



ALIGARH COLLEGIATE

COACHING CENTRE & CAREER BUILDING INSTITUTE

JAIL ROAD CAMPUS: 11, Hyderabad Colony, Jail Road, Karachi ☎ 34120891 - 35421577

JINNAH CAMPUS: A-25, Hyderabad Colony, New M. A. Jinnah Road, Karachi ☎ 34913284

ESTABLISHMENT OF PAKISTAN

- 1) Which province of Pakistan is called "Babul Islam"?
 - **Sindh**
 - Punjab
 - Khyber Pakhtun Khwa
 - Baluchistan
- 2) Sindh was conquest by Muhammad Bin Qasim in the year:
 - 612 AD
 - **712 AD**
 - 912 AD
 - 1000 AD
- 3) The great Muslim saint and scholar who first translated Holy Quran into Persian language was:
 - Hazrat Sheikh Ahmed Sarhandi
 - **Hazrat Shah Waliullah**
 - Hazrat Baba Farid
 - Hazrat Data Gunj Bux
- 4) Sir Syed Ahmed Khan founded "Scientific Society" in the year of:
 - 1858
 - 1862
 - **1864**
 - 1866
- 5) Muhammadan Education Conference founded by Sir Syed Ahmed Khan in the year:
 - 1866
 - 1862
 - 1864
 - **1858**
- 6) The issue which made Syed Ahmed Khan to conclude that Hindus and Muslims could not work together any more was:
 - **Hindi-Urdu Controversy**
 - Partition of Bengal
 - Ilbert Bill
 - Issue of Muslim University
- 7) Indian National Congress was established in the year:
 - 1875
 - 1880
 - **1885**
 - 1890
- 8) Who was the founder of Indian National Congress?
 - M.K Gandhi
 - **A.O Hume**
 - W.C Bennerji
 - Dadabhai Naoraji
- 9) The British Viceroy who was the responsible/architect of Partition of Bengal was:
 - Lord Minto
 - Lord Dufferin
 - Lord Canning
 - **Lord Curzon**
- 10) The partition of Bengal came into effect in:
 - **16 Oct, 1905**
 - 16 Oct, 1907
 - 16 Oct, 1908
 - 16 Oct, 1909
- 11) The Bengal was partitioned into:
 - **Two**
 - Three
 - Four
 - Five
- 12) The Capital city of East Bengal was:
 - **Dacca**
 - Memonsigh
 - Calcutta
 - Patna
- 13) The Capital city of West Bengal was:
 - Dacca
 - Memonsigh
 - **Calcutta**
 - Patna
- 14) The Partition of Bengal was annulled (Cancelled) in the year of:
 - 1909
 - 1910
 - **1911**
 - 1912
- 15) The Muslim Deputation met the Viceroy in 1906 in:
 - Delhi
 - Lahore
 - **Shimla**
 - Calcutta
- 16) Shimla Deputation consisted of:
 - 30 members
 - **35 members**
 - 40 members
 - 45 members.
- 17) The Shimla Deputation of 1906 was led by renowned Muslim leader named:
 - Muhammad Ali Jinnah
 - **Sir Agha Khan III**
 - Muhammad Ali Johar
- 18) All India Muslim League was established on:
 - 30 Dec, 1902
 - 30 Dec, 1904
 - **30 Dec, 1906**
 - 30 Dec, 1908
- 19) The famous Congress-League Scheme commonly Known as Lucknow Pact, was signed in the year:
 - 1914
 - **1916**
 - 1918
 - 1920
- 20) Who was the main architect of joint meeting of Congress and Muslim League in Lucknow in 1916?
 - Allama Iqbal
 - **Muhammad Ali Jinnah**
 - Liaquat Ali Khan
 - Sir Syed Ahmed Khan
- 21) Name the leader who worked for Hindu Muslim Unity and was given the title of Ambassador of Unity:
 - Sir Syed Ahmed Khan
 - **Muhammad Ali Jinnah**
 - Muhammad Ali Johar
 - Moti Lal Nehru
- 22) Quaid-e-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah Joined Muslim League in the year:
 - 1910
 - **1913**
 - 1916
 - 1919
- 23) Muslim League observed the "Day of Deliverance" after the resignation of Congress Ministries in the year of.
 - 1935
 - 1937
 - **1939**
 - 1941
- 24) The Indian Muslims launched the Khilafat Movement in the year of:
 - 1917
 - **1919**
 - 1921
 - 1922
- 25) The Khilafat Movement aimed at:
 - Opening the Suez canal to Muslims
 - **To maintain the status Khilafat Institution in Turkey**
 - Freedom of Nigeria
 - Supporting Germany



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- 26) The Government of India Act 1909 is also known as:
- Montague-Chelmsford Reforms
 - Curzon-Harding Reforms
 - **Minto-Morley Reforms**
 - Canning-Wavel Reforms
- 27) For the first time the Indian Muslim demand of Separate electorate was conceded/ accepted in the year:
- Indian Council Act 1861
 - Indian Council Act 1892
 - **Minto-Morley Reforms of 1909**
 - Montague-Chelmsford Reforms 1919
- 28) Statutory Commission or Simon Commission comprised of members:
- 5
 - **7**
 - 9
 - 11
- 29) Statutory Commission or Simon Commission comprised of seven members and was headed by:
- C.R Attlee
 - **Sir John Simon**
 - Lord Minto
 - Lane Fox
- 30) Simon Commission Report was published in the year:
- **1930**
 - 1932
 - 1934
 - 1936
- 31) The recommendation of Committee under Moti Lal Nehru are called:
- Rowlet Committee
 - Punjab Disturbance Inquiry Report
 - **Nehru Report**
 - None of these
- 32) Nehru Report was published in:
- June 1928
 - July 1928
 - **August 1928**
 - Sep, 1928
- 33) Quaid-e-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah formulated/presented his famous Fourteen Points in:
- **March 1929**
 - March 1930
 - March 1931
 - March 1932
- 34) Quaid-e-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah's Fourteen Points were Muslim reply to:
- Simon Commission
 - Communal Award
 - **Nehru Report**
 - White Paper
- 35) The first Round Table Conference lasted from/ started from :
- 12 August 1930 to 19 January 1931
 - 12 October 1930 to 19 January 1931
 - 12 September 1930 to 19 January 1931
 - **12 November 1930 to 19 January 1931**
- 36) The renowned Indian Hindu Leader who did not attend in the first Round Table Conference was:
- Sir Muhammad Shafi
 - Jawaharlal Nehru
 - Moti Lal Nehru
 - **Mohan Lal Karam Chand Gandhi**
- 37) The Second session of Round Table Conference lasted from:
- **September 1931 to December 1931**
 - November 1931 to December 1931
 - October 1931 to December 1931
 - August 1931 to December 1931
- 38) Congress Leader Mohan Lal Karam Chand Gandhi attended the session on Round Table Conference.
- First Round Table Conference
 - Third Round Table Conference
 - **Second Round Table Conference**
 - None of these
- 39) The Third Round Table Conference lasted from:
- 17 September 1932 to 24 December 1932
 - 17 October 1932 to 24 December 1932
 - 17 December 1932 to 24 December 1932
 - **17 November 1932 to 24 December 1932**
- 40) British government announced its own Communal Award in:
- **August 1932**
 - September
 - October 1932
 - November 1932
- 41) Allama Iqbal presided over the Allahabad annual session of All India Muslim League and floated the idea of separated an independent Muslim State. This speech was made on:
- **30 December 1930**
 - 30 December 1932
 - 30 December 1931
 - 30 December 1933
- 42) Indian Act 1935 was implemented on:
- 1st April 1935
 - **1st April 1936**
 - 1st April 1937
 - 1st April 1938
- 43) According to Indian Act 1935 the provincial elections were held in the year:
- 1935
 - **1937**
 - 1939
 - 1940
- 44) In 1937 Provincial Elections the Congress won majority seats in:
- Six provinces
 - Seven provinces
 - **Eight provinces**
 - Nine provinces
- 45) In 1937 Provincial Elections Muslim league won following seats out of 495:
- **114**
 - 115
 - 116
 - 117
- 46) Pir Pur Report was published on:
- **15 November 1938**
 - 5 December 1938
 - 20 November 1938
 - 20 December 1939.
- 47) All India Muslim League passed the historic Lahore Resolution (Pakistan Resolution) in its 27th annual session held in Lahore on:
- **23 March 1940**
 - 23 March 1941
 - 23 March 1941
 - 23 March 1942
- 48) The historic Lahore annual session of Muslim League held in Lahore in March 1940 was presided over by:
- Liaquat Ali Khan
 - Ch. Rahmat Ali
 - Allama Iqbal
 - **Muhammad Ali Jinnah**



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- 49) On 23rd March 1940 the historic Lahore Resolution (Pakistan Resolution) was moved by:
- Sir Abdullah Haroon
 - **Moulvi Fazlul Haq**
 - Nawab Ismail Khan
 - Moulana Zafar Ali Khan
- 50) On 23rd March 1940 the historic Lahore Resolution (Pakistan Resolution) was Seconded by:
- Sir Abdullah Haroon
 - Moulvi Fazlul Haq
 - Nawab Ismail Khan
 - **Ch. Khaliq-uz-Zaman**
- 51) The famous August Offer was made in August 1940 by the British Viceroy:
- Lord Hardinge
 - Lord Irwin
 - Lord Mountbatten
 - **Lord Linlithgo**
- 52) The Indian National Congress passed the "Quit India Resolution" in Bombay on:
- **8 August 1942**
 - 18 August 1942
 - 28 August 1942
 - 31 August 1942
- 53) The Quit India Resolution (1942) demanded:
- Muslims to Quit India
 - End of Second World War
 - **Immediate ending of British rule in India**
 - Recruitment of Indians as Governors.
- 54) Gandhi-Jinnah talks/negotiations were held in the year:
- 1940
 - 1942
 - **1944**
 - 1946
- 55) The famous Wavell Plan was announced in the year of:
- 1941
 - 1943
 - **1945**
 - 1947.
- 56) Indian Viceroy Lord Wavel convened a conference of Indian political leaders in Shimla in:
- **June-July 1945**
 - August-September 1945
 - July-August 1945
 - September-October 1945
- 57) The Shimla Conference of 1945 was concluded on:
- 11th July 1945
 - 12 July 1945
 - 13 July 1945
 - **14 July 1945**
- 58) In 1946, Provincial Elections were held in the month of:
- **January**
 - February
 - March
 - April
- 59) In 1945 elections to the Central Legislature, the All India Muslim League won:
- 10 Seats
 - 20 Seats
 - **30 Seats**
 - 40 Seats
- 60) In 1946, Provincial Elections All India Muslim League won:
- 328 Seats
 - **428 Seats**
 - 528 Seats
 - 628 Seats
- 61) Three member Cabinet Mission visited India in the year:
- 1944
 - **1946**
 - 1948
 - 1950
- 62) Cabinet Mission Plan was published on:
- 16 April 1946
 - **16 May 1946**
 - 16 June 1946
 - 16 July 1946
- 63) Cabinet Mission Plan suggested provincial groups:
- **Three**
 - Four
 - Five
 - Six
- 64) The All India Muslim League joined Interim Government on:
- 5th October 1946
 - 15 October 1946
 - **25 October 1946**
 - 30 October 1946
- 65) In Interim Government of 1946 the Ministry of Finance was placed under:
- Allama Iqbal
 - Muhammad Ali Jinnah
 - Ch. Muhammad Ali
 - Liaquat Ali Khan
- 66) The 3rd June Plan was announced on 3rd June 1947 by:
- Muhammad Ali Jinnah
 - Ch. Muhammad Ali
 - Allama Iqbal
 - **Lord Mountbatten**
- 67) In March 1947, Lord Wavell was replaced by the new British Viceroy in India:
- Lord Hardinge
 - Lord Irwin
 - **Lord Mountbatten**
 - Lord Linlithgo
- 68) The 3rd June Plan or Mountbatten Plan partitioned India into:
- **Two Independent States**
 - Four Independent States
 - Three Independent States
 - Five Independent States
- 69) According to 3rd June Plan the British rule in India was to be end on:
- 14 August 1946
 - **14 August 1947**
 - 14 August 1948
 - 14 August 1949
- 70) According to 3rd June Plan referendum was held in:
- Sindh and Punjab
 - **Khyber Pakhtun Khwa and Sylhat**
 - Punjab and Balochistan
 - Assam and Bombay
- 71) In province Shahi Jirga decided to join Pakistan.
- Sindh
 - Punjab
 - Khyber Pakhtun Khwa
 - **Balochistan**
- 72) Indian Independence Bill 1947 received Royal Assent on:
- 2nd July 1947
 - 12th July 1947
 - **18th July 1947**
 - 25 July 1947
- 73) In 1947 Lord Mountbatten appointed a Boundary Commission headed by:
- **Sir Cyril Radcliff**
 - Justice Mehr chand
 - Justice Din Muhammad
 - Liaquat Ali Khan



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HISTORY OF PAKISTAN

- 1) Quaid-e-Azam was sworn in as the first Governor General of Pakistan on:
 - **15 August 1947** • 10 August 1947 • 5 August 1947 • 1 August 1947
- 2) Quaid-e-Azam was sworn in as the first Governor General of Pakistan by:
 - Mr. Justice Munir Ahmed • Mr. Justice A.R Rahman
 - **Justice Abdur Rasheed** • Mr. Justice Din Muhammad
- 3) The first Prime Minister of Pakistan was :
 - Khawaja Nazimuddin • **Liaquat Ali Khan**
 - Muhammad Ali Bogra • Sardar Abdur Rab Nishtar
- 4) On 15 August 1947 ministers the first Cabinet of Pakistan took oath. The Cabinet consisted of:
 - Three • Five • **Seven** • Nine
- 5) Quaid-e-Azam inaugurated the State Bank of Pakistan on:
 - **1st July 1948** • 5th July 1948 • 10th July 1948 • 15th July 1948
- 6) Pakistan became a member a United Nations Organization (UNO) on:
 - 30 August 1947 • **30 September 1947**
 - 30 October 1947 • 30 September 1948
- 7) In connection with the division of assets the amount which India owed to Pakistan was:
 - **One Billion/ 100 Crore Rupees** • Two Billion/ 200 Crore Rupees
 - Four Billion/400 Crore Rupees • Eight Billion/ 800 Crore Rupees
- 8) The first Governor General of Pakistan Quaid-e-Azam was died on:
 - 11 September 1947 • **11 September 1948**
 - 10 August 1949 • 11 October 1950
- 9) After the death of Quaid-e-Azam Nazimuddin succeeded him as second Governor General of Pakistan on:
 - **11th September 1948** • 14th September 1948
 - 18 September 1948 • 22 September 1948
- 10) The first prime minister of Pakistan Liaquat Ali Khan visited United States of America (USA) in:
 - 1947 • 1949 • **1950** • 1952
- 11) The only governor General of Pakistan who later became second prime minister of Pakistan was:
 - Muhammad Ali Bogra • **Khawaja Nazimuddin**
 - Choudhry Muhammad Ali • Malik Feroz Khan Noon
- 12) Which prime minister of Pakistan presented Objective Resolution in Constituent Assembly in March 1949:
 - Muhammad Ali Bogra • **Liaquat Ali Khan**
 - Choudhry Muhammad Ali • Malik Feroz Khan Noon
- 13) To frame the Constitution in the light of Objective Resolution, the Basic Principles Committee was set up on:
 - 7 March 1949 • 9 March 1949 • **12 March 1949** • 14 March 1949
- 14) Liaquat Ali Khan was assassinated on 16 October 1951 in:
 - Lahore • Karachi • Islamabad • **Rawalpindi**
- 15) Liaquat Ali Khan lies buried in the city of:
 - Lahore • **Karachi** • Islamabad • Rawalpindi
- 16) Governor General Ghulam Muhammad dissolved First Constituent Assembly on:
 - **24th October 1954** • 24th November 1954
 - 24th December 1954 • 24th October 1955.
- 17) Pakistan joined South East Asia Treaty Organization (SEATO) in the year:
 - 1950 • **1954** • 1958 • 1962
- 18) Pakistan became a member of Central Treaty Organization (CENTO) in the year:
 - 1950 • **1955** • 1958 • 1962
- 19) Muhammad Ali Bogra Formula Commonly known as Bogra Formula was presented by Muhammad Ali Bogra, third prime minister in Constituent Assembly on:
 - **7th October 1954** • 17th October 1954
 - 27th November 1955 • 7th November 1956
- 20) Who was the last Governor General of Pakistan?
 - **Iskandar Mirza** • Lt. Gen Akbar Khan
 - Gen. Yahya Khan • Gen Ayub Khan
- 21) Who was the first President of Pakistan?
 - **Major General Iskandar Mirza** • Lt. Gen Akbar Khan
 - Gen. Yahya Khan • Gen Ayub Khan



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- 22) The Iskandar Mirza became fourth and last Governor General on:
- 5th September 1955
 - **6th October 1955**
 - 15th September 1955
 - 26th October 1956
- 23) Iskandar Mirza became president of Pakistan on:
- 23rd March 1954
 - 23rd March 1956
 - **23rd April 1956**
 - 23rd May 1955
- 24) The languages which were given official status in the 1956 Constitution were:
- Sindhi & Punjabi
 - English & Urdu
 - **Urdu & Bengali**
 - Pushto
- 25) The first Martial Law was the imposed on:
- **7 October 1958**
 - 7 November 1958
 - 17 October 1958
 - 27 October 1958
- 26) The first Constitution of Pakistan 1956 was abrogated by:
- **Iskandar Mirza**
 - Lt. Gen Akbar Khan
 - Gen. Yahya Khan
 - Gen Ayub Khan
- 27) On 7 October 1958, Martial Law was proclaimed by:
- **Iskandar Mirza**
 - Lt. Gen Akbar Khan
 - Gen. Yahya Khan
 - Gen Ayub Khan
- 28) President Gen. Ayub Khan announced Agrarian Reforms on:
- 1st January 1959
 - **4th January 1959**
 - 1st May 1958
 - 1st June 1960
- 29) President Ayub Khan introduced Basic Democracy System (BD SYSTEM) in the year:
- **1959**
 - 1960
 - 1961
 - 1962
- 30) On 17th February 1960 Ayub Khan set a Constitution Commission headed by:
- Justice Munir Ahmed
 - Justice Aftab Ahmed
 - **Justice Shuhabuddin**
 - Justice Anwarul Haq
- 31) The Constitution of 1962 was enforced in the country on:
- 8 January 1962
 - **8 June 1962**
 - 19 March 1963
 - 20 May 1965
- 32) India and Pakistan signed "Tashkent Declaration" in Soviet City Tashkent on:
- 10 January 1960
 - 10 January 1966
 - 10 March 1966
 - **10 January 1966**
- 33) In Tashkent, negotiations held between India and Pakistan in January 1966 Pakistan was represented by President Ayub Khan where as India was represented by:
- Gandhi
 - **Lal Bahadur Shastri**
 - Indra Gandhi
 - Nehru
- 34) Sheikh Mujeeb-ur- Rehman presented his famous Six Points in Lahore in:
- November 1965
 - December 1965
 - January 1966
 - **February 1966**
- 35) Zulifqar Ali Bhutto and his companions founded Pakistan People's Party (PPP) in Hyderabad in the year:
- November 1965
 - December 1965
 - January 1966
 - **November 1967**
- 36) Pakistan, Iran and Turkey signed a Regional Cooperation for Development (RCD) agreement on:
- **21st July 1964**
 - 31 August 1964
 - 1st July 1964
 - 15 August 1966
- 37) After resignation of President Ayub Khan, Gen. Agha Muhammad Yahya Khan took the charge of President office on:
- **25th March 1969**
 - 30th March 1969
 - 5th April 1970
 - 15th April 1969
- 38) President Gen. Agha Muhammad Yahya Khan promulgated Legal Framework Order (LFO) 1970 on:
- **30th March 1970**
 - 30 April 1970
 - 30 May 1970
 - 30 June 1970
- 39) On 16 December 1971, East Pakistan separated from Islamabad with the name of:
- **Bangladesh**
 - Independent East Pakistan
 - Islamic Republic of East Pakistan
 - Socialist Bangladesh
- 40) After the fall of Dhaka President Yahya Khan resigned from his office and handed over powers to:
- **Zulifqar Ali Bhutto**
 - Gen Ayub Khan
 - Gen Moosa Khan
 - Gen Niazi
- 41) Who was the Civilian Chief Martial Law Administrator?
- **Zulifqar Ali Bhutto**
 - Gen Ayub Khan
 - Gen (Ret) Moosa Khan
 - Gen Niazi
- 42) President Zulifqar Ali Bhutto appointed a commission to probe into the causes of the Separation of East Pakistan. This commission was headed by:
- Justice Nasim Akhtar
 - Justice Sajjad Shah
 - Justice Nasir Aslam Zahid
 - **Justice Hammood ur Rehman**
- 43) President Zulifqar Ali Bhutto nationalized 31 basic heavy industries on:
- **2nd January 1972**
 - 2 February 1972
 - 3rd March 1972
 - 4 January 1973
- 44) President Zulifqar Ali Bhutto introduced Agrarian Reforms in:
- February 1972
 - April 1973
 - **March 1972**
 - January 1973



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- 45) India and Pakistan signed Shimla Agreement on:
• 1st January 1972 • 1st March 1972 • 1st May 1972 • **1st July 1972**
- 46) In April 1972, President Bhutto appointed a constitution commission under:
• Dr. Mubashar Hassan • J. A Raheem
• Nusrat Bhutto • **Abul Hafeez Peerzada**
- 47) The National Assembly approved the draft of 1973 Constitution on:
• 1st April 1973 • **10 April 1973** • 17 April 1973 • 27 April 1973
- 48) The Constitution of 1973 was enforced in the country on:
• 23 March 1973 • **14 August 1973** • 28 October 1973 • 14 August 1974
- 49) The Constitution of 1973 can be amended by:
• One-Half majority of Both Houses • One-Third majority of both Houses
• **Two Third Majority of Both Houses** • Three-Forth majority of Both Houses
- 50) The minimum age condition for the President of Pakistan in 1973 constitution is:
• 25 years • 35 years • **45 years** • 55 years
- 51) Mr. Bhutto succeeded in convening second OIC summit Conference at Lahore on:
• 1st February 1973 • **12 February 1974**
• 22 February 1974 • 28 February 1975
- 52) Gen. Zia imposed third Martial Law in Pakistan on:
• 5th June 1977 • **5th July 1977** • 5th July 1978 • 5th August 1977
- 53) Gen. Zia introduced Islamic laws in the country, he enforced "Hudood Ordinance" on:
• **10 February 1979** • 20 February 1979
• 10 February 1980 • 20 February 1980
- 54) Gen. Zia regime established Federal Shariat Court in Pakistan on:
• **27 May 1981** • 20 May 1981 • 27 May 1982 • 27 June 1983
- 55) In order to introduce Islamic Banking System in Pakistan, Zia regime introduced "Interest Free Banking" on:
• 1st January 1980 • **1st January 1981** • 1st February 1981 • 1 May 1982
- 56) Gen. Zia lifted martial law on:
• 1st January 1985 • **1st January 1986** • 1st February 1986 • 1st March 1985
- 57) Gen. Zia met an accidental death through a C130 Plane crash near Bahawalpur (Punjab), the incident took place on:
• 1st August 1988 • 7th August 1988 • **17 August 1988** • 27 August 1988
- 58) The forth SAARC Summit Conference was held in Islamabad on:
• 12th December 1988 • 24 December 1988
• **29th December 1988** • 1st January 1989.
- 59) President Ghulam Ishaq Khan dismissed Benazir Government through Article 58 (2) B on:
• 1st August 1990 • **6th August 1990**
• 16th August 1999 • 26th August 1991
- 60) The First Summit Conference of Economic Cooperation Organization (ECO) was held in Tehran in February 1992 Pakistan was represented by:
• Mrs. Benazir Bhutto • **Main Nawaz Shareef**
• Ghulam Ishaq Khan • Gen Aslam Baig
- 61) Pakistan tested its Nuclear Devices on:
• 28 January 1998 • 28 March 1998 • **28 May 1998** • 29 July 1998.
- 62) Mian Nawaz Shareef and Indian Prime Minister Atal Behari Vajpai signed Lahore Declaration on:
• 21 January 1998 • **21 February 1998**
• 20 August 1999 • 20 July 1999
- 63) In order to end Kargil crisis Nawaz Shareef met US President Bill Clinton in Washington. Both leaders signed an agreement known as Washington Agreement on:
• 4th January 1999 • 4th March 1999 • **4th July 1999** • 5th August 2000
- 64) Chief of Army Staff Gen. Pervez Mushraff imposed martial Law on:
• 10 October 1999 • **12 October 1999**
• 12 October 1998 • 12 May 2000
- 65) Plane crashed into World Trade Center (WTC) in New York, USA, on .
• 9th September 2000 • **11 September 2001**
• 11 September 2002 • 13 October 2001
- 66) Seats of National Assembly were increased through 17th Constitutional Amendment now total number of seats in National Assembly are:
• 357 • 545 • 652 • **342**
- 67) On 27 December 2008, Mst. Benazir Bhutto was killed in a terrorist attack in:



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- 68) Mst. Benazir Bhutto was killed in a terrorist attack in Rawalpindi on:
 - Lahore
 - Karachi
 - **Rawalpindi**
 - Islamabad
- 69) President Gen. Pervez Musharaff tendered resignation from the office of President on:
 - 26 December 2006
 - 27 December 2008
 - 28 December 2008
 - **27 December 2007**
- 70) Mr. Asif Ali Zardar was sworn in as President of Pakistan on:
 - **19 August 2008**
 - 19 September 2008
 - 19 October 2008
 - 19 August 2007
- 71) Mr. Asif Ali Zardar was sworn in as President of Pakistan on:
 - **8 September 2008**
 - 19 September 2008
 - 19 October 2008
 - 19 August 2009

LAND OF PAKISTAN

- 1) Geographically speaking Pakistan is located in:
 - South East Asia
 - Middle East
 - **South Asia**
 - Central Asia
- 2) Pakistan is located between the latitude of:
 - 21° & 26° North
 - 23° & 30° North
 - **23° & 36° North**
 - 26° & 28° North
- 3) Pakistan is located between longitude of:
 - 21° & 26° South
 - 23° & 30° North
 - **61° & 75° East**
 - 26° & 28° West
- 4) In East Pakistan shares its border with:
 - **India**
 - Afghanistan
 - China
 - Iran
- 5) In West, Pakistan shares its border with:
 - Arabian Sea
 - Afghanistan
 - China
 - **Iran**
- 6) In North-West, Pakistan shares its border with:
 - India
 - **Afghanistan**
 - China
 - Iran
- 7) In South, Pakistan shares its border with:
 - **Arabian Sea**
 - Afghanistan
 - China
 - Iran
- 8) In North Pakistan shares its border with:
 - India
 - Afghanistan
 - **China**
 - Iran
- 9) The border line between Pakistan and India is called:
 - **Red Cliff Line**
 - Durand Line
 - Jinnah-Mountbatten Award
 - Gandhi-Jinnah Award
- 10) Pakistan covers an area of 3,10,400 sq. miles which is equal to:
 - 8,96,96 KM
 - 5,69,630 KM
 - **7,96,096 KM**
 - 10,10450 KM
- 11) In terms of area the largest province is:
 - Sindh
 - Punjab
 - Khyber Pakhtun Khwa
 - **Baluchistan**
- 12) In terms of area the smallest province is:
 - Sindh
 - Punjab
 - **Khyber Pakhtun Khwa**
 - Baluchistan
- 13) At present, total Urban population is following percent of total population:
 - 30.5%
 - **32.5%**
 - 34.5
 - 40%
- 14) At Present, Pakistan's population growth rate is:
 - **3%**
 - 5%
 - 7%
 - 9%
- 15) In respect of population Pakistan is presently:
 - 6th in the world
 - **7th in the World**
 - 9th in the World
 - 11th in the World
- 16) The Himalaya mountains lies to the:
 - South of Pakistan
 - West of Pakistan
 - East of Pakistan
 - **North of Pakistan**
- 17) The height of K-2 peak is:
 - **8,611 meters**
 - 9611 meters
 - 10200 meters
 - 11000 meters
- 18) In Pakistan, Sui (Baluchistan) is famous for its:
 - Sulphar deposit
 - Petroleum Deposit
 - **Natural Gas**
 - Marble
- 19) In Sui (Baluchistan) the Natural Gas was discovered in the year:
 - 1950
 - **1952**
 - 1954
 - 1956
- 20) In Pakistan the monsoon season stars from:
 - April to May
 - May to June
 - June to December
 - **July to September**
- 21) In term of temperature the hottest place in Pakistan is:
 - Multan
 - **Sibi & Jaccobabad**



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- 22) In term of temperature the coldest place in Pakistan is:
- Karachi
 - Quetta
 - Sibi
 - Sukkur
 - Muree
 - **Skardu**
- 23) At present total Rural population is percent of total population:
- 30.5%
 - **67.5%**
 - 73.5
 - 84%
- 24) In Pakistan Kharif Crops are sown between:
- Between January and February
 - **Between April and June**
 - Between February and March
 - Between June and July
- 25) In Pakistan Rabi Crops are sown between:
- Between June and July
 - Between September and October
 - Between July and August
 - **Between October and November**
- 26) The most important cash crop of Pakistan after wheat is:
- **Rice**
 - Cotton
 - Maize
 - Jute
- 27) Indus River system in Pakistan comprises of:
- Three Rivers
 - **Five Rivers**
 - Seven Rivers
 - Ten Rivers
- 28) According to Indus Water Basin Treaty signed between Pakistan and India. India was allowed to use the water of:
- Jhelum, Ravi and Sutlej
 - **Ravi, Sutlej and Bias**
 - Chenab, Ravi Sutlej
 - Ravi and Bias
- 29) According to Indus Water Basin Treaty signed between Pakistan and India. India was allowed to use the water of:
- Jhelum, Ravi and Sutlej
 - Ravi, Sutlej and Bias
 - **Chenab, Ravi Jhelum and Indus**
 - Ravi and Bias
- 30) The largest City in respect of population is:
- Lahore
 - Faisalabad
 - **Karachi**
 - Hyderabad
- 31) The height peak of Himalayan Mountain Range in Pakistan is:
- K-2
 - **Nanga Parbat**
 - Khirthar
 - Mount Everest
- 32) Indicate the % of total land area of Pakistan which the forest occupy:
- 3.5 %
 - **4%**
 - 5.5%
 - 7%
- 33) The name given to the land situated between two rivers called:
- Forest
 - Canal
 - **Doaba**
 - Hill
- 34) The famous peak Trichmir is located in Hindus Kush Mountains and Its height is:
- **7,692 meters**
 - 8692 meters
 - 10000 meters
 - 11000
- 35) Warsak Dam is built on:
- Ravi River
 - Indus River
 - Gomal River
 - **Kabul River**

PAKISTAN CULTURE AND LANGUAGES

- 1) In Pakistan, the historical place "Hiran Minar" is situated in:
- Karachi
 - **Lahore**
 - Faisalabad
 - Sialkot
- 2) In Pakistan, the historical place "Badshahi Mosque" is situated in:
- Karachi
 - **Lahore**
 - Faisalabad
 - Sialkot
- 3) In Pakistan the historical place "Tomb of Jahangir" is :
- Karachi
 - **Lahore**
 - Faisalabad
 - Sialkot
- 4) In Pakistan, the historical place "Shahi Qila" is in:
- Karachi
 - **Lahore**
 - Faisalabad
 - Sialkot
- 5) In Pakistan, the historical place "Minar-e- Pakistan" is in:
- Karachi
 - **Lahore**
 - Faisalabad
 - Sialkot
- 6) In Pakistan, the historical mosque "Masjid Wazir Khan" is in:
- Karachi
 - **Lahore**
 - Faisalabad
 - Sialkot
- 7) In Pakistan the historical mosque "Masjid Mahabat Khan" is in:
- Karachi
 - **Peshawar**
 - Faisalabad
 - Sialkot
- 8) In Pakistan the historical place "Shalamar Garden" is in:
- Karachi
 - **Lahore**
 - Faisalabad
 - Sialkot
- 9) "Jamia Masjid(Mosque) Thatta" was built by Mughal Emperor:
- Hamayoon
 - Akbar
 - **Shahjahan**
 - Aurangzeb
- 10) King Hamayoon brought back two painters with himself from Iran.
- Mir Muhammad Ali and Mir Muhammad Shah
 - Mir Shams Tabrezi and Baba Farid
 - **Mir Syed Ali Tabrezi and Khawaja Abdul Samad**
 - Mir Syed Abid Shah and Mir Syed Ziaul Hasan



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- 11) With the emergence of Muslims in South Asia a new art developed called:
• Gandhara Art • **Indo-Islamic Art** • Islamic Art • Indo-European Art
- 12) Urdu is national Language of Pakistan. Urdu is word of _____ language.
• Hindi • Punjabi • **Turkish** • Arabic
- 13) The literary meaning of word Urdu is:
• **Camp** • Love • Sugar • New Language
- 14) The first poet of ancient Urdu was:
• Ameer Tamoor • **Ameer Khusro** • Mirza Galib • Faiz
- 15) Who is called Father of Urdu?
• Sir Syed Ahmed Khan • Mirza Ghalib
• **Molvi Abdul Haq** • Deputy Nazir.
- 16) Baba Farid Ganj Shakar, Madho Lal, Sultan Bahoo, Bulhy Shah, and Khawaja Farid were the famous Sufi poets of:
• Arabic • Hindi • **Punjabi** • Persian
- 17) Give the name of writer who wrote famous book "Heer Ranjha"?
• Hashim Shah • **Waris Shah** • Fazal Shah • Hafiz Barkhurdar
- 18) Give the name of writer who wrote famous book "Sassi Punhoo"?
• **Hashim Shah** • Waris Shah • Fazal Shah • Hafiz Barkhurdar
- 19) Give the name of writer who wrote famous book "Sohni Maheewal"?
• Hashim Shah • Waris Shah • **Fazal Shah** • Hafiz Barkhurdar
- 20) Give the name of writer who wrote famous book "Qisa Mirza Sahiban"?
• Hashim Shah • **Hafiz Barkhurdar** • Fazal Shah • Waris Shah
- 21) The famous "Shah Jahan Mosque" of the Mughal Period is located in:
• Hyderabad • Karachi • **Thatta** • Sukkur
- 22) In Islamic World, _____ was first regional Language in which Holy Quran translated.
• Brahivi • Kashmiri • **Sindhi** • Punjabi
- 23) The Collection of Shah Abdul Latif's poetry is called:
• **Dewan-e-Latif** • Bhattai Jo Kalam • **Shah Jo Risalo** • Shah Jo Kitab
- 24) In British Era, wrote Sindhi Alphabet based on Arabic Alphabet.
• Mirza Kaleech Beig • **Abul Hassan Sindhi**
• Makhdoom Noah • Sheikh Ayaz
- 25) Who translated Holy Quran in Sindhi language:
• Mirza Kaleech Beig • **Akhood Azizullah**
• Makhdoom Noah • Sheikh Ayaz
- 26) Mirza Kaleech Baig wrote nearly following books:
• 400 • **450** • 500 • 600
- 27) In which province of Pakistan the Manchar Lake is situated?
• **Sindh** • Punjab
• Khyber Pakhtun Khwa • Baluchistan
- 28) Pashto is spoken in which province of Pakistan?
• Sindh • Punjab
• **Khyber Pakhtun Khwa** • Baluchistan
- 29) Who was the first poet of Pushto Language?
• Rahman Baba • Khushhal Khan Khattak
• **Ameer Karore** • Bayazid Ansari
- 30) The Name of first book in Pashto written by Ameer Karore was:
• Rahman Baba Jo Risalo • **Patta Khazana**
• Shah Jo Risalo • Kitabul Ajaeb
- 31) The famous Bala Hisar Fort is located in Peshawar city it was built by Sikh in:
• 1724 A.D. • **1834 A.D.** • 1900 A.D. • 1934 A.D.
- 32) Khushal Khan Khatak, Rehman Baba, Noor ul Din, Mula Maqsood are the famous poets of:
• Sindhi • Punjabi • Baluchi • **Pashto**
- 33) Dravidian belongs to Indus valley were speaks _____ language.
• Baluchi • **Brahvi** • Sindhi • Hindi
- 34) Malik Dad is a famous and great poet of:
• Baluchi • **Brahvi** • Sindhi • Hindi
- 35) Kashmiri Language has been derived from:
• Dravidian • **Sanskrit** • Indo-Aryan • Indo-European
- 36) Salmani, Gandro and Gami are the common assent of:
• Baluchi • **Kashmiri** • Sindhi • Hindi



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- 37) Makrani and Sulaimani are the assent of:
- **Baluchi** • Kashmiri • Sindhi • Hindi
- 38) Manjhi, Hindko, Potohari, Siraiki, Dhani, and Shashi are the assent of:
- Baluchi • **Punjabi** • Sindhi • Hindi
- 39) Thai, Saro, Wicholo, Lari, Lasi, Siraiki, Kachi, are the common assents of:
- Baluchi • Kashmiri • **Sindhi** • Hindi
- 40) Who is the first poet of Sindhi language?
- Makhdoom Nooh • **Qazi Qazan**
 - Shah Abdul Latif • Sachal Sar Mast.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING

- 1) Pakistan is basically a/an _____ country.
- Industrial • **Agricultural** • Developed • Underdeveloped
- 2) Give the name of city in which Pakistan's only Steel Mill is Located?
- Hyderabad • **Karachi** • Thatta • Sukkur
- 3) The Pakistan Steel Mill (Karachi) was established in 1981 with the technical and financial assistance of:
- USA • **USSR (Rassia)** • France • Germany
- 4) Port Qasim is the second largest sea port of Pakistan. Which is the largest sea port?
- Karachi Port Trust • **Gawader Port**
 - Shah Bandar • K T Bandar
- 5) Growth rate of population of Pakistan is:
- **3%** • 5% • 6% • 6.5%
- 6) The First Five Years Plan was started on:
- 1st July 1950 • **1st July 1955** • 1st June 1960 • 1st May 1965
- 7) The Second Five Years Plan was started on:
- 1st July 1950 • 1st July 1955 • **1st July 1960** • 1st May 1965
- 8) The Third Five Years Plan was started on:
- 1st July 1950 • 1st July 1955 • 1st June 1960 • **1st July 1965**
- 9) The Fourth Five Years Plan was started on:
- **1st July 1970** • 1st July 1975 • 1st July 1980 • 1st July 1985
- 10) The Fifth Five Years Plan was started on:
- 1st July 1970 • **1st July 1978** • 1st July 1980 • 1st July 1985
- 11) The Sixth Five Years Plan was started on:
- 1st July 1970 • 1st July 1975 • 1st July 1980 • 1st July 1983
- 12) The Seventh Five Years Plan was started on:
- **1st July 1988** • 1st July 1975 • 1st July 1980 • 1st July 1985
- 13) The Eighth Five Years Plan was started on:
- 1st July 1990 • 1st July 1995 • **1st July 1993** • 1st July 1996
- 14) Following Five Year Plan could not start:
- First • Second • Third • **Fourth**
- 15) The term Plastic money refers to:
- Paper money • **Credit Card**
 - Check Book • Bank Deposit Slip

PAKISTAN IN THE COMITY OF NATIONS

- 1) The United Nations officially came into existence on:
- **24 October 1945** • 30 September 1946
 - 21 December 1944 • 12 January 1943
- 2) The United Nations includes 192 member countries and its headquarters are located in:
- **New York City** • Geneva • Washington • California
- 3) There are following permanent members of enjoying power of Veto:
- Three • **Five** • Seven • Eleven
- 4) United Nations had following non-permanent members half of them are elected after every three years:
- Five • **Ten** • Fifteen • Eighteen
- 5) Pakistan became a member of the United Nations in:
- **September 1947** • October 1947 • November 1947 • September 1948
- 6) Following was the only country which voted against Pakistan's entry in UN:

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS



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- 7) Pakistan was the member of Security Council from 1992 to:
- **Afghanistan** • Iran • India • Bangladesh
 - 1993 • **1994** • 1996 • 1999
- 8) Pakistan's foreign minister Zaffarullah Khan became one _____ of United Nations General Assembly.
- **President** • Secretary General • Director • Principal
- 9) The SAARC Secretariat was established in:
- New Delhi • Islamabad • Dhaka • **Katmandu**
- 10) Afghanistan joined SAARC on:
- **April 2005** • May 2007 • March 2006 • June 2005
- 11) Presently the number of member countries of SAARC raised to:
- 5 (Five) • 7 (Seven) • **8 (Eight)** • 10 (Ten)
- 12) Israel set fire to the Holy Mosque Al-Aqsa on:
- **21st August 1969** • 21st September 1969
 - 1st November 1970 • 23 March 1971
- 13) The Organization of Islamic Conference (OIC) was founded on 22 September 1969 in the city of:
- Karachi • Abu Dhabi • **Rabat** • New Delhi
- 14) Pakistan is the founder member of OIC, in Rabat Summit, Pakistan was represented by:
- Z.A Bhutto • Gen. Ayub Khan
 - **Gen. Yahya Khan** • Ahmed Hassan
- 15) Pakistan hosted the Second OIC summit Conference at Lahore in:
- February 1970 • February 1972 • **February 1974** • February 1976
- 16) One Pakistani Mr. _____ had been the Secretary General of OIC.
- **Sharifuddin Pirzada** • Mahmood Ali Kasuri
 - Abdul Hafiz Pirzada • Z.A Bhutto
- 17) Non-Aligned Movement (NAM) was established in October 1961 in Belgrade (Yugoslavia) by:
- 15 Nations • **25 Nations** • 30 Nations • 35 Nations
- 18) Pakistan joined NAM in the Sixth conference held in Havana (Cuba) in the year:
- 1976 • **1979** • 1980 • 1981
- 19) Pakistan joined NAM in 1979 in Havana Conference, Pakistan was represented by:
- **Gen. Muhammad Ziaul Haq** • Mahmood Ali Kasur
 - Abdul Hafiz Pirzada • Z.A Bhutto
- 20) Iran, Turkey and Pakistan formed Regional Cooperation Development (RCD) on :
- **21st July 1964** • 23 September 1966
 - 21 August 1965 • 21 June 1964
- 21) In 1992, the name of RCD was changed with a new name:
- OIC • **ECO** • UNO • NAM
- 22) The name of RCD was changed to Economic Cooperation Organization (ECO) in:
- February 1991 • February 1990 • **March 1992** • April 1995
- 23) Each Year ECO Day is being observed on:
- 28 August • 28 November • 28 June • **28 July**
- 24) In 1992, the ECO was expanded to include Afghanistan and newly independent Central Asian Muslim States were given its membership, the total number of ECO member countries is:
- Seven • **Ten** • Thirteen • Sixteen
- 25) The Secret rate of ECO is situated in:
- Islamabad, Pakistan • **Tehran, Iran**
 - Istanbul Turkey • Kabul, Afghanistan
- 26) Where is the headquarter of OIC?
- Pakistan • Iran • **Saudi Arabia** • Rabat