

GEOGRAPHY



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2025

1 PAPER Guide

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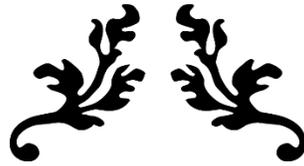




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The Seven Continents of The World



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The Seven Continents of the World

Introduction to the Continents

A continent is defined as one of Earth's seven main continuous expanses of land. The current continental configuration is the result of millions of years of tectonic plate movement.

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- **Definition & Overview:** Continents are the largest landmasses on Earth. The seven continents, in order of size from largest to smallest, are: Asia, Africa, North America, South America, Antarctica, Europe, and Australia.
- **Historical Landmass:** Billions of years ago, all continents were joined together in a single supercontinent known as **Pangaea**. Due to plate tectonics, Pangaea began to break apart and drift to their current positions. This process, known as continental drift, continues today.
- **Key Global Statistics:**
 - **Earth's Surface:** Approximately **71%** is covered by water, and only **29%** is land.
 - **Current World Population:** Over **8 billion** people.
 - **Unique Fact:** All seven continent names begin and end with the same letter (A or E).
- **The "Eighth" Continent - Zealandia:** Scientists have confirmed **Zealandia** as a largely submerged continent in the southwest Pacific Ocean. It is about two-thirds the size of Australia, with 94% of its landmass underwater. Its main above-water parts are New Zealand and New Caledonia.

Asia: The Continent of Extremes

Asia is the world's largest and most populous continent, rich in history and geographical diversity.

- **Basic Facts:**
 - **Area:** ~44.58 million km² (covers about one-third of Earth's total land area).
 - **Population:** Over 4.7 billion.

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- **Number of Countries:** 48 UN Members + 1 UN Observer (Palestine) + other territories (e.g., Taiwan).
- **Population Density:** ~150 per km².
- **Geographical Extremes:**
 - **Largest Country (by Area):** Russia (the Asian part).
 - **Most Populous Countries:** China & India.
 - **Smallest Country:** Maldives (in area and population).
 - **Largest City (by Population):** Tokyo, Japan.
 - **Highest Point:** Mount Everest (8,848 meters), Nepal/Tibet.
 - **Lowest Point:** Dead Sea (approximately -430 meters), Israel/Jordan.
 - **Longest River:** Yangtze River (China).
 - **Largest Desert:** Gobi Desert (Northern China & Southern Mongolia).
 - **Largest Lake (by area):** Caspian Sea (shared by five countries).
 - **Largest Island:** Borneo (shared by Indonesia, Malaysia, and Brunei).
- **Human & Political Geography:**
 - **Landlocked Countries:** 12 landlocked countries, including the world's only **double landlocked** country, **Uzbekistan** (surrounded by other landlocked countries).
 - **Economy:** Home to the largest stock market in Asia, the **Tokyo Stock Exchange (Nikkii)**. The richest country by GDP per capita is **Singapore**.
 - **Transcontinental Countries:**
 - **Russia & Türkiye** are partly in Asia and partly in Europe.
 - **Egypt** is a transcontinental country between Asia and Africa (Sinai Peninsula).



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- **Cultural & Historical Significance:** Birthplace of major ancient civilizations (Harappa/Indus Valley, Chinese). Home to three of the seven modern wonders of the world.

- **Boundaries & Divisions:**

- **Bordered by:** Arctic Ocean (North), Pacific Ocean (East), Indian Ocean (South), and Ural Mountains (West).
- **Separated from:**
 - **Europe** by the Ural Mountains.
 - **Africa** by the Red Sea and Suez Canal.
 - **North America** by the Bering Strait.
- **Divisions:** Commonly divided into six regions: Central, East, North, South, Southeast, and West Asia.

Africa: The Cradle of Humankind

Africa is the second-largest continent, known for its rich natural resources and diverse cultures.

- **Basic Facts:**

- **Area:** ~30.37 million km².
- **Population:** Over 1.4 billion.
- **Number of Countries:** 54.
- **Population Density:** ~45 per km².

- **Geographical Uniqueness:**

- **Hemisphere:** It is the only continent located in all four hemispheres (Northern, Southern, Eastern, Western).
- **Largest Country (by Area):** Algeria.
- **Most Populous Country:** Nigeria.



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- **Smallest Country:** Seychelles (in area and population).
- **Largest City (by Population):** Lagos, Nigeria.
- **Highest Point:** Mount Kilimanjaro (5,895 meters), Tanzania.
- **Lowest Point:** Lake Assal (-155 meters), Djibouti.
- **Longest River:** Nile River (World's longest).
- **Largest Desert:** Sahara Desert (World's largest hot desert).
- **Largest Island:** Madagascar.

- **Human & Political Geography:**

- **Landlocked Countries:** 16 landlocked countries, the most of any continent. The largest landlocked country is Chad.
- **Significance:** Known as the "Cradle of Humankind" as the first pre-human fossils and *Homo sapiens* originated here.
- **Resources:** Produces over 50% of the world's gold and 95% of its diamonds. Nigeria is the largest oil-producing nation in Africa.
- **Health Milestone:** Africa was declared free of wild poliovirus in 2020.
- **Africa Day** is observed on **25th May**.

- **Boundaries:**

- **Bordered by:** Mediterranean Sea (North), Atlantic Ocean (West), Indian Ocean (East/Southeast), and Red Sea (Northeast).

North America: The Continent of Diversity

North America is the third-largest continent, characterized by its vast range of climates and economic power.

- **Basic Facts:**

- **Area:** ~24.23 million km².



- **Population:** Over 380 million.
- **Number of Countries:** 23 (including Caribbean island nations).
- **Population Density:** ~20 per km².
- **Geographical Features:**
 - **Climate:** It is the only continent with every type of climate.
 - **Largest Country (by Area):** Canada.
 - **Most Populous Country:** United States of America (USA).
 - **Smallest Country:** St. Kitts and Nevis.
 - **Largest City (by Population):** Mexico City, Mexico.
 - **Longest River:** Missouri-Mississippi River System.
 - **Largest Island:** Greenland (world's largest island).
 - **Largest Lake:** Lake Superior (world's largest freshwater lake by area).
 - **Highest Point:** Denali (Mount McKinley), USA. (*Correction: The provided file's "Mt. Mackenzie" is incorrect.*)
 - **Lowest Point:** Death Valley (Badwater Basin), USA.
- **Human & Economic Geography:**
 - **Landlocked Countries:** There are no landlocked countries in North America, unlike other continents.
 - **Discovery:** Discovered by Christopher Columbus in 1492, who termed it the "New World".
 - **Economy:** Home to the world's largest economy, the USA.
 - **Connection:** Connected to South America by the **Isthmus of Panama**.
 - **Famous Features:** Niagara Falls (border between USA and Canada), the Grand Canyon, and the Great Plains (known as **Prairies**).



- **Boundaries:**

- **Bordered by:** Arctic Ocean (North), Atlantic Ocean (East), and Pacific Ocean (West).

South America: The Land of Natural Wonders

South America is the fourth-largest continent, renowned for the Amazon rainforest and the Andes mountains.

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- **Basic Facts:**

- **Area:** ~17.84 million km².
- **Population:** Over 440 million.
- **Number of Countries:** 12.
- **Population Density:** ~25 per km².

- **Geographical Wonders:**

- **Largest Country (by Area & Population):** Brazil.
- **Smallest Country (by Population):** Suriname.
- **Largest City (by Population):** São Paulo, Brazil.
- **Longest River:** Amazon River (world's largest by discharge volume).
- **Largest Lake (by volume):** Lake Titicaca (world's highest navigable lake).
- **Highest Point:** Aconcagua (6,961 meters), Argentina.
- **Highest Waterfall:** Angel Falls (Venezuela).
- **Driest Place:** Atacama Desert (Chile).

- **Human & Cultural Geography:**

- **Landlocked Countries:** Two - Bolivia and Paraguay.
- **Languages:** Primarily Spanish and Portuguese (Brazil).

1. The Seven Continents of the World



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- **Mirror Image:** Its coastline is often noted as a mirror image of Africa's western coastline, evidence of their past connection in Pangaea.
- **Highest Capital:** La Paz, Bolivia.
- **Grasslands:** The **Pampas** in Argentina are famous fertile lowlands.

- **Boundaries:**

- **Bordered by:** Pacific Ocean (West) and Atlantic Ocean (East). Connected to North America via the Isthmus of Panama.

Europe: The Peninsula of Peninsulas

Europe is the second-smallest continent but the third-most populous, forming a large peninsula of the Eurasian landmass.

- **Basic Facts:**

- **Area:** ~10.18 million km².
- **Population:** Over 740 million.
- **Number of Countries:** 44 (with several dependencies).
- **Population Density:** ~34 per km².

- **Geographical Characteristics:**

- **Hemisphere:** Located entirely in the Northern Hemisphere.
- **Largest Country (by Area):** Russia (European part).
- **Most Populous Country:** Russia.
- **Smallest Country:** Vatican City (world's smallest by area and population).
- **Longest River:** Volga River (Russia).
- **Important River:** Danube River (flows through four capitals: Vienna, Bratislava, Budapest, and Belgrade).
- **Largest Lake:** Lake Ladoga (Russia).

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- **Highest Point:** Mount Elbrus (5,642 meters), Russia.
- **No Deserts:** Europe is the only continent without a desert.

- **Human & Political Geography:**

- **Landlocked Countries:** 14 landlocked countries. The largest is Belarus. The only double landlocked country is **Liechtenstein**.
- **Political Union:** 20 countries use the **Euro** currency.
- **Economy:** Home to the world's largest port, **Port of Rotterdam** (Netherlands).
- **Famous Regions:**
 - **Scandinavian Countries:** Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Iceland.
 - **Balkan States:** A region in Southeast Europe.
- **Nicknames:** "Playground of Europe" (Switzerland), "Land of Lakes" (Finland).

- **Boundaries:**

- **Separated from Asia** by the Ural Mountains, Ural River, Caspian Sea, and the Bosphorus Strait.

Australia (Oceania): The Island Continent

Australia is the smallest continent by land area and is often referred to in the broader context of Oceania, which includes the Pacific islands.

- **Basic Facts:**

- **Area (Continent):** ~8.6 million km².
- **Population (Continent):** Over 46 million.
- **Number of Countries (Oceania):** 14.
- **Population Density:** ~4.2 per km².

- **Geographical Features:**

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- **Status:** It is an island continent, surrounded by water on all sides.
- **Largest Country:** Australia.
- **Smallest Country:** Nauru.
- **Largest City:** Sydney, Australia.
- **Highest Point (Mainland):** Mount Kosciuszko (2,228 meters). *(Correction: The provided file's "Mount Kilimanjaro" is in Africa and is a severe error).*
- **Highest Point (Oceania):** Puncak Jaya (4,884 meters), Indonesia.
- **Longest River:** Murray River.
- **Largest Desert:** Great Victoria Desert.
- **Human & Cultural Geography:**
 - **Discovery:** Discovered by Captain James Cook in 1770.
 - **Unique Wildlife:** Known for unique species like kangaroos and kookaburras. New Zealand is associated with the flightless Kiwi bird.
 - **Historical Fact:** New Zealand was one of the first countries to grant women the right to vote.
- **Regional Divisions (Oceania):**
 - **Melanesia:** e.g., Fiji, Papua New Guinea.
 - **Micronesia:** e.g., Kiribati, Guam.
 - **Polynesia:** e.g., Samoa, Tonga, New Zealand.

Antarctica: The White Continent

Antarctica is the coldest, driest, windiest, and highest continent on average, dedicated to peace and scientific research.

- **Basic Facts:**
 - **Area:** ~14.2 million km².



- **Population:** 1,000 - 5,000 (seasonal, research personnel).
- **Number of Countries:** 0 (No native population or sovereign nations).
- **Key Feature:** Holds about **90%** of the world's ice and **70%** of its fresh water.
- **Governance & Science:**
 - **Antarctic Treaty:** Signed in 1959 by 12 nations; it dedicates the continent to peaceful scientific research and bans military activity. It entered into force in 1961.
 - **Territorial Claims:** Seven countries have territorial claims (Argentina, Australia, Chile, France, New Zealand, Norway, UK), but these are held in abeyance under the Treaty.
 - **Research Stations:** There are over 70 permanent research stations, including the US-operated **McMurdo Station** (largest) and Pakistan's **Jinnah Antarctic Station** (established in 1991).
- **Geographical Extremes:**
 - **Highest Point:** Mount Vinson (4,892 meters).
 - **Lowest Recorded Temperature:** -89.2°C (at Vostok Station).
 - **Largest Glacier:** Lambert-Fisher Glacier.
 - **Only Active Volcano:** Mount Erebus.
 - **Main Vegetation:** Lichen and Moss.
 - **Key Animal:** Penguin (flightless bird).
 - **Surrounding Ocean:** The Southern Ocean.



One-Liners: The Seven Continents

Introduction to the Continents

1. A **continent** is defined as one of Earth's seven main continuous expanses of land.
2. The seven continents, from largest to smallest, are **Asia, Africa, North America, South America, Antarctica, Europe, and Australia.**
3. The ancient supercontinent that existed billions of years ago was called **Pangaea.**
4. The breaking apart and movement of continents from Pangaea is explained by the theory of **continental drift** caused by plate tectonics.
5. Approximately **71%** of the Earth's surface is covered by water, and only **29%** is land.
6. The current world population is over **8 billion** people.
7. A unique fact is that all seven continent names begin and end with the same letter, either **A** or **E.**
8. **Zealandia** is a confirmed, largely submerged continent in the southwest Pacific Ocean.
9. About **94%** of Zealandia's landmass is underwater, with its main above-water parts being New Zealand and New Caledonia.

Asia: The Continent of Extremes

10. **Asia** is the world's largest and most populous continent.
11. Asia covers an area of approximately **44.58 million km²**, about one-third of Earth's total land area
12. The population of Asia is over **4.7 billion.**
13. Asia has **48 UN Member** countries, plus **1 UN Observer** (Palestine) and other territories.
14. The most populous countries in Asia are **China and India.**
15. The smallest country in Asia by area and population is the **Maldives.**
16. The largest city in Asia by population is **Tokyo, Japan.**

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17. The highest point on Earth, **Mount Everest (8,848 meters)**, is located in Asia, on the border of Nepal and Tibet.

18. The lowest point in Asia is the **Dead Sea** at approximately **-430 meters**.

19. The longest river in Asia is the **Yangtze River** in China.

20. The largest desert in Asia is the **Gobi Desert**.

M 21. The largest lake in the world by area, the **Caspian Sea**, is located in Asia.

K 22. The largest island in Asia is **Borneo**, shared by Indonesia, Malaysia, and Brunei.

23. Asia has **12 landlocked** countries.

P 24. **Uzbekistan** is the world's only **double landlocked** country.

R 25. The richest country in Asia by GDP per capita is **Singapore**.

E 26. **Russia, Türkiye, and Egypt** are considered transcontinental countries with parts in Asia.

P 27. Asia is separated from Europe by the **Ural Mountains**.

A **Africa: The Cradle of Humankind**

R 28. **Africa** is the world's second-largest continent.

A 29. Africa is the only continent located in all four hemispheres: **Northern, Southern, Eastern, and Western**.

T 30. The largest country in Africa by area is **Algeria**. IT HAPPEN

I 31. The most populous country in Africa is **Nigeria**.

O 32. The smallest country in Africa by area and population is **Seychelles**.

N 33. The largest city in Africa by population is **Lagos, Nigeria**.

S 34. The highest point in Africa is **Mount Kilimanjaro (5,895 meters)** in Tanzania.

35. The lowest point in Africa is **Lake Assal (-155 meters)** in Djibouti.

36. The world's longest river, the **Nile River**, is in Africa.



- 37. The world's largest hot desert, the **Sahara Desert**, is in Africa.
- 38. The largest island in Africa is **Madagascar**.
- 39. Africa has **16 landlocked** countries, the most of any continent.
- 40. Africa is known as the "**Cradle of Humankind**" as the first pre-human fossils and *Homo sapiens* originated here.

M 41. Africa produces over **50%** of the world's gold and **95%** of its diamonds.

K 42. Africa was declared free of **wild poliovirus** in 2020.

43. **Africa Day** is observed on **25th May**.

P **North America: The Continent of Diversity**

R 44. **North America** is the world's third-largest continent.

E 45. North America is the only continent with **every type of climate**.

P 46. The largest country in North America by area is **Canada**.

A 47. The most populous country in North America is the **United States of America (USA)**.

R 48. The smallest country in North America is **St. Kitts and Nevis**.

A 49. The largest city in North America by population is **Mexico City, Mexico**.

T 50. The longest river in North America is the **Missouri-Mississippi River System**.

I 51. The world's largest island, **Greenland**, is part of North America.

O 52. The world's largest freshwater lake by area, **Lake Superior**, is in North America.

N 53. The highest point in North America is **Denali (Mount McKinley)** in the USA.

S 54. The lowest point in North America is **Death Valley (Badwater Basin)** in the USA.

55. There are **no landlocked countries** in North America.

56. North America was discovered by **Christopher Columbus** in 1492, who termed it the "**New World**".



- 57. North America is home to the world's largest economy, the **USA**.
- 58. North America is connected to South America by the **Isthmus of Panama**.

South America: The Land of Natural Wonders

- 59. **South America** is the world's fourth-largest continent.
- 60. The largest country in South America by area and population is **Brazil**.
- 61. The smallest country in South America by population is **Suriname**.
- 62. The largest city in South America by population is **São Paulo, Brazil**.
- 63. The **Amazon River**, the world's largest river by discharge volume, is in South America.
- 64. **Lake Titicaca**, the world's highest navigable lake, is in South America.
- 65. The highest point in South America is **Aconcagua (6,961 meters)** in Argentina.
- 66. The world's highest waterfall, **Angel Falls**, is in Venezuela.
- 67. The world's driest place, the **Atacama Desert**, is in Chile.
- 68. South America has **two landlocked countries: Bolivia and Paraguay**.
- 69. The primary languages of South America are **Spanish and Portuguese**.
- 70. The coastline of South America is a mirror image of Africa's western coastline, evidence of their past connection in **Pangaea**.
- 71. The highest capital city in the world, **La Paz**, is in Bolivia.
- 72. The fertile lowlands in Argentina are known as the **Pampas**.

Europe: The Peninsula of Peninsulas

- 73. **Europe** is the world's second-smallest continent but the third-most populous.
- 74. Europe is located entirely in the **Northern Hemisphere**.
- 75. The largest country in Europe by area is **Russia (European part)**.
- 76. The most populous country in Europe is **Russia**.

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- 77. The smallest country in the world by area and population, **Vatican City**, is in Europe.
- 78. The longest river in Europe is the **Volga River** in Russia.
- 79. The **Danube River** flows through four European capitals: Vienna, Bratislava, Budapest, and Belgrade.
- 80. The largest lake in Europe is **Lake Ladoga** in Russia.

M 81. The highest point in Europe is **Mount Elbrus (5,642 meters)** in Russia.

K 82. Europe is the only continent **without a desert**.

83. Europe has **14 landlocked** countries.

P 84. The only double landlocked country in Europe is **Liechtenstein**.

R 85. The **Euro** is the common currency used by 20 European countries.

E 86. The world's largest port, the **Port of Rotterdam**, is in the Netherlands.

P 87. Europe is separated from Asia by the **Ural Mountains, Ural River, Caspian Sea, and the Bosphorus Strait**.

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Australia (Oceania): The Island Continent

88. **Australia** is the smallest continent by land area and is also an **island continent**.

89. The broader region including Pacific islands is called **Oceania**.

90. The largest country in Oceania is **Australia**.

91. The smallest country in Oceania is **Nauru**.

92. The largest city in Australia is **Sydney**.

93. The highest point on the Australian mainland is **Mount Kosciuszko (2,228 meters)**.

94. The highest point in Oceania is **Puncak Jaya (4,884 meters)** in Indonesia.

95. The longest river in Australia is the **Murray River**.

96. The largest desert in Australia is the **Great Victoria Desert**.



- 97. Australia was discovered by **Captain James Cook** in 1770.
- 98. New Zealand was one of the first countries to **grant women the right to vote**.
- 99. The three regional divisions of Oceania are **Melanesia, Micronesia, and Polynesia**.

8. Antarctica: The White Continent

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- 100. **Antarctica** is the coldest, driest, windiest, and highest continent on average.
- 101. Antarctica has **no native population** and **zero sovereign nations**.
- 102. Antarctica holds about **90%** of the world's ice and **70%** of its fresh water.
- 103. The **Antarctic Treaty** of 1959 dedicates the continent to peaceful scientific research and bans military activity.
- 104. **Seven countries** have territorial claims in Antarctica held in abeyance by the Treaty.
- 105. There are over **70 permanent research stations** in Antarctica.
- 106. The largest research station in Antarctica is the US-operated **McMurdo Station**.
- 107. Pakistan's research station in Antarctica is the **Jinnah Antarctic Station**, established in 1991.
- 108. The highest point in Antarctica is **Mount Vinson (4,892 meters)**.
- 109. The lowest recorded temperature on Earth, **-89.2°C**, was at **Vostok Station** in Antarctica.
- 110. The only active volcano in Antarctica is **Mount Erebus**.
- 111. The main vegetation in Antarctica includes **Lichen and Moss**.
- 112. The key animal associated with Antarctica is the **Penguin**.
- 113. The ocean surrounding Antarctica is the **Southern Ocean**.

1. The Seven Continents of the World



Practice MCQs - The Seven Continents of the World

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1. What percentage of the Earth's surface is covered by water?

- A) 29%
- B) 50%
- C) 61%
- D) 71%

Answer: 71%

2. What was the name of the ancient supercontinent from which all modern continents originated?

- A) Gondwana
- B) Laurasia
- C) Pangaea
- D) Eurasia

Answer: Pangaea

3. Which of these is a largely submerged continent in the southwest Pacific?

- A) Atlantis
- B) Zealandia
- C) Micronesia
- D) Sundaland

Answer: Zealandia

4. Which continent is the largest by area?

- A) Africa
- B) Asia
- C) North America
- D) South America

Answer: Asia

5. What is the approximate population of Asia?

- A) Over 1.4 billion
- B) Over 4.7 billion
- C) Over 740 million
- D) Over 8 billion

Answer: Over 4.7 billion

6. Which is the highest point on Earth, located in Asia?

- A) Mount Kilimanjaro
- B) Mount Elbrus
- C) Mount Everest
- D) Mount Denali

Answer: Mount Everest

7. The Dead Sea, the lowest point in Asia, is located between which two countries?

- A) India and Pakistan
- B) China and Nepal
- C) Israel and Jordan
- D) Russia and Kazakhstan

Answer: Israel and Jordan

8. Which country is the world's only double landlocked country?

- A) Kazakhstan
- B) Uzbekistan
- C) Liechtenstein
- D) Bhutan

Answer: Uzbekistan

9. Which country is the richest in Asia by GDP per capita?

- A) Japan
- B) China
- C) Singapore
- D) Saudi Arabia

Answer: Singapore

10. Which of the following is a transcontinental country partly in Asia and partly in Africa?

- A) Russia
- B) Türkiye
- C) Egypt
- D) Kazakhstan



Answer: Egypt

11. Which mountain range forms the primary boundary between Asia and Europe?

- A) The Himalayas
- B) The Andes
- C) The Ural Mountains
- D) The Alps

M **Answer: The Ural Mountains**

K **12. Which continent is the only one located in all four hemispheres?**

- A) Asia
- B) Africa
- C) South America
- D) Europe

P **Answer: Africa**

R **13. What is the largest country in Africa by area?**

- A) Nigeria
- B) South Africa
- C) Algeria
- D) Sudan

E **Answer: Algeria**

P **14. Which is the most populous country in Africa?**

- A) Egypt
- B) South Africa
- C) Nigeria
- D) Ethiopia

A **Answer: Nigeria**

R **15. What is the world's longest river, located in Africa?**

- A) Amazon River
- B) Yangtze River
- C) Nile River
- D) Congo River

T **Answer: Nile River**

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16. Which is the largest island belonging to Africa?

- A) Seychelles
- B) Madagascar
- C) Zanzibar
- D) Canary Islands

Answer: Madagascar

17. How many landlocked countries are there in Africa?

- A) 12
- B) 14
- C) 16
- D) 23

Answer: 16

18. Why is Africa known as the "Cradle of Humankind"?

- A) It has the oldest written records.
- B) The first pre-human fossils and Homo sapiens originated there.
- C) It was the center of the first empire.
- D) It has the most diverse climate.

Answer: The first pre-human fossils and Homo sapiens originated there.

19. On which date is Africa Day observed?

- A) 1st January
- B) 25th May
- C) 12th October
- D) 1st December

Answer: 25th May

20. Which continent has every type of climate?

- A) Asia
- B) Africa
- C) North America
- D) South America

Answer: North America

21. What is the largest country in North America by area?

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- A) United States
- B) Mexico
- C) Canada
- D) Greenland

Answer: Canada

22. Which is the largest city in North America by population?

- A) New York City, USA
- B) Los Angeles, USA
- C) Mexico City, Mexico
- D) Toronto, Canada

Answer: Mexico City, Mexico

23. What is the world's largest island, part of North America?

- A) Borneo
- B) Iceland
- C) Greenland
- D) Madagascar

Answer: Greenland

24. What is the highest point in North America?

- A) Mount Whitney
- B) Mount Logan
- C) Denali (Mount McKinley)
- D) Pico de Orizaba

Answer: Denali (Mount McKinley)

25. How many landlocked countries are there in North America?

- A) 0
- B) 2
- C) 3
- D) 5

Answer: 0

26. Which explorer discovered North America in 1492, calling it the "New World"?

- A) Vasco da Gama
- B) Captain James Cook

- C) Christopher Columbus
- D) Ferdinand Magellan

Answer: Christopher Columbus

27. North America is connected to South America by which geographical feature?

- A) Bering Strait
- B) Isthmus of Panama
- C) Suez Canal
- D) Darien Gap

Answer: Isthmus of Panama

28. Which is the largest country in South America by both area and population?

- A) Argentina
- B) Colombia
- C) Brazil
- D) Peru

Answer: Brazil

29. Which river in South America is the world's largest by discharge volume?

- A) Orinoco River
- B) Paraná River
- C) Amazon River
- D) Rio de la Plata

Answer: Amazon River

30. Which is the world's highest navigable lake, located in South America?

- A) Lake Maracaibo
- B) Lake Titicaca
- C) Lake Poopó
- D) Lake Buenos Aires

Answer: Lake Titicaca

31. The world's highest waterfall, Angel Falls, is located in which South American country?

- A) Brazil
- B) Argentina
- C) Venezuela
- D) Chile



Answer: Venezuela

32. Which South American desert is known as the driest place on Earth?

- A) Patagonian Desert
- B) Atacama Desert
- C) Sechura Desert
- D) Monte Desert

Answer: Atacama Desert

M 33. Which are the two landlocked countries in South America?

- A) Chile and Peru
- B) Uruguay and Paraguay
- C) Bolivia and Paraguay
- D) Colombia and Venezuela

Answer: Bolivia and Paraguay

K 34. The fertile lowlands known as the Pampas are primarily located in which country?

- A) Brazil
- B) Uruguay
- C) Argentina
- D) Chile

Answer: Argentina

P 35. Which is the second-smallest continent in the world?

- A) Australia
- B) Antarctica
- C) Europe
- D) South America

Answer: Europe

R 36. Which of the following countries is located entirely in the Northern Hemisphere?

- A) Africa
- B) Australia
- C) Europe
- D) South America

Answer: Europe

37. What is the smallest country in the world by area and population, located in Europe?

- A) Monaco
- B) San Marino
- C) Liechtenstein
- D) Vatican City

Answer: Vatican City

38. Which is the longest river in Europe?

- A) Danube River
- B) Volga River
- C) Rhine River
- D) Dnieper River

Answer: Volga River

39. The Danube River flows through the capitals of four countries. Which of these is NOT one of them?

- A) Vienna
- B) Budapest
- C) Prague
- D) Belgrade

Answer: Prague

40. What is the highest point in Europe?

- A) Mont Blanc
- B) Matterhorn
- C) Mount Elbrus
- D) Mount Ararat

Answer: Mount Elbrus

41. Which continent is the only one without a desert?

- A) Europe
- B) South America
- C) Australia
- D) Antarctica

Answer: Europe

42. Which European country is the only double landlocked country?

- A) Austria



- B) Switzerland
- C) Luxembourg
- D) Liechtenstein

Answer: Liechtenstein

43. Where is the world's largest port, the Port of Rotterdam, located?

- A) Germany
- B) Belgium
- C) Netherlands
- D) United Kingdom

Answer: Netherlands

44. Which continent is known as the "Island Continent"?

- A) Europe
- B) Asia
- C) Australia
- D) Antarctica

Answer: Australia

45. What is the highest point on the Australian mainland?

- A) Puncak Jaya
- B) Mount Kosciuszko
- C) Mount Cook
- D) Mount Wilhelm

Answer: Mount Kosciuszko

46. What is the highest point in the broader region of Oceania?

- A) Mount Kosciuszko
- B) Mount Cook
- C) Puncak Jaya
- D) Mauna Kea

Answer: Puncak Jaya

47. Which explorer discovered Australia in 1770?

- A) Christopher Columbus
- B) Abel Tasman
- C) Captain James Cook
- D) Willem Janszoon

Answer: Captain James Cook

48. Which of these regional divisions does New Zealand belong to?

- A) Melanesia
- B) Micronesia
- C) Polynesia
- D) Australasia

Answer: Polynesia

49. Which of these is a key characteristic of Antarctica?

- A) It is the wettest continent.
- B) It has a large native population.
- C) It is the coldest, driest, and windiest continent.
- D) It is covered mostly by lush forests.

Answer: It is the coldest, driest, and windiest continent.

50. What percentage of the world's fresh water is held in Antarctica's ice?

- A) 50%
- B) 60%
- C) 70%
- D) 90%

Answer: 70%

51. The Antarctic Treaty, which came into force in 1961, primarily dedicates the continent to what purpose?

- A) Military training
- B) Commercial mining
- C) Peaceful scientific research
- D) Tourism development

Answer: Peaceful scientific research

52. How many countries have territorial claims in Antarctica that are held in abeyance by the Treaty?

- A) 5
- B) 7
- C) 12

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1. The Seven Continents of the World

D) 20

Answer: 7

53. What is the name of the largest research station in Antarctica?

- A) Vostok Station
- B) McMurdo Station
- C) Amundsen-Scott Station
- D) Jinnah Antarctic Station

Answer: McMurdo Station

54. Which country operates the Jinnah Antarctic Station, established in 1991?

- A) India
- B) China
- C) Pakistan
- D) Malaysia

Answer: Pakistan

55. What is the highest point in Antarctica?

- A) Mount Erebus
- B) Mount Vinson
- C) Mount Kirkpatrick
- D) Mount Tyree

Answer: Mount Vinson

56. Where was the lowest recorded temperature on Earth (-89.2°C) measured?

- A) McMurdo Station
- B) Amundsen-Scott Station
- C) Vostok Station
- D) Dome Fuji Station

Answer: Vostok Station

57. What is the only active volcano in Antarctica?

- A) Mount Vinson
- B) Mount Erebus
- C) Mount Terror
- D) Deception Island

Answer: Mount Erebus

58. Which ocean surrounds Antarctica?

A) Atlantic Ocean

B) Pacific Ocean

C) Indian Ocean

D) Southern Ocean

Answer: Southern Ocean

59. What is the primary form of vegetation found in Antarctica?

- A) Trees and shrubs
- B) Lichen and Moss
- C) Grasslands
- D) No vegetation exists

Answer: Lichen and Moss

60. Which of the following is a unique fact about all seven continent names?

- A) They all end with the letter 'A'.
- B) They all begin and end with the same letter (A or E).
- C) They are all named after explorers.
- D) They all have exactly seven letters.

Answer: They all begin and end with the same letter (A or E).

61. Which of these countries is partly in Asia and partly in Europe?

- A) Egypt
- B) India
- C) Türkiye
- D) Saudi Arabia

Answer: Türkiye

62. The Gobi Desert is located in which continent?

- A) Africa
- B) Asia
- C) Australia
- D) South America

Answer: Asia

63. Which Asian country is home to the Tokyo Stock Exchange?

- A) China

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1. The Seven Continents of the World



- B) South Korea
- C) Japan
- D) Singapore

Answer: Japan

64. The Suez Canal separates Asia from which other continent?

- A) Europe
- B) Africa
- C) North America
- D) Australia

Answer: Africa

65. Which African nation is the largest oil producer on the continent?

- A) Libya
- B) Nigeria
- C) Angola
- D) Algeria

Answer: Nigeria

66. In which year was Africa declared free of wild poliovirus?

- A) 2010
- B) 2015
- C) 2020
- D) 2022

Answer: 2020

67. The Great Victoria Desert is the largest desert in which continent?

- A) Asia
- B) Africa
- C) Australia
- D) Antarctica

Answer: Australia

68. The Murray River is the longest river in which country?

- A) New Zealand
- B) Indonesia
- C) Australia
- D) Papua New Guinea

Answer: Australia

69. Which of these is a region in Oceania?

- A) Scandinavia
- B) Balkans
- C) Polynesia
- D) Patagonia

Answer: Polynesia

70. What is the key animal most commonly associated with Antarctica?

- A) Polar Bear
- B) Seal
- C) Penguin
- D) Albatross

Answer: Penguin

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1. The Seven Continents of the World



Geography of Pakistan



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Geography of Pakistan

Introduction to Pakistan: Basic Information & Location

- **Official Name:** Islamic Republic of Pakistan.
- **Capital:** Islamabad.
- **Largest City:** Karachi.
- **Area:** Approximately 881,913 km² (World's 34th largest country).
- **Population (2023 Census):** ~241.5 million (World's 5th most populous country).
- **Official Language:** Urdu (National Language). English is used extensively in government, business, and legal affairs.
- **Government:** Federal Parliamentary Republic.
 - **Head of State:** President (Ceremonial).
 - **Head of Government:** Prime Minister (Executive).
- **Independence:** 14 August 1947 (from British India).
- **Borders:**
 - **India (East):** ~2,912 km (Longest border, demarcated by the Radcliffe Line).
 - **Afghanistan (Northwest & West):** ~2,611 km (Demarcated by the Durand Line).
 - **Iran (Southwest):** ~959 km.
 - **China (Northeast):** ~523 km (Connected via the Karakoram Highway through the Khunjerab Pass).
- **Coastline:** Arabian Sea, approximately 1,046 km.
- **Strategic Location:** Pakistan is located at the junction of **South Asia, Central Asia, and the Middle East**, making it a gateway for trade and energy corridors.

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2. Geography of Pakistan



One-Liner Statements – Geography of Pakistan

Introduction to Pakistan: Basic Information & Location

1. The official name of the country is the **Islamic Republic of Pakistan**.
2. The capital of Pakistan is **Islamabad**.
3. The largest city of Pakistan is **Karachi**.
4. Pakistan's total area is approximately **881,913 km²**, making it the world's **34th largest** country.
5. As per the 2023 census, Pakistan's population is approximately **241.5 million**, making it the world's **5th most populous** country.
6. The **official language** of Pakistan is **Urdu**.
7. **English** is extensively used in government, business, and legal affairs.
8. Pakistan is a **Federal Parliamentary Republic**.
9. The **Head of State** is the **President** (Ceremonial).
10. The **Head of Government** is the **Prime Minister** (Executive).
11. Pakistan gained independence on **14 August 1947** from **British India**.
12. Pakistan shares its longest border of approximately **2,912 km** with **India (East)**, demarcated by the **Radcliffe Line**.
13. The border with **Afghanistan (Northwest & West)** is approximately **2,611 km** long, demarcated by the **Durand Line**.
14. Pakistan's border with **Iran (Southwest)** is approximately **959 km** long.
15. The border with **China (Northeast)** is approximately **523 km** long, connected via the **Karakoram Highway** through the **Khunjerab Pass**.
16. Pakistan's coastline along the **Arabian Sea** is approximately **1,046 km**.
17. Pakistan is strategically located at the junction of **South Asia, Central Asia, and the Middle East**.

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2. Geography of Pakistan

Practice MCQs Geography of Pakistan

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1. **What is the official name of Pakistan?**
A) People's Republic of Pakistan
B) Islamic Republic of Pakistan
C) Federal Republic of Pakistan
D) Democratic Republic of Pakistan
Answer: Islamic Republic of Pakistan

2. **What is the capital city of Pakistan?**
A) Karachi
B) Lahore
C) Islamabad
D) Rawalpindi
Answer: Islamabad

3. **Which city is the largest by population in Pakistan?**
A) Lahore
B) Faisalabad
C) Islamabad
D) Karachi
Answer: Karachi

4. **What is the total approximate area of Pakistan in square kilometers?**
A) 796,095 km²
B) 881,913 km²
C) 1,045,000 km²
D) 753,000 km²
Answer: 881,913 km²

5. **According to the 2023 census, what is Pakistan's approximate**

population?

- A) 220 million
B) 241.5 million
C) 210 million
D) 260 million
Answer: 241.5 million

6. **What is the national language of Pakistan?**
A) English
B) Punjabi
C) Urdu
D) Sindhi
Answer: Urdu

7. **Which language is extensively used in government, business, and legal affairs in Pakistan?**
A) Arabic
B) Persian
C) English
D) Urdu
Answer: English

8. **What is the form of government in Pakistan?**
A) Presidential Republic
B) Federal Parliamentary Republic
C) Constitutional Monarchy
D) Islamic Emirate
Answer: Federal Parliamentary Republic

9. **Who is the ceremonial Head of State in Pakistan?**
A) Prime Minister

2. Geography of Pakistan



Physical Geography of Pakistan & World



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Physical Geography of Pakistan & World

Major Mountain Ranges of Pakistan: Geology and Significance

Pakistan's topography is dominated by the collision of the Indian and Eurasian tectonic plates, giving rise to a complex system of young, fold, and fault-block mountains.

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A. The Karakoram Range: The Glacial Giant

- **Geological Origin:** A massive granite batholith, it is one of the world's most active tectonic zones. It is not a fold mountain range like the Himalayas but a fault-block range that has been uplifted and intensely glaciated.
- **Location & Extent:** Forms the watershed between the Tarim Basin (China) and the Indus River Valley. It connects with the Pamir Mountains in the north and the Himalayas in the southeast.
- **Glaciological Significance:**
 - Contains the **highest concentration of glaciers** outside the polar regions.
 - The **Siachen Glacier (78 km long)** and the **Biafo-Hispar Glacier system (over 100 km long combined)** are among the world's largest.
 - These glaciers are vital freshwater reservoirs for the Indus River System, making them a critical resource often termed the "Third Pole."
- **Ecological Zones:** Ranges from alpine scrub at lower elevations to permanent snow and ice at the highest points, with scant vegetation.

B. The Himalayas: The Young Fold Mountains

- **Geological Origin:** Classic example of continent-continent collision fold mountains. They are still rising at a rate of about 1 cm per year.
- **Divisions in Pakistan:**
 - **Pir Panjal Range (Lesser Himalayas):** Includes hills like Margala and the Galis.



One-Liner Statement - Physical Geography of Pakistan & World

Major Mountain Ranges of Pakistan

1. Pakistan's topography is dominated by the **collision of the Indian and Eurasian tectonic plates**.
2. The **Karakoram Range** is a massive **granite batholith** and a **fault-block range**.
3. The Karakoram is one of the world's most **active tectonic zones**.
4. The Karakoram Range forms the watershed between the **Tarim Basin (China)** and the **Indus River Valley**.
5. The Karakoram contains the **highest concentration of glaciers outside the polar regions**.
6. The **Siachen Glacier** is **78 km long** and among the world's largest.
7. The **Biafo-Hispar Glacier system** is over **100 km long** combined.
8. Karakoram glaciers are vital freshwater reservoirs for the **Indus River System**, often called the "**Third Pole**".
9. The **Himalayas** are classic **continent-continent collision fold mountains**.
10. The Himalayas are still rising at a rate of about **1 cm per year**.
11. The **Pir Panjal Range** is part of the **Lesser Himalayas** in Pakistan.
12. The **Great Himalayas** in Pakistan contain **Nanga Parbat**, the westernmost peak of this section.
13. The Himalayas act as a **climatic barrier**, intercepting monsoon winds and causing heavy precipitation on southern slopes.
14. Areas like Ladakh lie in the **rain shadow** of the Himalayas.
15. The **Hindu Kush Range** is an extension of the **Himalayan orogeny**.
16. The name Hindu Kush translates to "**Killer of Hindus**", reflecting historical perils.
17. The valleys of **Swat, Dir, and Chitral** in the Hindu Kush are agriculturally productive.

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3. Physical Geography of Pakistan & World

Practice MCQs – The Physical Geography of World and Pakistan

1. **What is the primary geological process responsible for the formation of Pakistan's major mountain ranges?**

A) Volcanic activity
 B) Erosion by glaciers
 C) Collision of the Indian and Eurasian plates
 D) Deposition of sediments

Answer: **Collision of the Indian and Eurasian plates**

2. **The Karakoram Range is primarily classified as what type of mountain?**

A) Volcanic mountain
 B) Fold mountain
 C) Fault-block mountain
 D) Residual mountain

Answer: **Fault-block mountain**

3. **Which mountain range in Pakistan is considered a classic example of continent-continent collision fold mountains?**

A) Karakoram
 B) Hindu Kush
 C) Himalayas
 D) Sulaiman

Answer: **Himalayas**

4. **What is the estimated annual rate at which the Himalayas are rising?**

A) 1 mm per year
 B) 1 cm per year
 C) 10 cm per year

D) 1 m per year

Answer: **1 cm per year**

5. **Which peak marks the westernmost point of the Great Himalayas?**

A) K2
 B) Nanga Parbat
 C) Tirich Mir
 D) Rakaposhi

Answer: **Nanga Parbat**

6. **The name "Hindu Kush" historically translates to what meaning?**

A) Abode of Snow
 B) Killer of Hindus
 C) King of Mountains
 D) White Mountain

Answer: **Killer of Hindus**

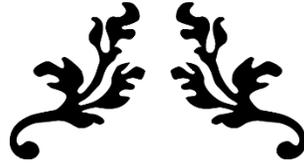
7. **Which range in Pakistan is known for having the most complete sequence of sedimentary rocks from Precambrian to Eocene?**

A) Kirthar Range
 B) Salt Range
 C) Sulaiman Range
 D) Safed Koh

Answer: **Salt Range**

8. **Where is the world's second-largest salt mine, Khewra Salt Mine, located?**

A) Himalayas
 B) Salt Range
 C) Potwar Plateau



Dams, Lakes, Glaciers and Rivers of Pakistan



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Dams, Glaciers, Lakes & Rivers Of Pakistan & World

Rivers of Pakistan

Pakistan's river system is the lifeline of the country, primarily fed by the Indus River and its tributaries. The system is crucial for agriculture, drinking water, and hydropower generation.

M A. Major River Systems & Distribution

- K • **Total Rivers in Pakistan:** Approximately 24 rivers flow across the country.
- **Provincial Distribution:**
 - P ○ **Punjab:** 5 Rivers (Indus, Jhelum, Chenab, Ravi, Sutlej)
 - R ○ **Sindh:** 4 Rivers (Indus, Malir, Hub, Liyari)
 - E ○ **Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (KPK):** 8 Rivers (Indus, Kabul, Swat, Panjkora, Kunar, Kurram, Gomal, Siran)
 - P ○ **Balochistan:** 7 Rivers (Hingol, Dasht, Porali, Bolan, Mula, Zhob, Nari)

R A B. The Indus River System

- **The Indus River:** The longest and most important river of Pakistan.
 - **Length:** Approximately 3,180 km (1,980 miles). It is the **longest river in Pakistan**.
 - **Origin:** Tibetan Plateau near **Lake Mansarovar** in China.
 - **Termination:** Empties into the **Arabian Sea** near **Karachi**, forming a delta.
 - **Other Names:** Known as the "**Father of Rivers**" and the "**Nile of Pakistan**". Locally, it is also called Attock River, Skardu River, and Mehran.
 - **Drainage Area:** Drains a vast area of about **1,165,500 sq km**.
 - **Significance:**
 - Its annual water flow is twice that of the River Nile.



One-Liner Statement - Geography of Pakistan & World (Dams, Glaciers, Rivers, Lakes, Canals, Barrages)

Part 1: Glaciers Of Pakistan

1. **Pakistan** has the maximum number of glaciers outside the polar regions.
2. The total area covered by glaciers in Pakistan is approximately **16,993 Sq km**.
3. About **13%** of Pakistan's mountain region is covered by glaciers.
4. **Siachen** is a glacier located in the **Karakoram Range**.
5. The meaning of **Siachen** is "**Abundance of roses**".
6. The height of the **Siachen Glacier** is approximately **20,000 feet**.
7. The length of the **Siachen Glacier** is **76 km**.
8. **Siachen Glacier** is located in the **Ghanche District** of **Gilgit-Baltistan**.
9. The **largest, highest, longest, and second-largest non-polar glacier in Pakistan** is the **Siachen Glacier**.
10. The **second largest glacier in Pakistan** is the **Batura Glacier**.
11. The **Batura Glacier** is **62 km** long and located in the **Karakoram Range**.
12. The **Baltoro Glacier** is located in the **Karakoram Range** and is near the world's second-highest peak, **K2**.
13. The **Shigar River**, a tributary of the Indus, rises from the **Baltoro Glacier**.
14. The world's **third-longest non-polar glacier** is the **Biafo Glacier**.
15. The **Biafo Glacier** is **67 km** long and located in Pakistan's **Central Karakoram National Park**.
16. **Rakaposhi Glacier** is located in the **Nagar** district of **Gilgit-Baltistan** in the **Karakoram Range**.
17. **Chiantar Glacier** is situated in the **Hindu Kush** mountain range.

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4. Dams, Glaciers, Lakes & Rivers of Pakistan & World

Practice MCQs – Dams, Glaciers, Lakes & Rivers of Pakistan and World

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1. Which country has the maximum number of glaciers outside the polar regions?

- A) India
- B) China
- C) Pakistan
- D) Nepal

Answer: Pakistan

2. What is the total area covered by glaciers in Pakistan?

- A) 15,000 Sq km
- B) 16,933 Sq km
- C) 18,000 Sq km
- D) 20,000 Sq km

Answer: 16,933 Sq km

3. Siachen Glacier is located in which mountain range?

- A) Himalayas
- B) Hindu Kush
- C) Karakoram
- D) Pamir

Answer: Karakoram

4. What is the meaning of "Siachen"?

- A) Place of Snow
- B) Abundance of Roses
- C) Land of Eagles
- D) Icy Peak

Answer: Abundance of Roses

5. Which is the second largest glacier in Pakistan?

- A) Biafo
- B) Hispar
- C) Batura

D) Baltoro

Answer: Batura

6. The world's third-longest non-polar glacier is:

- A) Siachen Glacier
- B) Batura Glacier
- C) Biafo Glacier
- D) Hispar Glacier

Answer: Biafo Glacier

7. Which glacier is known as the highest battlefield in the world?

- A) Batura Glacier
- B) Baltoro Glacier
- C) Siachen Glacier
- D) Biafo Glacier

Answer: Siachen Glacier

8. How many important glaciers are present in the Karakoram ranges of Pakistan?

- A) 25
- B) 27
- C) 30
- D) 35

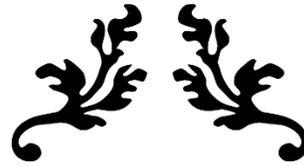
Answer: 27

9. The Shigar River, a tributary of the Indus, rises from which glacier?

- A) Siachen Glacier
- B) Biafo Glacier
- C) Baltoro Glacier
- D) Hispar Glacier

Answer: Baltoro Glacier

10. What is the total number of rivers in Pakistan?



Border, Infrastructure and Historical Sites



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Borders, Infrastructure, and Historical Sites of Pakistan & the World

Borders of Pakistan

Definition: A border is a real or artificial line that separates geographic areas, most commonly political entities such as countries, states, or provinces.

A. International Land Borders of Pakistan

Pakistan shares its land borders with four countries: Afghanistan, India, Iran, and China.

- **Pakistan-Afghanistan Border (Durand Line)**

- **Total Length:** 2,611 km.
- **Significance:** This is Pakistan's **longest land border**.
- **History:** The Durand Line was demarcated in **1893** through an agreement between Sir Mortimer Durand of British India and Amir **Abdur Rahman Khan** of Afghanistan.
- **Current Status:** It is a historically contested border, though internationally recognized. Diplomatic relations between Pakistan and Afghanistan were established in **February 1948**.
- **Key Points:**
 - The **Friendship Gate** is built on this border at Torkham.
 - The **Wakhan Corridor**, a narrow strip of Afghan territory, separates Pakistan from Tajikistan and lies under the control of **Afghanistan**.
 - A major border crossing is located in the **Kurram Valley**.

- **Pakistan-India Border (Radcliffe Line)**

- **Total Length:** 2,100 km (excluding the Line of Control in Kashmir).

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5. Borders, Infrastructure and Historical sites



One-Liner Statements - Borders, Infrastructure, and Historical Sites

Pakistan's International Borders

1. Pakistan shares its **longest land border** of **2,611 km** with **Afghanistan**, known as the **Durand Line**.
2. The **Durand Line** was demarcated in **1893** by Sir Mortimer Durand and Amir **Abdur Rahman Khan** of Afghanistan.
3. Pakistan's border with **India** is called the **Radcliffe Line**, with a length of **2,100 km** (excluding LOC).
4. The **Radcliffe Line** was officially published on **August 17, 1947**.
5. The village on the Indian side of the Wagah border is called **Attari**.
6. Lahore shares its border with the Indian city of **Amritsar**.
7. The **Kartarpur Border** is located in the **Narowal** district of Punjab, Pakistan.
8. Pakistan's border with **Iran** is called the **Goldsmith Line** and is **909 km** long.
9. **Nokundi** in Balochistan is located nearest to the **Iran's border**.
10. Pakistan created its **3rd border crossing** with Iran, named **Mand-Pishin**, on **April 21, 2021**.
11. Pakistan's **shortest land border** of **599 km** is with **China**.
12. The **Pak-China Boundary Agreement** was concluded on **March 2, 1963**, during the era of **President Ayub Khan**.
13. The treaty was signed from Pakistan's side by **Zulfiqar Ali Bhutto**.
14. Pakistan gifted the **Shaksgam Valley** to China as part of the boundary agreement.
15. The last town inside Pakistan on the Karakoram Highway before China is **Sost**.
16. The Chinese province adjoining Pakistan is **Xinjiang**.
17. The **Line of Control (LOC)** in Kashmir is approximately **720 km** long.

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5. Borders, Infrastructure and Historical sites

Practice MCQs - Borders, Infrastructure, and Historical Sites

1. What is the total length of the Pakistan-Afghanistan border?

- A) 2100 km
- B) 2611 km
- C) 909 km
- D) 599 km

Answer: 2611 km

2. The Durand Line agreement was signed between British India and which Afghan ruler?

- A) Amanullah Khan
- B) Abdur Rahman Khan
- C) Habibullah Khan
- D) Dost Mohammad Khan

Answer: Abdur Rahman Khan

3. Which district of Punjab hosts the Kartarpur Border Corridor?

- A) Sialkot
- B) Lahore
- C) Narowal
- D) Gujranwala

Answer: Narowal

4. What is the name of the village on the Indian side of the Wagah border?

- A) Amritsar
- B) Gurdaspur
- C) Attari
- D) Ferozepur

Answer: Attari

5. Pakistan's shortest land border is with which country?

- A) India
- B) Iran
- C) China

D) Afghanistan

Answer: China

6. The Pak-China Boundary Agreement was signed during the era of which Pakistani leader?

- A) Zulfikar Ali Bhutto
- B) Ayub Khan
- C) Pervez Musharraf
- D) Iskander Mirza

Answer: Ayub Khan

7. Which valley was gifted to China by Pakistan?

- A) Neelum Valley
- B) Swat Valley
- C) Shaksgam Valley
- D) Hunza Valley

Answer: Shaksgam Valley

8. The Line of Control (LOC) was formally established after which agreement?

- A) Lahore Declaration
- B) Tashkent Agreement
- C) Simla Agreement
- D) Delhi Agreement

Answer: Simla Agreement

9. What is the approximate length of the Line of Control (LOC)?

- A) 710 km
- B) 720 km
- C) 730 km
- D) 740 km

Answer: 720 km

10. Which international border is known as the Maginot Line?



Provinces of Pakistan



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Provinces of Pakistan

Introduction to Pakistan's Administrative Divisions

Pakistan is a federation comprising four provinces, one federal capital territory, and two autonomous territories. Each province has its own unique geography, culture, history, and administrative structure. The provinces are: Sindh, Punjab, Balochistan, and Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (KPk). The administrative hierarchy within each province typically flows from **Division** > **District** > **Tehsil/Taluka**.

SINDH

Geographical Profile of Sindh

- **Location & Borders:**
 - Sindh is located in the southeastern part of Pakistan.
 - **North:** Punjab
 - **West:** Balochistan
 - **South:** Arabian Sea
 - **East:** India (specifically the Indian states of Gujarat and Rajasthan)
- **Area & Population:**
 - **Area:** 140,914 sq km, making it the **3rd largest** province by area.
 - **Population (2023 Census):** 55,696,147, making it the **2nd most populous** province.
 - It is the **most urbanized province** of Pakistan, largely due to Karachi.
- **Topographical Features:**
 - **Coastline:** The southern border is a coastline along the **Arabian Sea**, featuring important ports like Karachi and Port Qasim.

SINDH

Geographical Profile of Sindh

4. Sindh is located in the **southeastern** part of Pakistan.
5. Sindh is bordered by **Punjab** to the north, **Balochistan** to the west, the **Arabian Sea** to the south, and **India** to the east.

M 6. With an area of **140,914 sq km**, Sindh is the **3rd largest** province by area.

K 7. According to the 2023 Census, Sindh's population is **55,696,147**, making it the **2nd most populous** province.

P 8. Sindh is the **most urbanized province** of Pakistan, largely due to Karachi.

R 9. Its southern border features a coastline along the **Arabian Sea** with major ports like **Karachi and Port Qasim**.

E 10. The **Thar Desert** spans the eastern part of Sindh.

P 11. The **Kirthar Range** runs along its western border with Balochistan, with its highest peak being **Zardak**.

R 12. The fertile **Indus River plain** forms the heartland of Sindh.

1.2. Administrative Structure of Sindh

T 13. Sindh is administratively divided into **7 Divisions**.

I 14. Sindh is subdivided into **30 Districts**.

O 15. The districts are further divided into **138 Tehsils**.

Language and Culture of Sindh

S 16. The official language of Sindh is **Sindhi**.

17. **Lari** is spoken in Lower Sindh, while Urdu and English are common in urban centers.

18. The father of Sindhi literature and prose is **Mirza Qaleech Baig**.

19. **Shah Abdul Latif Bhittai** was a revered Sufi poet and author of "**Shah Jo Risalo**".

20. The original name of the Sufi poet **Sachal Sarmast** was **Abdul Wahab Faruqi**.
21. The modern writer **Amar Jaleel** was born in **Rohri** and is famous for his book "**Sindhu Muhinje Saah Mein**".
22. The first Sindhi dictionary was compiled by **George Stack**.
23. The first translation of the Holy Quran into Sindhi was done by **Akhund Azizullah**.

- M**
24. The first Darsi Kitab (textbook) in Sindhi was "**Babnamo**" by Nandi Ram.
- K**
25. Famous Sindhi folk stories include **Sassui Punhun, Umar Marvi, and Lila Chanesar**.
 26. **Shah Jo Risalo** mentions the stories of the **Seven Queens (Suroop)** of Sindh.

- P**
27. **Malakhra** is a traditional wrestling sport of Sindh.
- R**
28. **Sindh Culture Day** is celebrated every year on the **first Sunday of December**.

E Historical Overview of Sindh

- P**
29. Sindh was home to the ancient **Indus Valley Civilization**, with **Mohenjo-Daro** as a major center.
- A**
30. Mohenjo-Daro was discovered by **Sir John Marshall** and became a UNESCO World Heritage Site in **1980**.
- R**
31. **Debal** was an ancient port located near modern-day Karachi.
- A**
32. The last Hindu ruler of Sindh was **Raja Dahir**, with his capital at **Arore** (near Rohri).
- T**
33. Sindh was conquered by **Muhammad bin Qasim** in **712 CE** during the Umayyad Caliphate.
- I**
34. The capital shifted to **Mansoorah** after the Arab conquest.
- O**
35. The first king of the **Soomra Dynasty** was **King Umar**.
- N**
36. The capital of the **Samma Dynasty** was **Thatta**.
- S**
37. The **Kalhora Dynasty** is regarded as the "**Golden era of literature**" in Sindh.
 38. The official language during the Kalhora rule was **Persian**.

Practice MCQs

1. Which province of Pakistan is the most urbanized?

- A) Punjab
- B) Sindh
- C) Khyber Pakhtunkhwa
- D) Balochistan

Answer: Sindh

2. What is the total number of districts in Sindh?

- A) 25
- B) 28
- C) 30
- D) 35

Answer: 30

3. Who is regarded as the father of Sindhi literature and prose?

- A) Shah Abdul Latif Bhittai
- B) Mirza Qaleech Baig
- C) Sachal Sarmast
- D) Amar Jaleel

Answer: Mirza Qaleech Baig

4. Which Sufi poet is the author of "Shah Jo Risalo"?

- A) Baba Farid
- B) Rehman Baba
- C) Shah Abdul Latif Bhittai
- D) Mast Tawakali

Answer: Shah Abdul Latif Bhittai

5. The ancient city of Mohenjo-Daro is located near which modern Sindhi city?

- A) Hyderabad
- B) Sukkur
- C) Larkana
- D) Thatta

Answer: Larkana

6. Who was the last Hindu ruler of Sindh before the Arab conquest?

- A) Raja Jaichand
- B) Raja Dahir
- C) Raja Pirthvi Raj
- D) Raja Bhoj

Answer: Raja Dahir

7. In which year did Muhammad bin Qasim conquer Sindh?

- A) 712 CE
- B) 1026 CE
- C) 1351 CE
- D) 712 BC

Answer: 712 CE

8. Which dynasty's rule is considered the "Golden era of literature" in Sindh?

- A) Soomra
- B) Samma
- C) Kalhora
- D) Talpur

Answer: Kalhora

9. The Battle of Halani led to the overthrow of which dynasty?

- A) Soomra
- B) Samma
- C) Kalhora
- D) Mughal

Answer: Kalhora

10. Which British general conquered Sindh in 1843?

- A) Lord Mountbatten
- B) Sir Charles James Napier
- C) Sir George Lloyd
- D) Sir John Marshall

Answer: Sir Charles James Napier

11. Which city served as the first capital of Pakistan?

- A) Lahore
- B) Islamabad



Universe, Atmosphere and Earth



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Universe, Atmosphere and Earth

The Universe, Solar System, and Space Exploration

The Universe: Origin and Structure

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- **The Big Bang Theory:** This is the prevailing cosmological model describing the origin of the universe. It posits that the universe began from an infinitely hot and dense singularity approximately **13.8 billion years ago** and has been expanding and cooling ever since.
- **Galaxies:** Vast systems containing billions of stars, gas, and dust, all bound together by gravity. Our solar system resides in the **Milky Way galaxy**.
 - **Shape of the Milky Way:** It is a **Barred Spiral Galaxy**.
 - **Size:** The Milky Way is approximately **100,000 light-years** in diameter, not 10.5 as mentioned in the original file. The nearest star to our solar system is **Proxima Centauri**, located about 4.24 light-years away.
- **Stars:** Luminous celestial bodies made of plasma that generate energy through nuclear fusion in their cores.
 - **Energy Generation:** The fusion of **light nuclei** (Hydrogen into Helium) releases immense energy, which we see as light and heat.
 - **Color and Temperature:** A star's color indicates its surface temperature. Blue stars are **hotter** than red stars. Our Sun is a yellow dwarf star.
 - **Supernova:** A powerful and luminous stellar explosion that occurs at the end of a massive star's life. It is the source of many heavy elements in the universe.
 - **Black Holes:** Regions in space where the gravitational pull is so intense that nothing, not even light, can escape from it. They are formed from the remnants of massive stars after a supernova.
- **Light Year:** It is the unit of astronomical distance, defined as the distance that light travels in one year in a vacuum. **One light-year is approximately 9.46 trillion kilometers** (not 9.5 million as incorrectly stated in the file).

The Solar System



One-Liner Statements - Universe, Atmosphere, and Earth

The Universe, Solar System, and Space Exploration

1. The prevailing cosmological model describing the origin of the universe is the **Big Bang Theory**.
2. The universe began approximately **13.8 billion years ago** from a hot, dense singularity.
3. A **Galaxy** is a vast system of billions of stars, gas, and dust bound together by gravity.
4. Our solar system is located in the **Milky Way galaxy**.
5. The Milky Way is classified as a **Barred Spiral Galaxy**.
6. The diameter of the Milky Way galaxy is approximately **100,000 light-years**.
7. The nearest star to our solar system is **Proxima Centauri**, about 4.24 light-years away.
8. **Stars** are luminous celestial bodies that generate energy through nuclear fusion.
9. Stars produce energy by fusing **Hydrogen** into **Helium** in their cores.
10. The color of a star indicates its temperature; **blue stars are hotter** than red stars.
11. Our Sun is classified as a **yellow dwarf** star.
12. A **Supernova** is a powerful stellar explosion that occurs at the end of a massive star's life.
13. **Black Holes** are regions of space with gravity so intense that nothing, not even light, can escape.
14. A **Light-year** is the distance light travels in one year in a vacuum, approximately **9.46 trillion kilometers**.
15. The **Solar System** consists of the Sun and all objects gravitationally bound to it.
16. The Sun is primarily composed of **Hydrogen (about 74%)** and Helium (about 24%).
17. The Sun contains **99.86%** of the total mass of the solar system.
18. The Sun's diameter is about **109 times** larger than Earth's diameter.

Practice MCQs

1. W

What is the prevailing cosmological model describing the origin of the universe?

- A) Steady State Theory
- B) Big Crunch Theory
- C) Pulsating Theory
- D) Big Bang Theory

Answer: Big Bang Theory

2. Approximately how long ago did the Big Bang occur?

- A) 4.54 billion years
- B) 13.8 billion years
- C) 5.0 billion years
- D) 100 billion years

Answer: 13.8 billion years

3. What is the name of our galaxy?

- A) Andromeda
- B) Milky Way
- C) Sombrero
- D) Triangulum

Answer: Milky Way

4. What is the shape of the Milky Way galaxy?

- A) Elliptical Galaxy
- B) Irregular Galaxy
- C) Barred Spiral Galaxy
- D) Spherical Galaxy

Answer: Barred Spiral Galaxy

5. What is the diameter of the Milky Way galaxy?

- A) 10.5 light-years
- B) 100,000 light-years
- C) 1 million light-years
- D) 9.46 trillion kilometers

Answer: 100,000 light-years

6. Which is the nearest star to our solar system?

- A) Sirius
- B) Alpha Centauri
- C) Proxima Centauri
- D) Betelgeuse

Answer: Proxima Centauri

7. Stars generate energy through the process of:

- A) Nuclear Fission
- B) Chemical Combustion
- C) Nuclear Fusion
- D) Gravitational Compression

Answer: Nuclear Fusion

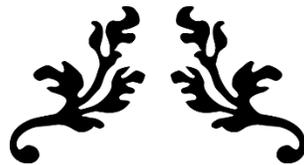
8. Which color of star indicates the highest surface temperature?

- A) Red
- B) Yellow
- C) White

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6. Universe, Atmosphere & Earth



Past Papers Questions



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Important One Liners from Past Papers Geography

1. The total area of Pakistan is **881,913 sq km**.
2. Pakistan is located in **South Asia**.
3. Pakistan lies between the latitudes **24°N to 37°N**.
4. Pakistan lies between the longitudes **61°E to 75.5°E**.
5. The standard time of Pakistan is **5 hours ahead of Greenwich Mean Time (GMT+5)**.
6. Pakistan is bordered by **China** to the Northeast.
7. Pakistan is bordered by **India** to the East.
8. Pakistan is bordered by **Afghanistan** to the Northwest.
9. Pakistan is bordered by **Iran** to the West.
10. The **Arabian Sea** forms the southern border of Pakistan.
11. The total length of Pakistan's coastline is **1046 km**.
12. The border between Pakistan and Afghanistan is called the **Durand Line**.
13. The total length of the Pak-Afghan boundary is **2,252 km**.
14. The total length of the Pak-China boundary is **595 km**.
15. The total length of the Pak-Iran boundary is **805 km**.
16. The total length of the Pak-India boundary is **1,610 km**.
17. The **Wakhan Corridor** separates Pakistan from Tajikistan.
18. The capital of Pakistan is **Islamabad**.
19. Islamabad was officially made the capital of Pakistan in **1967**.
20. The highest point in Pakistan is **K2 (Mount Godwin-Austen)** at 8,611 meters.
21. The lowest point in Pakistan is the **Arabian Sea**.
22. The largest province of Pakistan by area is **Balochistan** (347,190 sq km).
23. The smallest province of Pakistan by area is **Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (KPK)**.
24. The most populous province of Pakistan is **Punjab**.
25. The total area of Punjab is **205,344 sq km**.
26. The total area of Sindh is **140,914 sq km**.
27. The total area of KPK is **101,741 sq km** (Note: A document also listed 170,141 sq km, which may include merged territories).
28. The total area of Balochistan is **347,190 sq km**.
29. The total area of Islamabad (ICT) is **906 sq km**.
30. The total area of Azad Kashmir is **13,297 sq km**.
32. The rural population of Pakistan is about **61.18%**.
33. The urban population of Pakistan is about **38.82%**.
34. The **Karakoram Range** separates China from Pakistan.
35. The **Hindu Kush Range** separates Pakistan from Afghanistan.
36. The highest peak of the Hindu Kush range is **Tirich Mir**.
37. The highest peak of the Himalayas in Pakistan is **Nanga Parbat**.



38. **Nanga Parbat** is also known as the "Killer Mountain".
39. The second-highest peak in the world is **K2**, located in the Karakoram range.
40. The highest peak in the Koh-e-Sufaid range is **Sikaram**.
41. The highest peak in the Koh-e-Suleiman range is **Takht-e-Sulaiman**.
42. The highest peak of the Salt Range is **Sakaser**.
43. Pakistan has **5** peaks above 8,000 meters.
44. The world's highest battlefield, the **Siachen Glacier**, is located in the Karakoram range.
45. The largest glacier in Pakistan is the **Siachen Glacier**.
46. The **Batura Glacier** is one of the largest and longest glaciers outside the polar regions.
47. The **Baltoro Glacier** is situated in the Karakoram range.
48. The **Chiantar Glacier** is located in the Chitral region.
49. The **Khunjerab Pass** connects Pakistan with China.
50. The **Khyber Pass** connects Peshawar with Afghanistan.
51. The **Bolan Pass** connects the Sindh Plain with Quetta and is located in the Toba Kakar range.
52. The **Tochi Pass** connects Bannu (Pakistan) with Ghazni (Afghanistan).
53. The **Gomal Pass** connects Dera Ismail Khan with Ghazi (Afghanistan).
54. The **Lowari Pass** connects Dir and Chitral.
55. The **Shandur Pass** connects Chitral with Gilgit and is known as the "Roof of the World".
56. The **Babusar Pass** connects Abbottabad with Gilgit.
57. The **Muztagh Pass** is the highest pass in Pakistan, connecting Baltistan and Yarkand (China).
58. The longest river in Pakistan is the **Indus River**.
59. The Indus River originates from **Tibet**.
60. The Indus River starts making its delta near the city of **Thatta**.
61. The river known as the "Nile of Pakistan" is the **Indus River**.
62. The **Jhelum and Chenab** rivers merge at **Trimmu Headworks**.
63. All rivers of Punjab enter the Indus at **Mithankot**.
64. The smallest and most polluted river of Pakistan is the **Ravi**.
65. The **Sutlej and Ravi** rivers were given to India under the Indus Water Treaty (1960).
66. The **Indus, Jhelum, and Chenab** rivers were given to Pakistan under the Indus Water Treaty.
67. The largest lake in Pakistan is **Manchar Lake**.
68. The largest freshwater lake in Pakistan is **Manchar Lake**.
69. The largest man-made lake in Pakistan is **Keenjhar Lake**.
70. **Haleji Lake** is known as the "Paradise of Birds".
71. **Saif-ul-Maluk Lake** is situated in the Kaghan Valley.
72. **Satpara Lake** is located in Gilgit-Baltistan.

Past Papers MCQs

1. **What is the total area of Pakistan?**

- A) 779,609 sq km
- B) 881,913 sq km
- C) 892,920 sq km
- D) 895,000 sq km

Answer: 881,913 sq km

2. **What is the total area of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (KPK)?**

- A) 100,645 sq km
- B) 101,741 sq km
- C) 110,555 sq km
- D) 101,755 sq km

Answer: 101,741 sq km

3. **What was the total area of FATA?**

- A) 27,200 sq km
- B) 27,220 sq km
- C) 27,230 sq km
- D) 27,240 sq km

Answer: 27,220 sq km

4. **Pakistan lies between the latitudes:**

- A) 25N to 30N
- B) 27N to 40N
- C) 30N to 47N
- D) 24N to 37N

Answer: 24N to 37N

5. **Pakistan lies between the longitudes:**

- A) 25E to 30E
- B) 27E to 40E
- C) 61E to 75.5E
- D) 70E to 90E

Answer: 61E to 75.5E

6. **Pakistan is located in the western part of:**

- A) South Asia
- B) North Asia
- C) Both A & B
- D) None of these

Answer: South Asia

7. **The coast of the Arabian Sea forms the:**

- A) Northern Border of India
- B) Southern Border of Pakistan
- C) Southern Border of China
- D) Northern Border of Afghanistan

Answer: Southern Border of Pakistan

8. **The Rural Population of Pakistan according to Digital Census 2023 was:**

- A) 60%
- B) 61.18%
- C) 61.20%
- D) 62.18%

Answer: 61.18%

9. **The lowest point of Pakistan is:**

- A) Arabian Sea
- B) Indus River
- C) Thatta
- D) Lahore

Answer: Arabian Sea

10. **How many peaks in Pakistan are higher than 8000 meters?**

- A) 4
- B) 5
- C) 6

D) 7

Answer: 5

11. **What is the height of Nanga Parbat peak?**

A) 8126 meters

B) 8226 meters

C) 8326 meters

D) 8432 meters

Answer: 8126 meters

12. **Which of the following mountain peaks is called Killer Mountain?**

A) Nanga Parbat

B) K2

C) Chogolisa

D) None of these

Answer: Nanga Parbat

13. **What is the total length of Siachen glacier?**

A) 3 km

B) 4 km

C) 5 km

D) 6 km

Answer: 5 km

14. **The largest Lake of Pakistan is:**

A) Manchar

B) Saif ul Maluk

C) Sat Para

D) Ansoo

Answer: Manchar

15. **Which of the following pass connects Sindh Plain with Quetta?**

A) Lowari Pass

B) Bolan Pass

C) Malakand Pass

D) Broghil Pass

Answer: Bolan Pass

16. **What is the total area of Azad Kashmir?**

A) 12,230 sq km

B) 13,297 sq km

C) 13,247 sq km

D) 14,312 sq km

Answer: 13,297 sq km

17. **Which country is located North and North East of Pakistan?**

A) Afghanistan

B) China

C) India

D) All of these

Answer: China

18. **Which of the following places is the rainiest in Pakistan?**

A) Murree

B) Islamabad

C) Gilgit

D) Lahore

Answer: Murree

19. **Pakistan's plains are divided into:**

A) 3

B) 2

C) 6

D) 9

Answer: 2

20. **The upper Indus plain starts from:**

A) Mithankot

B) Kalabagh

C) Sikaram

D) None of these

Answer: Kalabagh

21. **The highest peak of the Koh-e-Sufaid range is:**

A) Sikaram

- B) Sakaser
- C) Broad Peak
- D) Nanga Parbat

Answer: Sikaram

22. **In which province of Pakistan does the desert of Thar lie?**

- A) Punjab
- B) Sindh
- C) Balochistan
- D) KPK

Answer: Sindh

23. **Tarbela Dam was constructed in:**

- A) 1976
- B) 1977
- C) 1978
- D) 1979

Answer: 1976

24. **The highest peak of the Hindu Kush range is:**

- A) Nanga Parbat
- B) Tirich Mir
- C) K2
- D) Mount Everest

Answer: Tirich Mir

25. **Name the longest glacier of Pakistan?**

- A) Siachen
- B) Chiantar
- C) Rupal
- D) Biafo

Answer: Siachen

26. **The highest peak of Koh-e-Sulaiman range is:**

- A) Tirich Mir
- B) Takht-e-Sulaiman
- C) K2

- D) Sakar

Answer: Takht-e-Sulaiman

27. **Nanga Parbat is located in which mountain range?**

- A) Baltistan
- B) Karakoram
- C) Himalayas
- D) All of these

Answer: Himalayas

28. **Which of the following pass connects Chitral with Wakhan?**

- A) Muztagh Pass
- B) Khan Kun Pass
- C) Khyber Pass
- D) Khojak Pass

Answer: Khan Kun Pass

29. **The first gas field discovered in Pakistan in 1952 was at:**

- A) Dhulian
- B) Sui
- C) Mial
- D) Pirkoh

Answer: Sui

30. **Which province is the largest producer of oil in Pakistan?**

- A) Punjab
- B) Sindh
- C) Balochistan
- D) KPK

Answer: Punjab

31. **When was Mangla Dam completed?**

- A) 1965
- B) 1966
- C) 1967
- D) 1968

Answer: 1967

D) KPK
Answer: Sindh

238. **The smallest continent in the world is:**

- A) Australia
- B) Europe
- C) Antarctica
- D) South America

Answer: Australia

239. **Which range separates China from Pakistan?**

- A) Karakoram
- B) Hindukush
- C) Himalaya
- D) Pamir

Answer: Karakoram

240. **Ashgabat is the capital of:**

- A) Turkmenistan
- B) Armenia
- C) Azerbaijan
- D) Kazakhstan

Answer: Turkmenistan

241. **Which canal connects the Pacific and Atlantic Ocean?**

- A) Panama Canal
- B) Suez Canal
- C) Kiel Canal
- D) Grand Canal

Answer: Panama Canal

242. **Which of the following planet has no moon?**

- A) Mercury
- B) Earth
- C) Saturn
- D) Mars

Answer: Mercury

243. **Statue of liberty is situated in:**

- A) Paris
- B) Geneva
- C) New York
- D) Washington D.C.

Answer: New York

244. **Which one is the largest country in Central Asia?**

- A) Kazakhstan
- B) Uzbekistan
- C) Tajikistan
- D) Turkmenistan

Answer: Kazakhstan

245. **London is situated on the bank of which river:**

- A) Thames
- B) Rhine
- C) Danube
- D) Seine

Answer: Thames

246. **The smallest continent in the world is:**

- A) Europe
- B) Asia
- C) Africa
- D) Australia

Answer: Australia

247. **What is the general climate of Pakistan?**

- A) Hot and Wet
- B) Hot and Dry
- C) Hot and Cold
- D) Cold and Dry

Answer: Hot and Dry

248. **The largest hydroelectric dam in Pakistan is:**