑا سیلاب آیا۔	a. ۲۰۰۵ء میں	b. ۲۰۰۶ء میں	c. ۲۰۰۷ء میں	d. ۲۰۱۰ء میں

سوال نمبر ۲: درج ذیل لاکھوں اور ساڑھوں کی مدد سے تین تین لفظ بنائیں۔
 دار - انگیز - تاک - مند - بے - ہا - بے - ان

۱	دار	دو لاکھ دار	نمبر دار	سر طر دار
۲	انگیز	حیرت انگیز	درد انگیز	دولہ انگیز
۳	تاک	خطرناک	خوفناک	دردناک
۴	مند	سلیقہ مند	سعادت مند	دولت مند
۵	بے	بے حیا	بے گناہ	بے دین
۶	ہا	باہیا	باکمال	باہرکت
۷	بہ	بد قسمت	بد نیت	بد کردار
۸	ان	ان پڑھ	اشمول	انٹ

سوال نمبر ۳: ہر جملے کے سامنے "فعل معروف" یا "فعل مجہول" لکھیں۔

فعل معروف	فعل مجہول
۱	ہمارے پیارے نبی حضرت محمد ﷺ غریبوں کی مدد لیا کرتے تھے۔
۲	حضرت خدیجہؓ "ظاہرہ" کے لقب سے مشہور تھیں۔
۳	ناہید نے اپنا فرض پورا کر دیا۔
۴	سیلاب زدگان کی دل کھول کر مدد کی گئی۔
۵	پرندوں کا بے رحمی سے شکار کیا گیا۔
۶	پرنسپل صاحب نے صبح کی اسمبلی میں تقریر کی۔
۷	میں اپنے وطن سے محبت کرتا ہوں۔
۸	ہمیں ناکہانی آفات میں حوصلہ دکھانا چاہیے۔
۹	پاکستانی قوم اپنے شہدا پر فخر کرتی ہے۔

سوال نمبر ۱: درج ذیل الفاظ کو تذکیر و تانیث کے لحاظ سے الگ الگ کریں۔

دست کار - کشیدہ کاری - توج - شادی - تحائف - تہذیب - ثقافت - جہتیں - عروج - روایت
تذکیر: دست کار - توج - تحائف - عروج
تانیث: کشیدہ کاری - شادی - ثقافت - روایت - جہتیں

سوال نمبر ۲: خالی جگہ پر کریں۔

۱	انہی صلاحیت کا حصول پاکستان کے دفاع کے لئے ----- ہو گیا تھا۔	ٹانگر
۲	چاغی کی پہاڑیوں میں پاکستان نے اہم بم کے کامیاب ----- کئے۔	دھماکے
۳	ڈاکٹر عبدالقدیر خان کے والد کا نام ----- ہے۔	عبدالغفور خان
۴	----- پاکستان کا سب سے بڑا سول ایئر ورڈ ہے۔	نشان حیدر
۵	ڈاکٹر عبدالقدیر خان نے پاکستانی ----- ذوالفقار علی بھٹو سے ملاقات کی۔	وزیر اعظم
۶	۱۹۶۰ء میں ڈاکٹر عبدالقدیر خان نے ----- کا امتحان پاس کیا۔	بی ایس سی
۷	بم بھجیر ہر سال ----- کو منایا جاتا ہے۔	۲۸ مئی
۸	ڈاکٹر عبدالقدیر خان کی جائے پیدائش ----- ہے۔	بھوپال

سوال نمبر ۳: درست جواب کے نیچے لائن لگائیں۔

۱	علم کیمیا میں زریں بحث آتی ہے۔	۱
۲	کون سا عمل علم کیمیا کا حصہ ہو گا؟	۲
۳	جدید کیمیا کے بانوں میں سے ہے۔	۳
۴	ٹائٹریک ایزڈ کو متعارف کروانے کا سہرا کس کے سر ہے؟	۴
۵	عمل کشیدہ پر سب سے زیادہ تحقیق کس مسلمان کیمیا دان نے کی؟	۵

ا. اشیاء کی ماہیت ب. پودوں کی پیدائش c. سیاروں کی گردش d. پتھروں کی تحقیق

ا. درختوں کی بیج نہ کار ب. دو گیسوں کو ملانا c. آئینہ قدر کا مطالعہ کرنا d. پرندوں کا مشاہدہ کرنا

ا. جابر بن حیان ب. بوہر c. رابرٹ بوائل d. مادام کوری

ا. ابو یوسف الکندی ب. ابو منصور c. خالد d. جابر بن حیان

ا. ارازی ب. الجاحظ c. ابو منصور d. الکندی

سوال نمبر ۴: مترادف الفاظ تحریر کریں۔

الفاظ	مترادف	الفاظ	مترادف	الفاظ	مترادف
حیثیت	گمبر بہت	ذلت	پستی	زوج	مترادف
خوب رو	خوش شکل	حرارت	گرمی	ضعیف	بیوی
					کنزود

سوال نمبر ۱: دو دست جواب کے لیے لائن لگائیں۔

۱	پاکستان میں موسم بہار کے بعد کون سا موسم آتا ہے؟	a. گرا	b. سرما	c. برسات	d. خزاں
۲	پاکستان میں قدم کی سنائی کا موسم ہے۔	a. بہار	b. خزاں	c. گرا	d. برسات
۳	"ہالی کالی گمنامیں" کس موسم کی نشاندہی کرتی ہیں۔	a. بہار	b. برسات	c. گرا	d. سرما
۴	کس مہینے میں سب سے زیادہ بجلی استعمال ہونے کی توقع ہے؟	a. جون	b. فروری	c. دسمبر	d. مارچ
۵	سردی کے موسم میں او۔ ٹا سب سے کم درجہ حرارت کہاں ہوگا؟	a. کراچی اور حیدرآباد	b. فیصل آباد اور لاہور	c. پشاور اور کوہاٹ	d. سکرو اور گلگت
۶	حسین کا ہم قافیہ لفظ ہے۔	a. خوبصورت	b. جبین	c. گلشن	d. جنت
۷	نظم میں واوی رقصین سے مراد ہے۔	a. حب وطن	b. زرخیز زمین	c. خاموش ترانے	d. عرش بریں
۸	"اشجار کا انگیلیاں کرنا" کے معنی ہیں۔	a. درختوں کا لگانا	b. درختوں کا کاٹنا	c. درختوں کا پلانا	d. درختوں کا جھوننا

سوال نمبر ۲: درج ذیل الفاظ کے دو ہم قافیہ لفظ تحریر کریں۔

۱	کنارے	ہمارے	سہارے
۲	سہاں	زماں	کہاں
۳	گزار	دوبار	سوپار
۴	ترانے	منانے	بتانے
۵	جبیں	جبیں	بریں

سوال نمبر ۳: مترادف الفاظ تحریر کریں۔

الفاظ	مترادف	الفاظ	مترادف	الفاظ	مترادف
گلشن	چمن	خورشید	سورج	دیس	وطن
کبار	واوی	اشجار	درخت	حکایت	کہانی

MATHEMATICS

1. 625 is the perfect square of:

- A. 5
- B. 25
- C. 55
- D. 1250

2. $\sqrt{4356} = ?$

- A. 33
- B. 44
- C. 66
- D. 11

3. $(2+5) - 4 + (5-3) = ?$

- A. 4
- B. 10
- C. 5
- D. 2 h

4. $x^2 - 25 = ?$

- A. $(x-5)(x-5)$
- B. $(x+5)(x+5)$
- C. $(x+5)(x-5)$
- D. $(x+25)(x-25)$

5. The age of a mother is two times the age of her daughter, after five year the sum of their ages will be 49 years, The age of daughter of two year will be:

- A. 15
- B. 17
- C. 19
- D. 21

6. The number 1,000,000,000 is read as:

- A. 100 billion
- B. One million
- C. 10 billion
- D. One billion

7. $81y^2 - 64x^2 = ?$

- A. $(9y+8x)(9y+8x)$
- B. $(9y-8x)(9y-8x)$
- C. $(9y+8x)(9y-8x)$
- D. $(8x+9y)(8x-9y)$

8. The sum of three consecutive even integers is 66, The largest number among these three number is:

- A. 20
- B. 22
- C. 24
- D. 26
- E. D. 28

9. $4 \times \frac{1}{3}$ means:

- A. $\frac{1}{3} \times \frac{1}{3} \times \frac{1}{3} \times \frac{1}{3}$
- B. 4×3
- C. $\frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{3}$
- D. $\frac{13}{3}$

10. $\phi \cup \phi^c = ?$

- A. \cup
- B. \cup^c
- C. ϕ
- D. ϕ^c

11. if $a - b = 2$ and $ab = 3$ then $a^2 + b^2 = ?$

- A. 20
- B. 10
- C. 14
- D. 12

12. $x^2 - 10xy + 25y^2 = ?$

- A. $(x-5y)^2$
- B. $(x+10y)^2$
- C. $(x+5y)^2$
- D. $(x-25y)^2$

13. A number is added to 4, result is equal to three times of that number. Find the number.

- A. 0
- B. 1
- C. 2
- D. 3

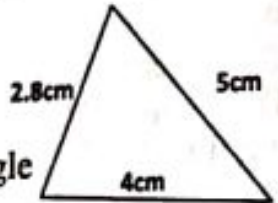
14. Expression in one variable is:

- A. $x + x^2 + 1$
- B. $x + y$

Bettani Series

- C. $x + 9y$
 D. xy
 15. if $x + a/x = 16$, then $x^2 + 1/x^2 = ?$
 A. 256
 B. 254
 C. 200
 D. 120
 16. The process of expressing a given expression as product of two or more factors is called.
 A. Bisection
 B. Factorization
 C. Division
 D. Operation
 17. the area of triangle having base 5cm and altitude 10 cm is.....
 A. 50 cm^2
 B. 25 cm^2
 C. 80 cm^2
 D. 20 cm^2

18. The triangle mentioned below (diagram not drawn on scale) is called.....

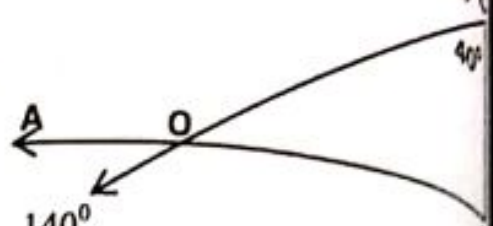


- A. Obtuse triangle
 B. Isosceles
 C. Scalene triangle
 D. Equilateral triangle
 E. Quadrilateral
 19. Two supplementary angles measure $(3x + 5)$ and $(9x - 5)$, what is the value of x :
 A. 12°
 B. 15°
 C. 16°
 D. 13°

20. In a right angle triangle, the base angle is 45° , whereas the side length is 3 dm, The length of perpendicular is:

- A. 5 dm
 B. 6 dm
 C. $3/2 \text{ dm}$
 D. 3 dm
 E. 2 dm

21. In the below given figure $m\angle C = 40^\circ$ what will be the $m\angle AOC$?



- A. 140°
 B. 130°
 C. 50°
 D. 40°
 22. A construction company is working in an area where sand is available for free of cost. To make concrete the ratio of cement to gravel is 2:3 and the ratio of gravel to sand is 2:5. The quantity required for making 500 m^3 concrete needed is:

- A. 200 m^3
 B. 300 m^3
 C. 400 m^3
 D. 500 m^3
 23. The class interval of the class 6-15 is:
 A. 15
 B. 12
 C. 9
 D. 6

24. In which graph the data is represented by adjacent rectangles?

- A. Line graph
 B. Polygon
 C. Bar graph
 D. Histogram

25. The following details is of accidents at potato chigs plant are categorized, according to the area injured.

Area injured	Finger	Eyes	Arm	Legs
	s		s	
Frequency	17	5	2	1

The percentage of arm injury is:

- A. 4%
 B. 5%
 C. 8%
 D. 10%
 E. 12%

Q. No	Answer	Q. No	Answer	Q. No	Answer	Q. No	Answer	Q. No	Answer
1	B	6	D	11	B	16	B	21	B
2	C	7	C	12	A	17	B	22	B
3	C	8	C	13	C	18	C	23	C
4	C	9	C	14	A	19	B	24	D
5	B	10	A	15	B	20	D	25	C

GENERAL SCIENCE

26. Identify parts of digestive system.
 A. Salivary glands, esophagus, large intestine, lungs, gallbladder
 B. Salivary glands, esophagus, large intestine, kidney, gallbladder
 C. Salivary glands, esophagus, large intestine, colon, gallbladder
 D. Salivary glands, esophagus, large intestine, nephron, gallbladder
27. A living body having different organs work together is known as:
 A. Microorganism
 B. Multicellular
 C. Unicellular
 D. Vertebrate
28. To complete the process of photosynthesis, plants need:
 A. Oxygen, chlorophyll, sun light, water
 B. Oxygen, carbon dioxide, sun light, water
 C. Carbon dioxide, chlorophyll, sun light, water
 D. Carbon Monoxide, Chlorophyll, sun light
29. In which of the following cells does the process of photosynthesis take place:
 A. Mesophyll
 B. Stomata
 C. Shoot
 D. Root
30. The main function of Pinna is:
 A. Turn sound into vibration
 B. To collect sound
 C. Maintain balance of air.
 D. Link middle ear to inner ear
31. Milk can be converted into yogurt due to:
 A. Bacteria
 B. Virus
 C. Algae
 D. Germs
32. Which of the following is abiotic?
 A. Producers
 B. Mammals
 C. Sun light
 D. Bacteria
33. Animals depends on plants for food likewise plants depends on..... only.
 A. Animals
 B. Biotic components
 C. Abiotic components
 D. Biotic and Abiotic components
34. Which of the following is not characteristic of deserts?
 A. Decomposition is slow
 B. Annual rainfall remains less than 250 mm
 C. Abundance o plant
 D. Humidity is very low
35. Scientists classify living things intokingdoms.
 A. 4
 B. 5
 C. 6
 D. 7
36. Eleven electrons present in the electronic configuration of:
 A. Carbon
 B. Sodium
 C. Nitrogen
 D. Oxygen

37. A glass prism splits the white light into colors.

- A. 5
- B. 6
- C. 7
- D. 10

38. An acid is indicated by final colors on litmus.

- A. Red
- B. Orange
- C. Blue
- D. Colorless

39. In SI, the symbolic representation of unit for measurement of force is:

- A. M
- B. N
- C. F
- D. W

40. Syringe is filled due to:

- A. Air bubbles
- B. Air pressure
- C. Water pressure
- D. Force

41. The point in the middle of lens is:

- A. Principal axis
- B. Optical center
- C. Principal focus
- D. Focal length

42. Electric bell are based on which of the following principal:

- A. Magnetic effect of current
- B. Electric effect of current
- C. Chemical effect of current
- D. Meeting effect of current

43. Which of the following is not considered as an important element of fertilizer.

- A. Nitrogen
- B. Phosphorus
- C. Potassium
- D. Calcium

44. People from an area near factory are suffering from breathing, what can be the cause of it?

- A. Polluted water from factory
- B. Polluted air from factory
- C. Toxic matters from factory
- D. Solid waste from factory

45. Human ear can detect a sound in frequency range of:

- A. 10 Hz to 10000 Hz
- B. 20 Hz to 20000 Hz
- C. 10 Hz to 1000 Hz
- D. 20 Hz to 2000 Hz

46. Pulley is a machine which makes work easier by:

- A. Rotating the object
- B. Stopping the object
- C. Moving the object
- D. Lifting the object

47. Which of the following is not included in space craft's?

- A. Space probes
- B. Space stations
- C. Space ships
- D. Space shuttle

48. The sun is powered by fusion reaction using which of the following gas as nuclear fuel?

- A. Helium
- B. Hydrogen
- C. Nitrogen
- D. Carbon

49. Which of the following are small solid bodies that enter the planet's atmosphere

- A. Meteors
- B. Comets
- C. Asteroids
- D. Explorer 1

50. Kidney eliminates wastes by filtering:

- A. Blood.
- B. Urine
- C. Water
- D. fluid

Q. No	Answer	Q. No	Answer	Q. No	Answer	Q. No	Answer	Q. No	Answer
26	C	31	A	36	B	41	B	46	D
27	D	32	C	37	C	42	A	47	C
28	C	33	D	38	A	43	D	48	B
29	A	34	C	39	B	44	B	49	A
30	B	35	B	40	B	45	B	50	A

SOCIAL STUDIES

11. Over ascending to the throne, Babur made Delhi its capital.

- Delhi
- Lahore
- Agra
- Kabul
- Ghazni

12. After denouncing violence and wars, Ashoka of Mauryan empire became a:

- Buddhist
- Christian
- Muslims
- Parsi
- Jain

13. Red fort of Delhi was built by which of the following Moghals emperor?

- Akbar
- Alamgir
- Shah Jahan
- Bahadur Shah Zafar
- Nadir Shah

14. Mir Jaffer was a military chief of....., due to his treachery, the British were able to consolidate their power in south Asia.

- Tipu Sultan
- Haidar ali
- Shah Jahan
- Nawab Siraj Ud Daullah
- Bahadur Shah I

15. Sher Shah Suri defeated the Mughal king.....to establish his rule in the subcontinent.

- Zaheer Ud din Babur
- Mohammad Jahangir
- Shah Jahan

D. Aurangzeb Alamgir

E. Naser Ud Din Mohammad Humayun

56. The..... did not provide separate election for any community.

- A. Delhi proposal
- B. Simon commission
- C. Nehru report
- D. 14 point of Quaid e Azam

57. The Hindu tradition of "satti" (Burning of a woman with her husband funeral) was banned in.....by the Government.

- A. Punjab
- B. Bihar
- C. Orissa
- D. Assam
- E. Bengal

58. The revolution for establishment of All India Muslim league was presented by:

- A. Quaid e Azam
- B. Nawab Waqar Ul Malik
- C. Nawab Saleem Ullah Khan
- D. Sir Agha Khan

59. Godwin Austin peak is also known as:

- A. Mount Everest
- B. Tirch Mir
- C. Nanga purbat
- D. K-2
- E. Siachen

60. The Winds which blows the amid the belt of air pressure in the Simla course throughout the year is called:

- A. Polar winds
- B. Western winds
- C. Permanent winds
- D. Eastern winds

PEDAGOGY

61. Which of the following is third largest hydro electric power project in Pakistan?

- A. Tarbella dam
- B. Mangla dam
- C. Ghazi barotha
- D. Neelum jhelum power project

62. A famous geographerdivided Pakistan in four climatic region in 1951.

- A. Hamidullah amla
- B. Dr Qasim Jan
- C. Dr Akbar Shah
- D. Qazi Saeed Ud Din

63. There are.....states in central Asia.

- A. Five
- B. Seven
- C. Nine
- D. Twelve

64. A weather condition, in which it is neither hot nor cold, rainfall decreases, trees and plants sheds their leaves, is known as:

- A. Winter
- B. Autumn
- C. Summer
- D. Spring

65. The network of latitudes and longitudes, on which a map is drawn is called:

- A. Direction
- B. Projection
- C. Conventional signs
- D. Scale

QNo	Answer	QNo	Answer
51	B	60	C
52	A	61	B
53	C	62	D
54	D	63	A
55	E	64	B
56	C	65	B
57	E		
58	C		
59	D		

66. Essentials sets of characteristics for an influential is:

- A. Active, knowledgeable, fluent
- B. Expert, attractive and trustworthy
- C. Fluent, trustworthy and decision makers
- D. Knowledgeable, decision makers and fluent

67. At which of the following levels, can we perform a task without mental efforts?

- A. Knowledge
- B. Competency
- C. Conceptions
- D. Automatically

68. Imagine while riding a car at a hill station, you ate an apple at nausea. now you do not eat apples at hill areas. This is an example of:

- A. Learning by insight
- B. Conditioned stimulus
- C. Unconditioned stimulus
- D. Imitative learning

69. The genetic factors that explains considerable amount of in the learners is:

- A. Intelligence quotient
- B. Environment
- C. Heredity
- D. Social status

70. A continuous assessment is more helpful for knowing students:

- A. Readiness level
- B. Certification level
- C. Learning progress
- D. Class position

71. The ability that relates cognitive learning is:

- A. Interest
- B. Intellect
- C. Attitude
- D. Aptitude

72. Watoun gave the idea of..... education system.

- Classicism
- Modernism
- Generalization
- Behaviorism

For covering the content through active learning, the teachers would:

- Use collaboration
- Incorporate Pre-Class reading assignments
- Allow students to practice important skills
- Increase interaction with students
- Professional Pilot testing for curriculum implementation is suggested

- Identify the quality of teachers available
- Identify the quality of resources available
- Knowing the condition required to ensure success
- Evaluating the implementation of education policy

4. Four children are abused by a fifth child, all these four children react differently to the abuse and they way they react are listed below. Which one of the reactions shows maximum additional maturity?

- Retorts with another abuse
- Keep silent
- Give a turn to this situation with humor
- Run away from the scene

QNo	Answer	QNo	Answer
66	B	71	B
67	D	72	D
68	C	73	B
69	A	74	C
70	C	75	B

ENGLISH

Questions (67-82) are based on the following passage.

Iqbal for the first time proposed that Muslims should have a separate state of their own . only in their own homeland would Muslims have freedom of thought and expression. Iqbal can e rightly called the dreamer of Pakistan. Iqbal warned Muslims at the Muslim League Conference that if they did not unite in order to demand freedom for themselves and their coming generation, they would be completely destroyed iqbal put his trust in the Muslim youth and asked them to step forward to save the future of Muslim nation. Only then could Muslims hope to live free and honourable lives. He stressed that only our faith can save us because it is a great force which can guide us and put us on the right path. No achievement is possible until we are willing to become good Muslims. Therefore, the teachings of Islam given to us in the Holy Quran have to be rightly understood. No philosophy, no religion other than Islam, can discipline us as a nation.

- 76. Who proposed that Muslims should have separate state?
 - A. Lal Nehru
 - B. Allama Iqbal
 - C. Mathma Gandhi
 - D. Quaid I Azam
- 77. Where could Muslims have freedom of thoughts and expression.
 - A. In India
 - B. Inside their room
 - C. In their own homeland
 - D. In Masjids
- 78. Iqbal is called the dreamer of:
 - A. Pakistan
 - B. Islamabad
 - C. India

- D. Country
- 79. What was the message of Iqbal to Muslims at Muslim league conference?
 - A. Friendship
 - B. Islam
 - C. Unity
 - D. Brotherhood

- 80. Iqbal trust was in.....
 - A. The Muslim Youth
 - B. The Muslims
 - C. The old Muslims
 - D. The Muslim nations

- 81. Where did Iqbal call to save the future of Muslim nation?
 - A. The Indians
 - B. His Son
 - C. Religious leaders
 - D. The Muslim youth

- 82. According to Iqbal what is a great force which can guide us and put us on the right path?
 - A. Power
 - B. Weapon
 - C. Faith
 - D. Youth

Read the following passage and correct the underlined error (If any) next to each number from the option given below. (Questions 83-89)

These wandering entertainers may be find in any of the villages and towns of Pakistan, but there are others which found only in certain parts of the country. If one walks along the streets of Lahore, one will occasionally come across a wandering musician singing some old unhappy love story o a village girl and her unfavorable lover. He always sings to the accompaniment to an 'ek-tara' or a violin. The sad words of the songs and the wonderful skills with which he plays his instrument always attract a large crowd of people, who

remain quit, still and silent until he has finished. They remember the sound of the music long before the musician has stopped singing. The crowd throws a few coin onto the mat spread in front of the musician and go on their way.

- 83. Those wandering entertainers may be.....
 - A. Find
 - B. Fund
 - C. Fond
 - D. Found

- 84. There are others.....are found only in certain parts.
 - A. Which
 - B. Who
 - C. Whom
 - D. Whose

- 85. One will occasionally come.....a wandering musician.
 - A. Across
 - B. After
 - C. Along
 - D. At

- 86. Some old unhappy love story of a village girl and her.....lover.
 - A. Unfavorable
 - B. Unfortunate
 - C. Unforgettable
 - D. Unfulfilled

- 87. He always sings to the.....a violin.
 - A. Accompaniment to
 - B. Company at
 - C. Accompaniment of
 - D. Accompany

- 88. The wonderful.....with which he plays his instrument always attracts people.
 - A. Skills
 - B. Skull
 - C. Still
 - D. Skill

- 89. They remember the sound of music long.....the musician has stopped singing

Before
Lasting
After
Ago

10. I shall have written my exercise by that time. Mark the tense.

A. Present perfect
B. Future perfect
C. Present perfect continuous
D. Future perfect continuous

11. The Symbol (!) is called.....

A. Hyphen
B. Semi colon
C. Sign of exclamation
D. Colon

12. The word "Death" is.....noun.

A. Collective noun
B. Abstract noun
C. Concrete noun
D. Proper noun

13. Amjad was a great soldier. Mark the adjective in the sentence.

A. Amjad
B. Was
C. Soldier
D. Great

14. Which type of conditional is used in the sentence 'if he studied more, he would pass the exam'.

A. Conditional 0
B. Conditional 1
C. Conditional 2
D. Conditional 3

15. The tube is filled with water. The preposition used in the sentence:

A. Preposition of time
B. Preposition of place
C. Preposition of agent
D. Preposition of direction

16. The synonym of 'hazards' is.....

A. Risks
B. Arid
C. Start
D. Dangerous

97. I had lived in America. Mark the tense.

A. Past perfect continuous
B. Past perfect
C. Past continuous
D. Past indefinite

Read the following passage for questions (98-100)

The Olympic Games have a long history. According to tradition, they first took place at Olympia in ancient Greece. Every four years for more than a thousand years, the Greeks held these games in honor of the god Zeus. Then in 394 A.D, the games were abolished by Emperor Theodosius I of Rome. The Olympic Games were re established many centuries later in 1896. The first modern Olympic Games were, appropriately enough in Athens and Greece. Every four years since then except during World War 1 and 2, the games have been held in various parts of the world.

98. In the passage, the author's ultimate intention is to talk about:

A. Olympia
B. Games
C. Greece
D. Olympic Games

99. The underlined words are

A. Adjectives
B. Transitional devices
C. Proposition
D. Constant words

100. The last sentence of the passage...

A. Develop interest among reader
B. Give ideas about the topic
C. Sums up the whole paragraph
D. Provide reasons for first sentence

Bettani Series

Q. No	Answer	Q. No	Answer	Q. No	Answer	Q. No	Answer
76	B	81	D	86	B	91	C
77	C	82	C	87	C	92	B
78	A	83	D	88	D	93	D
79	C	84	B	89	C	94	C
80	A	85	A	90	B	95	C
						96	A
						97	B
						98	D
						99	B
						100	C

Previous NTS Test of CT- 2018

CT - P6
Y-080418**PEDAGOGY**

1. Managing a class according to progressive philosophy mainly produces:
 - A. Total child development
 - B. Preparing child for future profession
 - C. Acceptable behaviour in the society
 - D. Prevailing traditions of school:
2. Brainstorming technique Used by teachers is aimed to:
 - A. Silent idea generation
 - B. Written idea generation
 - C. Verbal idea generation
 - D. Collaborative idea generation
3. A process use by teachers to assign ranking for inference about knowledge, skill, or affective status of learners of refers to:
 - A. Testing
 - B. Measurement
 - C. Assessment
 - D. Evaluation
4. 12 years old student during his journey observed the motion of vehicle and explained it his younger brother; which levels of Bloom's Taxonomy does the discussion relate to:
 - A. Knowledge
 - B. Comprehensive
 - C. Application
 - D. Analysis
5. Which one is not the part of any lesson plan:
 - A. Materials of lesson
 - B. Individuals differences
 - C. Evaluating the lesson
 - D. Method of teaching
6. Tools used for assigning grades and level of instruction are:
 - A. Aptitude measures
 - B. Intelligence measure
 - C. Achievement measure
 - D. Attitude measure
7. In data analysis selecting $\alpha = 0.05$ as level of significance means there is 5% probability of committing error; it is referred to:
 - A. Type - 1
 - B. Type - 2
 - C. Standard
 - D. Sampling
8. Problem solving technique is help to use individuals in:
 - A. Framing thoughts
 - B. Making inferences
 - C. Using step by step method
 - D. Understanding a concepts
9. When organizational hierarchy play an important role and procedure are adhered, in the defined frame work of the organization, it is termed as:
 - A. Informal communication
 - B. Formal communication
 - C. Grapevine communication
 - D. Semi - formal communication
10. In feedback process, it should be avoided to start a question with:
 - A. What
 - B. How
 - C. Why
 - D. When

Beltani Series

QNo	Answer	QNo	Answer
1	A	6	C
2	C	7	A
3	B	8	C
4	C	9	B
5	B	10	C

[ENGLISH]

Questions 11-15 are based on the following passage.

Thousands of men, women, and children die every year in road accident. The numbers of those who are injured are even greater, some will recover after medical treatment, but many will be crippled for life. It is a very tragic fact, Most of these accidents occurs either because of ignorance of traffic rules or out of sheer carelessness. Traffic rules are applied to everybody who is on the road i.e. drivers and riders as well as pedestrians. Traffic on the road his increased because of over population. In the past our road was not as overcrowded as they are now. So there were less road accident in the past.

Road accidents are the faults of those people, who do not have traffic sense. If people drivemore carefully and slowly and observes traffic rules, there will be less loss of lives and injuries.

Accidents are mostly caused by people. Rarely they can be of mechanically nature, one may walk on the road with out Looking around are absorbed in thoughts and be hit by vehicle.

11. **Crippled means:**
 A. Strong
 B. Disabled
 C. Robust
 D. In good health
12. **What are the main cause of road accidents:**
 A. Ignorance of traffic rules and negligence

- B. Familiarity of rules
 C. Apprehension and responsible behavior
 D. Awareness of rules and reverential behaviour
13. **Traffic has increased because of:**
 A. Drivers
 B. Riders
 C. Roads
 D. Over population
14. **Traffic rules are applied to:**
 A. everybody on the road
 B. Drivers
 C. Cyclist
 D. Pedestrians
15. **Pedestrians means;**
 A. Absolutely
 B. Passengers
 C. A disabled person
 D. Those who walk on foot

Read the following passage and correct the underlined error (if any) next to each question from the options given below (16-21).

At the beginning of the story, Gulliver was a doctor on a ship. There are a very bad storm. The ship hit a rock and broke into two pieces. He swam to the shore. He was to tired to keep his eyes open. He soon want to sleep, when he woke up, he could not move . He was held down on some ropes. His long hair was also tied to the ground. Then something climb in to his leg and up to his chin. It was a little man, about fifteen centimeters tall. He carried a bow and arrows in his hand. Then forty more little people climbing on Gulliver. He was very surprised and given a loud shout.

16. **There.....a very bad storm.**
 A. are
 B. were
 C. was

17. When he..... he could not move.
 A. wake up
 B. waked
 C. Woke up
 D. Waking
18. He was held down...some ropes.
 A. on
 B. by
 C. at
 D. in
19. Then something.....his leg and upto his chin.
 A. Climbing on to
 B. Climbed on
 C. Climbed in to
 D. Climbed on to
20. He soon.....sleep.
 A. want for
 B. went to
 C. want to
 D. went for
21. He was very surprised.....a loud shout.
 A. but gave
 B. and given
 C. and gave
 D. and giving
22. "Death" is.....
 A. Collective
 B. Concrete
 C. Common
 D. Abstract
23. Antonym of clear:
 A. Dark
 B. Handicap
 C. Lazy
 D. Clean
24. Fill in the blanks with suitable word. Father bought me a new coat.....I never put it on.
 A. But
 B. And

- C. Due to
 D. Because
25. The traders travelled in caravans to protect.....against the hazards of travel.
 A. Themselves
 B. Himself
 C. Herself
 D. Itself
26. An antonym of "Luxury" is:
 A. Opulence
 B. Austerity
 C. Sumptuousness
 D. Magnificence
27. A synonym of "sorrow" is:
 A. Joy
 B. Jubilation
 C. Despair
 D. Triumph

Questions 28-30 are based on the following passage.

A. Once a King was passing by a big farm. He saw an old farmer planting a mango tree. He stopped and watched him busy in work.

28. Once a king was passing by farm. The tense used in the above statement is:
 A. Past indefinite
 B. Past perfect
 C. Past continuous
 D. Past perfect continuous
29. Two of the adjectives used in the above passage are:
 A. King and farm
 B. Big and old
 C. Stopped and watched
 D. Mango and work
30. The underlined words in the above passage are:
 A. Preposition
 B. Conjunction
 C. Noun
 D. Article

QNo	Answer	QNo	Answer	QNo	Answer	QNo	Answer
11	B	16	C	21	C	26	B
12	A	17	C	22	D	27	C
13	D	18	B	23	A	28	C
14	A	19	D	24	A	29	B
15	D	20	B	25	A	30	D

MATHS MATICS

31. The ascending order of -3, 0, -2, -1, 3, 4, 2 is:

- A. $-3 > -2 > -1 > 0 > 2 > 3 > 4$
- B. $2 < -1 < 0 < -3 < 4 > 3 < -2$
- C. $-2 < -3 < 0 < -1 < 4 > 3 < 2$
- D. $-3 < -2 < -1 < 0 < 2 < 3 < 4$

32. Round brackets are represented by:

- A. {}
- B. []
- C. ()
- D. {}

33. Subtraction of -7 and -4 gives

- A. 3
- B. -3
- C. -11
- D. 11

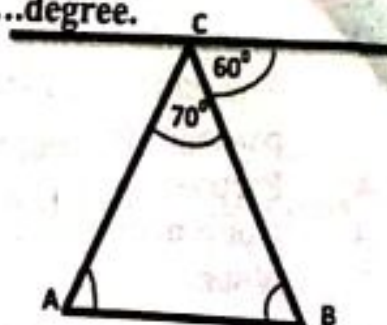
34. $A \cap A^c = ?$

- A. U
- B. {}
- C. A
- D. A

35. The symbol " $\sqrt{\quad}$ " is called:

- A. Index
- B. Radicand
- C. Square
- D. Radical

36. In the given figure measure of angle A....degree.



- A. 50°
- B. 40°
- C. 60°
- D. 70°

37. Numerical facts obtained from observation and experiment is called:

- A. Class
- B. Frequency
- C. Data
- D. Interval

38. Think of a number, add 4, double the sum, result is 30, find the number:

- A. 10
- B. 11
- C. 15
- D. 20

39. HCF of 14, 35, 98 is:

- A. 5
- B. 7
- C. 14
- D. 35

40. $(x - 3)^2 = ?$

- A. $x^2 + 3 + 6x$
- B. $x^2 + 9 - 6x$
- C. $x + 3 + 6x$
- D. $x^2 + 9$

41. A symbol whose value does not remain constant is called:

- A. Literal
- B. Coefficient
- C. Exponent
- D. Variable

42. $(9)^2 - (8)^2 = ?$

- A. 21
- B. 15
- C. 16
- D. 17

43. If $x - \frac{2}{3} = \frac{1}{3}$, then value of x is:
 A. 9
 B. -3
 C. 1
 D. 8

44. If 8 is subtracted from two times of a number, we get 32, the unknown number is:

- A. -4
- B. 48
- C. 20
- D. 24

45. $5 < 12$ is a/an.....statement:

- A. Algebraic
- B. Open
- C. Close
- D. Algebraic sentence

46. Number of term(s) in $3x+4$ is (are)

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

47. Hamza has a bike with 8 liters tank, he can travel 240 km in a full tank. If there is only half liter in reserve fuel, then he can travel:

- A. 15
- B. 30
- C. 24
- D. 12

48. 1 is called:
 A. Additive identity
 B. Multiplicative identity
 C. Basic number

49. $(42)_2 \times (35)_5 \times (48)_8 = ?$

- A. 7560
- B. 8040
- C. 8000
- D. 8,000

50. Value of Z in $z-3=5$ is:

- A. -8
- B. 8
- C. 5
- D. -3

51. If $A = x + y + 2$, $B = x + 1$, $C = y - 1$, then $A + BC = ?$

- A. $xy + 3y + 1$
- B. $xy - 2y + 1$
- C. $xy + 2y + 1$
- D. $xy - 3y + 1$

52. The weight in kg of 9 students of class 8th is as under. 29, 32, 27, 30, 47, 35, 37, 33, 48. The median is:

- A. 33
- B. 35
- C. 37
- D. 39

53. The number which occurs with highest frequency is called:

- A. Mean
- B. Median
- C. Mode
- D. data

54. The following pie graph shows category of hajis on plane, the percentage of men are:

	Women 200
Men 100	Children 60

- A. 55.55%
- B. 56.11%
- C. 55.11%
- D. 57.11%

55. If you write all numbers from 1 to 100, how many time do you write 3?

- A. 18
- B. 12
- C. 20
- D. 22

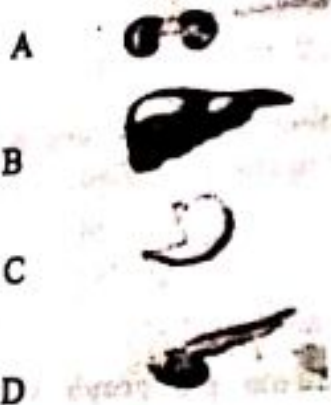
Qno	Ans	Qno	Ans	Qno	Ans
31	D	40	B	49	C
32	C	41	B	50	B
33	B	42	D	51	C
34	B	43	C	52	A
35	D	44	C	53	C
36	A	45	A	54	A
37	C	46	D	55	C
38	B	47			

GENERAL SCIENCE

56. An ecosystem where many animal and plants live together is known as:

- A. Community
- B. Habitats
- C. Population
- D. Abiotic environment

57. Which of the following organ produces bile for digestion.



58. In reproduction system, the zygote is formed inside :

- A. Ovary
- B. Stigma
- C. Anther
- D. Pollen grain

59. In human, the mean of energy transport for the body cells is:

- A. Blood
- B. Oxygen
- C. Carbon dioxide
- D. Capillaries

60. The branch of science, in which modification at genetic level is used for welfare of mankind is called:

- A. Microbiology
- B. Molecular biology
- C. Biotechnology
- D. immunology

61. cells* have half numer chromosomes are called:

- A. Somatic

- B. Daughter
- C. Parents
- D. Gametes

62. The given image show the structure of:



- A. Stamen
- B. Carpel
- C. Sepal
- D. Petal

63. The following image show:



- A. Neuron
- B. Thalamus
- C. Pona
- D. Celebellum

64. Our hands, tongue, and eyes have:

- A. Mixed type of cells
- B. Different specialization cell
- C. Different type of cell
- D. Same type of cell

65. Which of the following process is important for the growth of individual:

- A. Meiosis
- B. Cell division
- C. Replication
- D. Metabolism

66. The process of converting liquid into gas is called:

- A. Freezing
- B. Evaporation
- C. Condensation
- D. Boiling

67. Which of the following is droplet of water vapour suspended in the air and much close to the ground?

- A. Dew
- B. Moisture
- C. Fog
- D. Frost

68. A physical change does not involve change in:
- Shape
 - Color
 - Composition
 - Volume
69. Light takes about.....minute to reach the earth from sun:
- 8
 - 7
 - 6
 - 5
70. Which one of the following is not related to solid:
- Maximum force of attraction between particles
 - Definite shape
 - Condenses on cooling
 - Occupies space
71. A circuit having single path for the flow of current is called:
- Parallel circuit
 - Short circuit
 - Series circuit
 - Open circuit
72. Which of the following material is hereditary material:
- Protein
 - DNA
 - Fats
 - Carbohydrates
73. Law of conservation of mass is given by:
- Newton
 - Lavoisier
 - Thomas
 - Philips
74. In PH scale, "A" is:

- Acids
 - Base
 - Neutral
 - Salts
75. Which of the following protects our eyes from damage:
- Tears
 - Liquid pressure
 - Iris
 - Retina
76. An aerosol is suspension of tiny liquid particles in a:
- Liquid
 - Gas
 - Solid
 - Vapor
77. A device which is used to watch an object on another side of a barrier is called:
- Periscope
 - Microscope
 - Telescope
 - Kaleidoscope
78. Which of the following is an air pollutant:
- Carbon monoxide
 - Hydroxide
 - Helium oxide
79. Which of the following speeds up the reaction:
- Catalyst
 - Inhibitor
 - Light
 - Manganese
80. The first antibiotic was prepared from:
- Bacteria
 - Viruses
 - Fungi
 - Algae



Qno	Answer	Qno	Answer	Qno	Answer
56	B	65	B	74	A
57	C	66	B	75	B
58	A	67	C	76	B
59	A	68	C	77	A
60	C	69	A	78	A
61	D	70	C	79	A
62	B	71	C	80	A
63	A	72	B		C
64	D	73	B		

SOCIAL STUDY

81. When did the archaeological expert, Under the supervision of sir Jahn Marshal, excavate the ruins of Moyen-Jo-Darro and Harappa.
- A. 1822 AD
 - B. 1922 AD
 - C. 1722 AD
 - D. 1962 AD
82. The dynasty beginning in India with the rule of Qutab-Uddin-Aibak is commonly known as.....dynasty.
- A. Ghauri dynasty
 - B. Slave dynasty
 - C. Salateen-e-Delhi
 - D. Afghan
83. Razia Sultana was the daughter of....., who had begun her life as a Turk Slave and ended it as the sultan of Delhi.
- A. Shams-ud-din-Iltimish
 - B. Nasiruddin Muhammad
 - C. Qutabuddin Aibak
 - D. Aram shah
84. Rocks formed by the natural process of water, wind and ice are known as.....rocks.
- A. Extrusive rock
 - B. Sedimentary rock
 - C. Intrusive rock
 - D. Metamorphic rock
85. The length of coastal area of Pakistan is about.....km.
- A. 850
 - B. 950
 - C. 1005
 - D. 1046
86. On the basis of environment, economic, political factors, movement of human beings from one place to another place on permanent basis is called:
- A. Migration
 - B. Political movement
 - C. Environmental degradation
 - D. Population growth
87. The real name of Sher Shah Suri was:
- A. Sher khan
 - B. Farid khan
 - C. Ajmal khan
 - D. Babar khan
88. Mir Bukshi, Under Mughal rule's was required to look after the:
- A. Religious affairs
 - B. Revenue affairs
 - C. Treasury affairs
 - D. Military affairs
89. Clive marched towards plassey with his forces to defeat:
- A. Siraj-Ud-Dualah

French
Ali wardi khan
Aurangzeb

Sports good are made in.....and are famous all over the world:

Faisalabad
Sialkot
Gujrat
Sargodha

Places on the map having same temperature are joined together with lines referred to as:

Frigid zone
Temperature zone
Torrid zone
Isotherms

Tropical and polar winds are the main sources of.....cyclone.

Temperate
Tropical
Tornadoes
Seasonal

In October 1937, a historical meeting of Muslims League was held at.....and accepted Quaid-i-Azam as a leader of Muslim league.

Patna
Lucknow
Bombay
Bihar

The total number of seats won by Muslim league in provincial elections in February 1946 was:

439
436
433
440

"Nehru Report" would establish the supremacy of the Hindus over the Indian Muslims was said by:
Maulana Muhammad Ali Jauhar
Maulana Shoukat Ali

C.
D.
96.

A.
B.
C.
D.
97.

A.
B.
C.
D.
98.

A.
B.
C.
D.
99.

A.
B.
C.
D.

100.
A.
B.
C.
D.

Quaid-i-Azam
Allama Iqbal
The electromagnetic radiations consist of both electrical and magnetic fields which travels with the speed of:

Light
Sound
Air
Sensors

Average temperature on the earth has risen from 0.5 degree to 1 degree centigrade, this rise an average earth surface temperature is called:

Global warming
Globalization
Greenhouse effect
Methane

Quaid-i-Azam joined all India Muslim league, when Muslim league adopted:

Secularism
Islamic ideology
Self rule
Idea of separate state

.....are the sons of Shah Wali Ullah, who translated Holy Quran in Urdu language:

Abdul Aziz and Rafi Ud Din
Abdul Aziz and Abdul Qadir
Rafi Ud Din and Abdul Ghani
Abdul Qadir and Rafi Ud Din

In 1947, east Pakistan..... of the world jute.

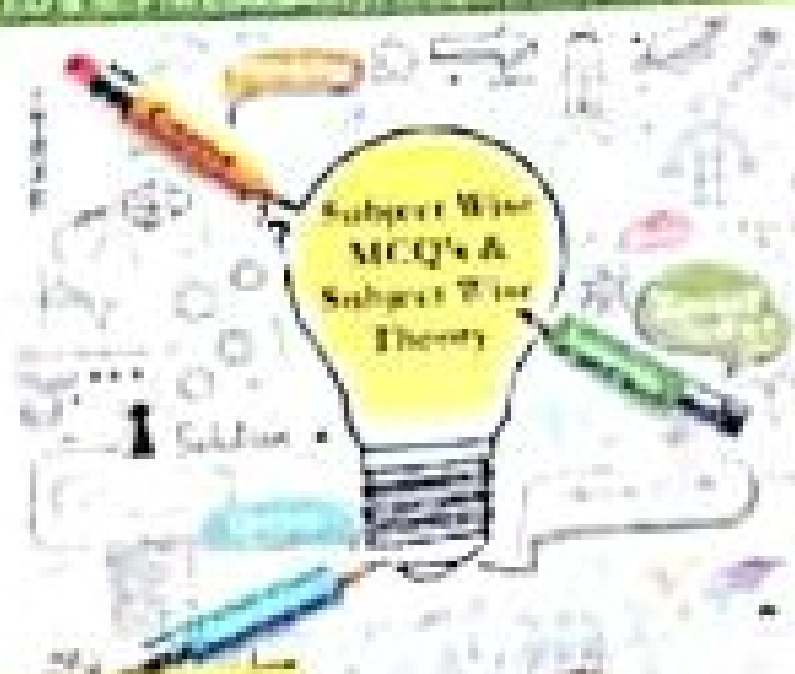
70%
80%
30%
50%

Qno	Answer	Qno	Answer	Qno	Answer
81	B	88	D	95	
82	B	89	A	96	A
83	A	90	B	97	A
84	B	91	D	98	A
85	D	92	A	99	C
86	A	93	B	100	B
87	B	94	A		A

Complete Pedagogy Guide

For Male / Female

Approved by the Board of Technical Education, Mumbai. All rights reserved. No part of this publication may be reproduced, stored in a retrieval system, or transmitted, in any form or by any means, electronic, mechanical, photocopying, recording, or by any information storage and retrieval system, without the prior written permission of the publisher.



ALLIED TECHNICAL BOOK CENTER

Complete Pedagogy Guide

Complete Pedagogy Guide

Complete Pedagogy Guide