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600 Plus IMPORTANT MCQs have taken from Recent Exams

1. Which article of the constitution of Pakistan deals with bounded labour and slavery?

Ans=Article 11

2. From where Arab spring started?

Ans=Tunisia

3. ANSA is the news agency of?

Ans=Italy

4. America Cup is associated with which sports?

Ans=Yachting

5. Meaning of Sui generis?

Ans=of own kind

6. Which statement is incorrect?

Ans=Incorrect statement=Legislature is under judiciary

7. How many years Nelson Mandela remained behind the bar?

Ans= 27 years

8. Which sea is in central asia?

Ans= Aral sea

9. Wheel is the symbol of?

Ans=Progress

10. Maple leaf is the symbol of?

Ans=Canada

11. Which hurricane attacked in 2012?

Ans=Sandy

12. What is meant by equinox?

Ans= Day and night equal

13. What is widow tears?

Ans=Plant

14. who created the famous character of dracula?

Ans= John Polidori

15. 1 Megabyte is equal to?

Ans=1000000 bytes

16. Land of seven hills?

Ans=Rome

17. 2010 FIF World Cup winner?

Ans=Spain

18. Which country is called cockpit of Europe?

Ans=Belgium

19. : Element required for solar energy conversion is?

Ans=Silicon

20. Which vitamin is gained from sunlight?

Ans=Vitamin D

21. Which waves are used in cellular phones?

Ans=Radio waves

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22. Arab league was formed in?

Ans=Cairo

23. Which country is in Levant region?

Ans=Syria

24. 24: Which event occurred first?

Ans=American war of independence

25. 25: father of the french revolution?

Ans=Jean-Jacques Rousseau

General Knowledge Mcqs Practice Test

27. 1. Who drafted constitution of AIML?

28. 2. Quaid e Azam served as president of AIML for how many years?

29. 3. Which Act allowed Indians to join Civil Service?

30. 4. Which women participated in all 3 Round Table Conferences?

31. 5. Significance of 1st Round Table Conference?

32. 6. Holy Prophet participated in how many Ghazwas?

33. 7. 1st Ghazwa of Islam?

34. 8. 1st Punjabi Poet?

35. 9. Monometer is used to measure?

36. 10. Contraband means?

37. 11. Which daily use item is used as antiseptic?

38. 12. Increasing stock exchange index refers to?

39. 13. Baglihar dam is constructed on which river?

40. 14. khyber pass connects?

41. 15. PM of Pakistan at the time of 1956 constitution?

42. 16. Significance of Liaqat-Nehru pact 1950?

43. 17. The name of Prophet used 1st in Quran?

44. 18. Orders of covering body parts of females in which Surah?

45. 19. Who died last From Ashra e Mubashra?

46. 20. Reuters is news agency of?

47. 21. Which organization Pakistan joined in 1950?

48. 22. Who headed the committee which prepared Objectives Resolution?

49. 23. Founder of Dar ul Uloom Deoband?

50. 24. Who was called as cowboy of congress by Quaid e Azam?

51. 25. Duration of National Anthem of Pakistan?

52. 26. Tribal agencies of Pakistan?

53. 27. Largest agency by population?

54. 28. Where is siachen glacier?

55. 29. Length of Karakoram High Way?

56. 30. Subway means?

57. 31. First revealed Surah?

58. 32. Qarn al Manazil refers to?

59. 33. When Quaid e Azam parted as Muslim India and Hindu India?

60. 34. How many Kgs in one metric tonne?

61. 35. Total Masraf e zakat according to Quran?

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62. 36. Parliament of Russia?
63. 37. Revolution started in middle east is called?
64. 38. Arab spring started from?
65. 39. Total alphabets in Urdu?
- General Knowledge Past Mcqs of NTS
67. The first Prime minister of Bangladesh was Mujibur Rehman
70. The longest river in the world is the Nile
73. The longest highway in the world is the Trans-Canada
76. The longest highway in the world has a length of about 8000 km
78. 05
79. The highest mountain in the world is the
80. Everest
81. 06
82. The country that accounts for nearly one third of the total teak production of the world is
83. Myanmar
84. 07
85. The biggest desert in the world is the
86. Sahara desert
87. 08
88. The largest coffee growing country in the world is
89. Brazil
90. 09
91. The country also known as “country of Copper” is
92. Zambia
93. 10
94. The name given to the border which separates Pakistan and Afghanistan is
95. Durand line
96. 11
97. The river Volga flows out into the
98. Caspian sea
99. 12
100. The coldest place on the earth is
101. Verkhoyansk in Siberia
102. 13
103. The country which ranks second in terms of land area is
104. Canada
105. 14
106. The largest Island in the Mediterranean sea is
107. Sicily
108. 15

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109. The river Jordan flows out into the
110. Dead sea
111. 16
112. The biggest delta in the world is the
113. Sunderbans
114. 17
115. The capital city that stands on the river Danube is
116. Belgrade
117. 18
118. The Japanese call their country as
119. Nippon
120. 19
121. The length of the English channel is
122. 564 kilometres
123. 20
124. The world's oldest known city is
125. Damascus
126. 21
127. The city which is also known as the City of Canals is
128. Venice
129. 22
130. The country in which river Wangchu flows is
131. Myanmar
132. 23
133. The biggest island of the world is
134. Greenland
135. 24
136. The city which is the biggest centre for manufacture of automobiles in the world is
137. Detroit, USA
138. 25
139. The country which is the largest producer of manganese in the world is
140. USA
141. 26
142. The country which is the largest producer of rubber in the world is
143. Malaysia
144. 27
145. The country which is the largest producer of tin in the world is
146. Malaysia
147. 28
148. The river which carries maximum quantity of water into the sea is the
149. Mississippi
150. 29
151. The city which was once called the `Forbidden City` was
152. Peking

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153. 30
154. The country called the Land of Rising Sun is
155. Japan
156. 31
157. Mount Everest was named after
158. Sir George Everest
159. 32
160. The volcano Vesuvias is located in
161. Italy
162. 33
163. The country known as the Sugar Bowl of the world is
164. Cuba
165. 34
166. The length of the Suez Canal is
167. 162.5 kilometres
168. 35
169. The lowest point on earth is
170. The coastal area of Dead sea
171. 36
172. The Gurkhas are the original inhabitants of
173. Nepal
174. 37
175. The largest ocean of the world is the
176. Pacific ocean
177. 38
178. The largest bell in the world is the
179. Tsar Kolkol at Kremlin, Moscow
180. 39
181. The biggest stadium in the world is the
182. Strahov Stadium, Prague
183. 40
184. The world's largest diamond producing country is
185. South Africa
186. 41
187. Australia was discovered by
188. James Cook
189. 42
190. The first Governor General of Pakistan is
191. Mohammed Ali Jinnah
192. 43
193. Dublin is situated at the mouth of river
194. Liffey
195. 44
196. The earlier name of New York city was

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197. New Amsterdam
 198. 45
 199. The Eifel tower was built by
 200. Alexander Eiffel
 201. 46
 202. The Red Cross was founded by
 203. Jean Henri Durant
 204. 47
 205. The country which has the greatest population density is
 206. Monaco
 207. 48
 208. The national flower of Britain is
 209. Rose
 210. 49
 211. Niagara Falls was discovered by
 212. Louis Hennepin
 213. 50
 214. The national flower of Italy is
 215. Lily
- General Knowledge Important MCQs for NTS
217. 1. The river Danube rises in which country?
 218. Germany.
 219. 2. Which US state has the sugar maple as its state tree and is the leading US producer of maple sugar?
 220. Vermont.
 221. 3. Which country is nicknamed 'The Cockpit of Europe' because of the number of battles throughout history fought on its soil?
 222. Belgium.
 223. 4. What is the capital of Libya?
 224. Tripoli.
 225. 5. Apart from French, German and Romansch, what is the fourth official language of the Switzerland?
 226. Italian.
 227. 6. Which country is the world's largest producer of coffee?
 228. Brazil.
 229. 7. In which city was the world's first underground train was service opened in 1863?
 230. London.
 231. 8. How many pairs of ribs are there in the human body?
 232. 12.
 233. 9. Which country is separated form Ethiopia by the Red Sea?
 234. Yemen.
 235. 10. What is the main port of Italy?
 236. Genoa.
 237. 11. Mount Logan is the highest peak in which country?

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238. Canada.
239. 12. In which state is Harvard University?
240. New Jersey.
241. 13. Which is larger: Norway or Finland?
242. Finland.
243. 14. Which city was the first capital of the Kingdom of Italy until 1865?
244. Turin.
245. 15. What is measured by an ammeter?
246. Electric current.
247. 16. What is a rhinoceros horn made of?
248. Hair.
249. 17. Which three countries, apart from the former Yugoslavia, share borders with Greece?
250. Albania, Bulgaria, Turkey.
251. 18. The Palk Strait separates which two countries?
252. India and Sri Lanka.
253. 19. Ga is the symbol for which element?
254. Gallium.
255. 20. In the Greek alphabet, what is the name for the letter O?
256. Omicron.
257. 21. What, in the 16th and 17th century, was a pavana?
258. A dance.
259. 22. A nephron is the functional unit of which organ in the human body?
260. Kidney.
261. 23. In which country is the ancient city of Tarsus?
262. Turkey.
263. 24. The Khyber Pass links which two countries?
264. Afghanistan and Pakistan.
265. 25. Name the six US states that comprise New England.
266. Rhode Island, Connecticut, Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont and Massachusetts.
267. 26. Which musical instrument is played by both exhaling and inhaling?
268. Harmonica (or mouth organ).
269. 27. The northern part of which country is called Oesling?
270. Luxembourg.
271. 28. Napier is a city in which country?
272. New Zealand.
273. 29. What is the Hook of Holland?
274. A port in the southeast Netherlands,
275. 30. The river Douro forms part of the border between which two countries?
276. Spain and Portugal.
277. 31. In which country is the Great Slave Lake?
278. Canada.
279. 32. Which six countries border the Black Sea?
280. Bulgaria, Georgia, Romania, Russia, Turkey and Ukraine.
281. 33. Kathmandu is the capital of which country?

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282. Nepal.
283. 34. What name is given to a mixture of bicarbonate of soda and tartaric acid used in cooking?
284. Baking powder.
285. 35. AOL are an internet service provider. What does AOL stand for?
286. America Online.
287. 61. Quantas is the national airline of which country?
288. Australia.
289. 62. What in Scotland is the meaning of the prefix 'Inver'?
290. River mouth.
291. 63. Which US state has the lowest population?
292. Alaska.
293. 64. Which county is nicknamed the Garden of England?
294. Kent.
295. 65. Which African country was formerly called French Sudan?
296. Mali.
297. 66. Which sport was originally called 'soccer-in-water'?
298. Water polo.
299. 67. Which unit of measurement is derived from the Arabic quirrat, meaning seed?
300. Carat.
301. 68. Which Italian city was originally built on seven hills?
302. Rome.
303. 69. What does the acronym NAAFI stand for?
304. Navy, Army and Air Force Institutes.
305. 70. Dolomite is an ore of which metal?
306. Magnesium.
307. 71. Manama is the capital of which country?
308. Bahrain.
309. 72. On which river does Berlin stand?
310. River Spree.
311. 73. What type of clock was invented in 1656 by Christian Huygens?
312. The pendulum clock.
313. 74. In which desert is the world's driest place?
314. Atacama (Chile).
315. 75. Which is the world's saltiest sea?
316. The Red Sea.
317. 76. and which is the least salty?
318. The Baltic Sea.
319. 77. Which nun won the Nobel prize for peace in 1979?
320. Mother Teresa.
321. 78. How many points in the pink ball worth in snooker?
322. Six.
323. 79. Which scientist was named 'Person of the Century' by Time Magazine?
324. Albert Einstein.

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325. 80. What kind of creature is a monitor?
326. Lizard.
327. 81. Which medical specialty is concerned with the problems and illnesses of children?
328. Pediatrics.
329. 82. Who sailed in Santa Maria?
330. Christopher Columbus.
331. 83. What name is given to the stiffening of the body after death?
332. Rigor mortis.
333. 84. Which country was formerly known as Malagasy Republic?
334. Madagascar.
335. 85. Addis Ababa is the capital of which country?
336. Ethiopia.
337. 86. The name of which North African city literally means 'white house'?
338. Casablanca.
339. 87. Of what sort of fish is the dogfish a small variety?
340. Shark.
341. 88. Which Asian country was divided at the 38th parallel after World War II?
342. Korea.
343. 89. What is the name of the Winter Olympics event that combines cross-country skiing and shooting?
344. Biathlon.
345. 90. Which American science-fiction writer wrote Fahrenheit 451?
346. Ray Bradbury.
347. 91. For which powerful opiate is diamorphine the technical name?
348. Heroin.
349. 92. How many dominoes are there in a normal set?
350. 28.
351. 93. Who was cartoonist who created Batman?
352. Bob Kane.
353. 94. Aerophobia is a fear of flying, agoraphobia is a fear of open spaces, what is acrophobia a fear of?
354. Heights.
355. 95. In computing, how is a modulator-demodulator more commonly known?
356. Modem.
357. 96. An auger bit is used to drill what type of material?
358. Wood.
359. 97. What part of the wheelbarrow is the fulcrum?
360. The wheel.
361. 98. What C is a device used to determine small lengths, of which a vernier is one type?
362. Caliper.
363. 99. Rip, chain and band are types of which tools?
364. Saw.
365. 100. What calibrated tool was the standard tool for engineers and scientists prior to the invention of the hand-held calculator?

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366. Slide rule.

Pakistan General Knowledge MCQs Solved

368. Complete History About Pakistan

369. Lord Cornwallis is associated with permanent settlement of Bengal.

370. • Delhi proposals presented by Quaid-e-Azam in March 1927.

371. • Nehru Report was produced by Motilal Nehru in 1928.

372. • Shoaib Qureshi was one muslim member who took part in writing the Nehru Report.

373. • Fourteen-Points-of-MA Jinnah came in March 1929 from Delhi.

374. • Simon-Commission-1927 visited India in 1928 and consisted of 7 members.

375. • British cabinet minister Cripps came to India in March 1942.

376. • Civil Disobedience Movement started by Gandhi on 12th March, 1930.

377. • Simon Commission submitted its report in 1930.

378. • 1st Session of Round-Table-Conferences from 12Nov1930 to 19Jan1931. (Mohd: Ali Johar participated in it, Congress was absent.)

379. • Congress absent in 1st RTC, leaders were in jail due to civil disobedience.

380. • Leader in the 1st RTC was Agha Khan III.

381. • Quaid attended RTC 1, not attended RTC 2&3. After RTC 1, he renounced politics and pursued lawyership.

382. • The PM of England during 1st Roundtable was Ramsay Macdonald.

383. • 2nd Session of RTC from 7Sep1931 to 31stSep1931. Gandhi represented Congress.

384. • Gandhi-Irwin pact was made on March 5, 1931.

385. • 3rd Session of RTC from 17Nov:1932 to 24Dec: 1932.

386. • British opposition did not participate in RTC III.

387. • Communal award published in 1932.

388. • White Paper of RTC published in March 1933.

389. • Begum Shahnawaz attended one RTC.

390. • Mohd: Ali Johar Started Comrade & Hamdard (1912) from Calcutta.

391. • Name of Bi-Aman was Abidi Begum. (chk afridi begum)

392. • Mohd: Ali Johar born in 1878 at Rampur and died at the age of 54 on 4th Jan: 1931 at London and was buried in Bait-ul-Mukadas (Jerusalem).

393. • Wife of Mohd: Ali Johar was Amjadi Begum.

394. • Moulana Shoukat Ali, the elder brother of Mohd: Ali was born in 1872 and died on 28th Nov: 1938 and buried at Jamia Mosque Delhi.

395. • Zamindar (1903) started by Zafar Ali Khan from Lahore.

396. • Daily Dawn (1942) by Quaid.

397. • Daily Jang (1940) by Mir Khalilur Rehman.

398. • Daily al-Halal by Abdeul Kalam.

399. • Ch: Rehmat Ali is associated with Delhi Darbar.

400. • IN 1908, Iqbal was awarded Ph.D from Munich University for Persian Philosophy.

401. • Allama Iqbal born on 9th Nov: 1877 at Sialkot and died on 21st April, 1938

402. • Allama Iqbal was tutored by Moulvi Syed Mir Hassan.

403. • Iqbal was elected as a member of Punjab Legislative Assembly in 1926 and chosen president of ML in 1930.

404. • Jinnah means Lion.

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405. • Jinnah means Thiner. He was 5 feet, 11 ½ inches in height.
406. • Quaid got education of law from Lincoln's Inn.
407. • "Quaid" used by Molvi Mazharul Haq in newspaper Al-Aman.
408. • Wife of Quaid was Ratan Bai.
409. • Quid's father was Jinnah Poonja.
410. • Jinnah Poonja was born in 1850 and married with Mithi Bai.
411. • Poonja was grand father of Quaid.
412. • Jinnah joined Congress in 1906 & in 1913 ML in London.
413. • Quaid born on 25th Dec: 1876 and died on 11 Sep: 1948.
414. • Jinnah joined ML on the insistence of Mohd: Ali Johar and Syed Wazir Hassan.
415. • Jinnah got admission in at Gokal Das Teg primary school Bombay at the age of 10 he studied for 5 ½ months.
416. • Jinnah went to London and got law degree at the age of 18 form LINCONINN.
417. • Sir Dinsha was the father of Ratna (the wife of Jinnah).
418. • Ratna embrassed Islam on 18th April 1918 and married Jinnah on 19th April 1918. before that she was Parsi. She died on 20th Feb: 1929 and was buried in Aram Bagh Bombay.
419. • Islamia High School Peshawar was founded in 1890.
420. • Muslim Aligargh University was established in 1920.
421. • Treaty of Amritsar took place in 1876.
422. • Kashmir was sold to Gulab Singh in 1845.
423. • NWFP was given status of province in 1901.
424. • Shakespeare (not William Shakespeare) was the governor of Banarus.
425. • Mohammadan Political Association was formed in 1903.
426. • Partition of Bengal announced on 1st Sept: 1905 & implemented on 16 Oct: 1905 by Lord Curzon.
427. • Partition of Bengal annulled: 10th Dec: 1911 by Lord Hardinge.
428. • Swadeshi movement was started against Partition of Bengal.
429. • Bengal divided in East Bengal (Muslim Bengal) & West Bengal (Hindu Bengal) in July 1905 by Lord Curzon. Capital of Muslim Bengal was Dacca and that of Hindu Bengal was Calcutta.
430. • The partition of Bengal was annulled on 12th Dec: 1911 by King George-V and Queen Marry.
431. • The president of Simla Deputation (1st Oct: 1906) was Agha Khan III and secretary was Mohsanul Mulk.
432. • Muslim League founded on 30 Dec: 1906 at Decca.
433. • ML was formed in the annual session of Muslim Educational Conference in Decca with the proposal of Nawab Salimullah.
434. • The HQ of ML was established at Lucknow.
435. • Initial membership of ML was 400.
436. • Mohd: Ali Johr wrote the constitution of ML: The Green Book.
437. • Inagural session of ML was presided by Nawab Samiullah.
438. • Inagural address was delivered by Nawab Vikarul Mulk.
439. • First session of ML was held on 30th Dec: 1907 at Karachi.
440. • First session of ML held in Karachi 31st Dec: 1907 was presided over by Adamjee Pri

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Bhai of Bombay.

- 441. • The original name of Mohsanu-ul-Mulk was Mehdi Ali Khan.
- 442. • Original name of Waqaul Mulk was Molvi Mohd: Shah.
- 443. • 1st President of ML was Agha Khan III. (upto 1913).
- 444. • Sir Agha Khan remained permanent president of ML till 1913.
- 445. • First VC of Aligarh University was Agha Khan 3.
- 446. • Agha Khan III was born in Karachi and was buried in Egypt.
- 447. • Real name of Agha Khan III was Sultan Mohd: Shah.
- 448. • First secretary general of ML was Hussain Bilgrami.
- 449. • 2nd President of ML was Sir Ali Mohd: Khan when Agha Khan III resigned in 1913.
- 450. • Sir Mohammad Shafik was the second general secretary of Muslim League.
- 451. • Syyed Amir Ali established ML London in 1908.
- 452. • Quaid attended 1st time Muslim League session in 1912. (chk)
- 453. • Quaid resigned from Imperial Legislative Council as a protest against Rowlatt Act in 1919.
- 454. • Quaid became ML president 1919-1924 (chk it).
- 455. • Quaid joined ML 10 Oct 1913.
- 456. • Syed Amir Ali resigned from ML in 1913.
- 457. • Quaid resigned from Congress and Home Rule League in Dec: 1920 (Nagpur Session) became ML president in 1916. (chk it)
- 458. • Quaid held joint membership of ML & Congress for 7 years i.e from 1913-1920
- 459. • He presided the ML Lucknow session of 1916 and Delhi session of 1924, became permanent president of ML in 1934.
- 460. • Lord Minto came to India as viceroy in 1915.
- 461. • Minto Morley reforms 1909: introduced separate electorates.
- 462. • Minto Morley reforms: Minto was Indian Viceroy and Morley was state secretary for India.
- 463. • Montague Chemsford Reforms came in 1919.
- 464. • ML demanded principle of self rule for India in 1913.
- 465. • Kanpur mosque incident took place in 1913.
- 466. • Jilianwalla Bagh is in Amritsar. It was place where a number of Indian killed by the English on 13th April, 1919.
- 467. • General Dair was the army commander of Amritsar during Jullianwala bagh slaughter (1919).
- 468. • Lucknow Pact came in Nov: 1916.
- 469. • Home Rule Movement was founded by Mrs. Annie Basent an English Parsi lady in 1916 after Lucknew pact.
- 470. • Rowalt Act was passed in 1919.
- 471. • Khilafat Movement started in 1919 and ended in March 1921.
- 472. • All Indai Khilafat committee was founded in Bombay on 5th Juley 1919 and Seth Chuttani became its first president.
- 473. • First meeting of All Indai Khilafat Movement was held on 23rd Nov: 1919 and was presided over by Molvi Fazal Haq of Bengl. Its headquarter was at Bombay.
- 474. • Khilafat day was observed on 27th October, 1919.
- 475. • Indian Khilafat Delegation met with Lloyd George.

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- 476. • Mopala uprising in Malabar 1921.
- 477. • Chauri Chuara incident tookplace in 1922.
- 478. • Non-cooperation movement was called off by Gandhi because of Chauri-Chaura incident 1922.
- 479. • Shuddi and Sangathan movement was started at the end of Tahreek Khilafat.
- 480. • Sangathan movement was started by Pandit Malavia.
- 481. • Treaty of Lausanne was signed in 1923.
- 482. • Mustafa Kamal: first president of Turkey on 23rd Oct: 1923.
- 483. • Atta Turk means the father of Turks.
- 484. • Khilafat was abolished in 1924.
- 485. • Last caliph of Turkish State was Abdul Majeed Afandi.
- 486. • Hijrat Movement took place in 1924
- 487. • Haji Shariat Ullah was born in 1781(Faraizi Movement 1830-57)
- 488. • The main aim of Brahma Samaj was Reform in Hinduism.
- 489. • Raja Ram Mohan Roy founded Brahma Samaj.
- 490. • Ani- Muslim Arya Samaj (1877) was founded by Dayanand Sirasoti. Arya Samaj was founded in 1875 (chk)
- 491. • In 1805, British made Sri Lanka a colony.
- 492. • British annexed NWFP in 1849.
- 493. • Wardha scheme written by Zakir Hussain.
- 494. • Sati was abolished by Lord William Bantink.
- 495. • First census in India made during the period of Lord Mayo.
- 496. • Moen-jo-Daro & Herapa discovered in 1922.
- 497. • Sir John Marshal ordered digging of Moen jo Daro in 1922.
- 498. • East India Company was formed in 1600 in London.
- 499. • In India French East India company was established in 1664.
- 500. • Raishmi Romal campaign started by Ubaidullah Sindhi before war of Independence.
- 501. • War of Independence started on 7th May, 1857 from Delhi.
- 502. • Lord Canning was the Governor General of India during Sepoy Mutiny.
- 503. • In India the first gate of enterance of Europeans was Bengal.
- 504. • At Meerath firstly the war of independence was fought.
- 505. • War of independence started on 9th May, 1857.
- 506. • The first Viceroy of the subcontinent was Lord Canning.
- 507. • Queen's Proclamation was made in 1858.
- 508. • Indian National Congress made by Allan O. Hume in 1885.
- 509. • First president of Congress was W.C. Benerjee.
- 510. • 72 members attended the first meeting of Congress at Bombay out of them only 2 were Muslims.
- 511. • Warren Hastings was the first Governor General of Bengal.
- 512. • Hindi-Urdu controversy started in 1867.
- 513. • Mohsin-ul-Mulk founded Urdu Defence Association.
- 514. • Syed Ahmed Khan born on 17th Oct: 1817 in Delhi & died March 241898 at Ali Gargh.
- 515. • Sir Syed is buried in Ali Garh Muslim University.
- 516. • Tahzibul Ikhelaque was published in 1870. (1867 chk)

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517. • Asrar-us-Sanadeed was compiled by Sir Syed Ahmed Khan.
518. • Sir Syed wrote Loyal Mohammandan's of India & Causes of Indian Revolt.
519. • Hayate-e-Javed is written by Maulana Hali about Sir Syed.
520. • In Indai English education was first initiated in Bengal in 1835.
521. • Shah Waliullah was born in Delhi.
522. • Madressah Rahimiya was established by Shah Abdul Rahim.
523. • Scientific society was established in 1863.
524. • Albert Bill was presented in 1883
525. • NWFP was separated from Punjab by the British in 1901, Lord Curzon was then the viceroy and GG of British India.
526. • Mohammadan Educational Conference was formed on 27 Dec: 1886 by Sir Syed.
527. • Muhammadan Literacy Society of Calcutta founded in 1860.
528. • "Indian Patriotic Association" was founded in 1861.
529. • Nidwatul Ulema (1884) was founded by Molvi Abdul Ghafoor Qasim Nativi. Nadvat-ul-Ulema was founded in 1894 and Maulvi Abdul Ghafoor was its founder.(chk)
530. • Darul-ul Deoband (1867) was founded by Mohd: Qasim Nanavatavi.
531. • MAO College founded on Jan: 8, 1877 and inaugurated by Governor General Lord Lyton.
532. • Present Sindhi alphabets made by Sir Barter Frere in 1883.
533. • Anjuman-e-himayat-Islam was founded in 1884.
534. • Sindh Madrasa built by Hassan Ali Afandi on 1st Sep: 1885.
535. • DJ (Diwan Dayaram Jethmal) Science College was opened by Governor of Bombay Lord Reay on 17th Jan: 1887.
536. • Who amongst the following were the first to invade India? Arabs
537. • Real name of Mohammad-bin-qasims was Amadudin Mohammad (Pillar of Deen).
538. • Mohd: Bin Qasim was nephew and son-in-law of Hajjaj bin Yousuf the Governor of Iraq (Omayad Period). He came to Sindh with 12 thousand men.
539. • Mohd: bin Qasim conquered Sindh during Ummayads.
540. • Siskar was Waziir of Dahir.
541. • Mohd: bin Qasim tortured to death in Iraq by Sulaiman.
542. • The Abbasid governor Hisham came to Sindh in 757 A.D.
543. • Shabudding Ghori was the founder of Islamic State in India.
544. • Qutubudin Aibk was the founder of slave dynasty after Ghoris.
545. • Ghiyasuddin Tughluq was the first sultan of Tughluq dynasty.
546. • Aurangzeb reimposed 'Jaziya'?
547. • Ibn Batutah visited India in reign of Muhammad-bin Tughluq
548. • Babur used artillery in warfare.
549. • Emperor Shahjahan= Khurram Shihab-ud-din
550. • Akbar prohibited the practice of Sati?
551. • Hazrat Nizamuddin Auliya's Dargah is located at Delhi.
552. • Baba Farid Gang Shakar was the first Punjabi poet.
553. • Waris shah is called the 'Shakespeare of Punjabi literature'.
554. • Tomb named Khawaja Moin ud Din Chisti is in Ajmer.
555. • Hazrat Bullay Shah was a famous Sufi poet of Punjabi language. His tomb is in the city

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of Kasur.

- 556. • Thatta was the capital city of Sindh during Argons and Turkans
 - 557. • Mohd: bin Tughlaq introduced tokens currency firstly.
 - 558. • Akbar the Great was born in Umar Kot.
 - 559. • Shalamar Bagh was built by Shah Jahan (Shahabuddin Mohd: Shah Jahan) (also called Shahzada Khuram)
 - 560. • Jahan Ara begum was the daughter of Shah Jahan
 - 561. • Mehmood set out on Somnath on 17 Oct: 1024 A.D.
 - 562. • 1st battle of Tarrin was fought b/w Mohd: Ghouri & Rajput (1191), Ghori was defeated. In 1192 A.D, the 2nd battle of Tarrin, Ghori wins.
 - 563. • Ahmed Shah Abdali was the King of Kabul.
 - 564. • Ahmed Shah Abdali defeated Marhathas in 1761.
 - 565. • Pan Islamism introduced by Jamaludding Afghani.
 - 566. • Nadir Shah of Iran invaded Delhi during the period of Mohd: Shah Rangila (The Moughal Emperor).
 - 567. • Original name of Tippu Sultan was Nawab Fateh Ali.
 - 568. • 4th May 1799 was the day of Shahadat of Tippu Sultan.
 - 569. • The original name of Sultan Siraj Doullah (the Nawab of Bengal) was Mirza Mohd:
 - 570. • Battle of Plassey was fought in 1757 b/w Clive and Siraj-ud-Daula which established British rule in Bengal.
 - 571. • Sindh was annexed by Birtish in 1847 and was separated from Bombay in 1935 vide India Act 1935.
 - 572. • First war of freedom was fought in 1757 b/w Siraju Doullah and Rober Clive.
 - 573. • Sheikh Ahmad Sarhindi is known as Majaddid Alf Sani.
 - 574. • Sheikh Ahmad Sirhandi was born in 1564.
 - 575. • Mausm Khan, soldier of Titu Mir was sentenced to death.
 - 576. • Hajatullah al-Balaghah written by Shah Waliullah.
 - 577. • Shah waliullah born in 1703. Shah Waliullah died in 1763.
 - 578. • Shah Alam II was an ally of Mir Qasim in the Battle of Buxar.
 - 579. • During Jehangir's reign Sir Thomas Roe and Captain Hawkins visited Moghul court to secure commercial privileges.
 - 580. • Real name of Shah Waliullah was Ahmed and his historical name was Azimuddin.
 - 581. • Haji Shareetullah of Bengal was the founder of Farazi Tehriz in 1802. Farazi Tehriz meant to pay more attention on fundamental of Islam.
 - 582. • Syed Ahmed of Rai Brelli (Oudh) was the founde of Jehad Tehrik against Sikhs. He was martyred at Balakot (NWF) in 1831.
 - 583. • Battle of Buxar was fought in 1764.
- General Knowledge Mcqs Questions
- 585. 1. Who was the governor of Sindh after Muhammad Bin Qasim?
 - 586. (a) Zaid Bin Marwan (b) Yazid Bin Muhallab (c) Abdullah Bin Haris (d) None of these
 - 587. 2. Who was the Mughal Emperor who accepted the British pension firstly?
 - 588. (a) Alamgir-II (b) Shah Alam-II (c) Akbar-II (d) None of these
 - 589. 3. Ahmad Shah Abdali launched his early invasions against:
 - 590. (a) Mughals (b) Marhattas (c) Sikhs (d) None of these

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591. 4. The British fought Plassey war against:
592. (a) Haider Ali (b) Tipu Sultan (c) Sirajuddaula (d) None of these
593. 5. Dars-i-Nizami was named after:
594. (a) Nizamuddin Auliya (b) Nizamul Mulk (c) Mullah Nizamuddin (d) None of these
595. 6. Before 1857 how many universities on Western pattern were established in India?
596. (a) 16 (b) 13 (c) 3 (d) None of these
597. 7. When the MAO College at Aligarh was started?
598. (a) 1864 (b) 1877 (c) 1875 (d) None of these
599. 8. Anjuman-i-Hamayati-Islam was started in:
600. (a) 1849 (b) 1884 (c) 1885 (d) None of these
601. 9. The Constitution of All India Muslim League was written by:
602. (a) Mohsinul Mulk (b) Muhammad Ali Jauhar (c) Nawab Salimullah of Dacca (d) None of these
603. 10. The first session of Mohammadan Educational Conference was held in Bengal:
604. (a) 1886 (b) 1899 (c) 1906 (d) None of these
605. 11. The London branch of Muslim League was started by:
606. (a) Syed Amir Ali (b) Sir Wazir Hassan (c) Hasan Bilgrami (d) None of these
607. 12. "Hamdard" was edited by:
608. (a) Moulana Shaukat Ali (b) Moulana Muhammad Ali Jauhar (c) Moulana Zafar Ali Khan
609. (d) None of these
610. 13. "Shudhi" movement was started by:
611. (a) Jawahar Lal Nehru (b) Tilak (c) Gandhi (d) None of these
612. 14. Majlis-i-Ahrar was formed in:
613. (a) 1928 (b) 1929 (c) 1931 (d) None of these
614. 15. In Kashmir the ceasefire between Pakistan and India was signed on:
615. (a) 27th July, 1948 (b) 27th July, 1949 (c) 27th July, 1950 (d) None of these
616. 16. Islamabad was declared capital of Pakistan in:
617. (a) 1959 (b) 1960 (c) 1961 (d) None of these
618. 17. Majority of Southern Pakistan population lives along the:
619. (a) River Indus (b) River Ravi (c) River Jhelum (d) None of these
620. 18. The Aryans arrived in South Asia:
621. (a) 3000 BC – 3500 BC (b) 4000 BC – 4500 BC (c) 4500 BC – 5000 BC (d) None of these
622. 19. The most ancient civilization is:
623. (a) Harrapa (b) Moenjodaro (c) Mehargarh (d) None of these
624. 20. The author of "The Case of Pakistan" is:
625. (a) Rafiq Afzal (b) S.M. Ikram
626. (c) I.H. Qureshi
627. (d) None of these

Educators and AEOs Test Preparation General Methods of Teaching Mcqs

1= Solo Taxonomy consists of levels (4)

2= Two Or More Aspects are understood in (Multistructural level)

3= SOLO Taxonomy was presented by (Biggs and Collis)

4= SoLO Stands for? (Structure of the observed Learning output)

5= Symposium is a type of (Discussion method)

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- 6=Arm strong was the exponent of (Heuristic method)
- 7=Activity involves (Physical and mental action)
- 8=We move from specific to general in (inductive method)
- 9=practice is made in (Drill method)
- 10=The Socratic method is known as (Question Answer method)
- 11=Duration of lessons in macro lesson plan is (35 to 45 min)
- 12=American approach emphasizes (Learning objectives)
- 13=which one is not the type of lesson plans on the basis of objectives (Micro lesson plan)
- 14=Drama or role play is useful for teaching (History)
- 15=Which is not the objective of drama/role play (Do make rehearsals)
- 16=The Number of students in cooperative Learning Groups are (3 to 4)
- 17=cooperative Learning is an alternative to (Competitive models)
- 18=the Students like to spend the most of the time with (peers)
- 19=peer culture constitutes (Socialization)
- 20=CAI stands for (Computer Assisted instruction)
- 21=Which is not the mode of CAI (Question Mode)
- 22=Example of Cognitive domain is:(Describe a topic)
- 23=At the highest level of hierarchy is (Evaluation)
- 24=The Hiest level of cognitive domain is (Evaluation)
- 25=Educational objctvs hv been divided into (3 domains)
- 26=Taxonomy of educational objctvs was presented in (1956)
- 27=The classification of cognitive domain was presented by (Benjamin S.Bloom)
- 28=Cognitive Domain hv (6 Subgroups)
- 29=The Lowest level of Learning in cognitive domain is (Knowledge)
- 30=Knowing/memorizing and recalling is concerned with (Knowledge)