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ENGLISH



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Chapter 1: The Noun

Definition of Noun

A noun is a word that functions as the name of a:

- **Person:** child, woman, Ali, teacher
- **Place:** city, Lahore, park
- **Thing:** table, car, money
- **Animal:** dog, elephant, bird
- **Idea, Quality, or State:** happiness, bravery, knowledge, poverty
- **Action:** (Gerunds) swimming, reading, driving

In simple terms, a noun is a naming word. The name of everything is a noun.

Types of Nouns

Nouns can be categorized into eight primary types for a clearer understanding of their usage.

1. Proper Noun

A proper noun is the specific name of a particular person, place, or thing.

- **Rule 1:** It always begins with a **capital letter**.
- **Rule 2:** It can not be changed into a plural form (e.g., *There are two Ali's in my class*).

2. Common Noun

A common noun is a general name that is common to all persons, places, or things of the same kind. It denotes no particular entity.

Proper Noun	Common Noun
Ali	boy
Lahore	city
Badshahi Mosque	mosque

3. Material Noun

A material noun is the name of a substance or matter from which things are made. These often exist in different states of matter: solid, liquid, gas, and plasma. Things in a solid state are sometimes called concrete nouns.

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Practice MCQ – The Noun

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1. The Noun

1. Identify the type of noun for the word "team" in the sentence: "The team won the championship."

- A. Common Noun
- B. Collective Noun
- C. Abstract Noun
- D. Compound Noun

Answer: B

2. Which of the following is an abstract noun?

- A. Water
- B. Honesty
- C. Lahore
- D. Chair

Answer: B

3. Choose the correct sentence according to noun rules.

- A. The scissor is on the table.
- B. The scissors is on the table.
- C. The scissors are on the table.
- D. A scissor are on the table.

Answer: C

4. The noun "poultry" in the sentence "The poultry are being fed" is an example of a noun that:

- A. Is always singular
- B. Appears singular but takes a plural verb
- C. Is a material noun
- D. Is uncountable

Answer: B

5. Which of the following nouns is always plural in form and takes a plural verb?

- A. News
- B. Economics
- C. Trousers
- D. Politics

Answer: C

6. Identify the compound noun.

- A. Beautifully
- B. Swimming pool
- C. Quickly
- D. Happiness

Answer: B

7. Select the sentence where an uncountable noun is used correctly.

- A. She gave me some good advices.
- B. The furnitures in this room are new.
- C. Her hair are long and black.
- D. The information provided was incorrect.

Answer: D

8. The word "people" in "Many people attend the fair" is a noun that:

- A. Is singular
- B. Appears singular but takes a plural verb
- C. Is a collective noun
- D. Is a proper noun

Answer: B

9. The use of the indefinite article 'a' with the normally uncountable noun 'experience' in the sentence "I had a bitter experience" is justified because:

- A. The noun is used in a general sense to refer to the concept as a whole.
- B. The noun is specified and particularized, referring to a single instance or kind of that concept.
- C. All abstract nouns can take indefinite articles.
- D. The noun is being used as a proper noun in this context.

Answer: B

10. Identify the material noun from the list below.

- A. Anger
- B. Love
- C. Wood



Chapter 2: The Pronoun

Definition of Pronoun

A pronoun is a word used in place of a noun or a noun phrase to avoid repetition. It refers to a noun that has been mentioned before or is clearly understood from the context.

- *Example:* "Ali is a doctor. **He** works in a hospital." (The pronoun "He" replaces the noun "Ali").

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Types of Pronouns

Pronouns can be categorized into nine main types:

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1. Personal Pronoun
 2. Possessive Pronoun
 3. Reflexive Pronoun
 4. Demonstrative Pronoun
 5. Indefinite Pronoun
 6. Relative Pronoun
 7. Interrogative Pronoun
 8. Distributive Pronoun
 9. Reciprocal Pronoun

1. Personal Pronoun

Personal pronouns refer to specific people or things and change form based on person (first, second, third), number (singular, plural), case (subject, object), and gender (he, she, it).

Person	Subject Pronoun	Object Pronoun	Possessive Adjective	Possessive Pronoun	Reflexive Pronoun
First (Singular)	I	me	my	mine	myself
First (Plural)	we	us	our	ours	ourselves
Second (Singular/Plural)	you	you	your	yours	yourself / yourselves
Third (Masc.)	he	him	his	his	himself
Third (Fem.)	she	her	her	hers	herself
Third (Neutral)	it	it	its	its	itself
Third (Plural)	they	them	their	theirs	themselves



Practice MCQs – The Pronoun

2. The Pronoun

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1. Choose the sentence that is grammatically correct.

- A. This matter is between you and I.
- B. This matter is between you and me.
- C. This matter is between yourself and myself.
- D. This matter is among you and I.

Answer: B

2. Which of the following is a distributive pronoun?

- A. Themselves
- B. Someone
- C. Each
- D. This

Answer: C

3. Identify the sentence with the correct use of a relative pronoun.

- A. The man which called is my uncle.
- B. The man, that called, is my uncle.
- C. The man who called is my uncle.
- D. The man whom called is my uncle.

Answer: C

4. Fill in the blank: She is smarter than ____.

- A. me
- B. I
- C. myself
- D. mine

Answer: B

5. The grammatical error in the sentence "She told her mother that she was wrong" is related to:

- A. The misuse of a possessive adjective.
- B. The omission of a reflexive pronoun.
- C. The use of an ambiguous pronoun.
- D. The incorrect case of a personal pronoun.

Answer: C

6. Select the correct possessive form: That book is ____.

- A. your's
- B. yours
- C. your
- D. you're's

Answer: B

7. In the sentence "One should always respect ____ elders," the correct pronoun is:

- A. his
- B. one's
- C. their
- D. your

Answer: B

8. The pronoun in "The two rivals blamed each other" is a/an:

- A. Reciprocal pronoun
- B. Reflexive pronoun
- C. Indefinite pronoun
- D. Demonstrative pronoun

Answer: A

9. Choose the sentence with the correct pronoun order for a positive context.

- A. I, you, and he must collaborate on the project.
- B. You, I, and he must collaborate on the project.
- C. You, he, and I must collaborate on the project.
- D. He, you, and I must collaborate on the project.

Answer: C

10. Identify the interrogative pronoun in the following sentence: "Whose is this notebook?"

- A. Whose



Chapter 3: The Verb

Definition of Verb

A verb is fundamentally a word that denotes an **action** (*run, synthesize*), indicates a **state of being** (*is, exist*), or describes an **occurrence** (*happen, become*). It forms the essential predicate that tells something about the subject.

A Conceptual Classification of Verb

Understanding verb types is crucial for mastering sentence structure, tense usage, and voice.

1. Transitive Verbs: The Action Transferers

A transitive verb requires one or more objects to complete its meaning. The action originates with the subject and is transferred to an object.

- **Example 1:** The scientist **conducted** *the experiment*.
- **Analysis:** The verb "conducted" is meaningless without its object "the experiment." It answers "conducted what?"
- **Example 2:** The author **wrote** *a compelling novel*.
- **Analysis:** "Wrote" requires the object "a compelling novel" to complete the thought.

2. Intransitive Verbs: The Self-Contained Actions

An intransitive verb expresses a complete action without transferring that action to an object. It may be followed by an adverb, a prepositional phrase, or nothing.

- **Example 1:** The results **emerged** *slowly*.
- **Analysis:** The verb "emerged" is complete in itself. "Slowly" merely modifies the action; it is not an object.
- **Example 2:** All the guests **arrived** *before noon*.
- **Analysis:** "Arrived" does not need an object; "before noon" is a prepositional phrase indicating time.

3. Ditransitive Verbs: The Double Object Handlers

A subset of transitive verbs that take two objects: a **direct object** (the thing that is given/told) and an **indirect object** (the person/thing that receives it).

- **Structure:** Subject + Verb + Indirect Object + Direct Object
- **Example 1:** She **gave** *the student* *a book*.
- **Analysis:** "A book" (Direct Object - what was given), "the student" (Indirect Object - to whom it was given).

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Verb Forms:

Base Form (V1)	Past Simple (V2)	Past Participle (V3)	Present Participle (V4)
abide	abode	abode	abiding
arise	arose	arisen	arising
awake	awoke	awoken	awaking
be	was/were	been	being
bear	bore	borne	bearing
beat	beat	beaten	beating
become	became	become	becoming
begin	began	begun	beginning
bend	bent	bent	bending
bet	bet	bet	betting
bid	bid	bid	bidding
bind	bound	bound	binding
bite	bit	bitten	biting
bleed	bled	bled	bleeding
blow	blew	blown	blowing
break	broke	broken	breaking
bring	brought	brought	bringing
build	built	built	building
burn	burnt/burned	burnt/burned	burning
burst	burst	burst	bursting
buy	bought	bought	buying
catch	caught	caught	catching
choose	chose	chosen	choosing
cling	clung	clung	clinging
come	came	come	coming
cost	cost	cost	costing
creep	crept	crept	creeping
cut	cut	cut	cutting
deal	dealt	dealt	dealing
dig	dug	dug	digging
do	did	done	doing
draw	drew	drawn	drawing
dream	dreamt/dreamed	dreamt/dreamed	dreaming
drink	drank	drunk	drinking
drive	drove	driven	driving
eat	ate	eaten	eating
fall	fell	fallen	falling
feed	fed	fed	feeding
feel	felt	felt	feeling



Chapter 4: Tenses – Concept Based Quick Review

Definition

Tenses are verb forms that indicate the **time** of an action (past, present, future) and its **aspect** (simple, continuous, perfect, perfect continuous), showing whether the action is completed, ongoing, or repeated.

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The Twelve Tenses: Structure and Usage

1. Simple Present Tense/Present Indefinite

Concept: Used for habits, routines, universal truths, and fixed arrangements.

Formation: Subject + V1 (add 's' or 'es' for third person singular) + Object

Signal Words: always, often, usually, sometimes, never, every day, generally

Examples:

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- She **teaches** English at the college. (Habit/Routine)
- My father **goes** for a walk every morning. (Habit/Routine)
- The sun **rises** in the east. (Universal Truth)
- Water **boils** at 100 degrees Celsius. (Universal Truth)
- Our flight **leaves** at 8 PM tomorrow. (Fixed Arrangement)
- The conference **starts** on Monday. (Fixed Arrangement)

Interrogative: Do/Does + Subject + V1 + Object?

- **Do** you **work** here?
- **Does** she **live** in London?

Negative: Subject + do not/does not + V1 + Object

- They **do not like** coffee.
- He **does not play** tennis.

2. Simple Past Tense/Past Indefinite

Concept: Indicates a completed action at a specific time in the past.

Formation: Subject + V2 + Object

Signal Words: yesterday, ago, last week, in 1990, once, then

Practice MCQs - Tenses

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1. Identify the correct sentence that properly uses the Future Perfect tense.

- A. By the time the guests arrive, we will finish the decorations.
- B. By the time the guests arrive, we will have finished the decorations.
- C. By the time the guests arrive, we will be finishing the decorations.
- D. By the time the guests arrive, we have finished the decorations.

Answer: B

2. Which sentence correctly uses a stative verb in a continuous form?

- A. This soup is tasting delicious.
- B. I am having a brother who lives abroad.
- C. She is appearing tired today.
- D. None of the above.

Answer: D

3. Choose the option that correctly completes the sentence: "If he ___ more carefully, he ___ the accident."

- A. drove, would avoid
- B. had driven, would have avoided
- C. drives, will avoid
- D. was driving, would avoid

Answer: B

4. The sentence "The committee has been reviewing applications all week" implies:

- A. The review process is now complete.
- B. The review process started and ended in the past.
- C. The review process is ongoing and began in the past.
- D. The review process will start next week.

Answer: C

5. Identify the sentence that is grammatically incorrect.

- A. I have been knowing him since childhood.
- B. I have known him since childhood.
- C. I knew him when we were children.
- D. I have known him for ten years.

Answer: A

6. Which of the following sentences uses the Past Perfect Continuous tense correctly?

- A. She had been working here for five years before she got promoted.
- B. She has been working here for five years before she got promoted.
- C. She was working here for five years before she got promoted.
- D. She worked here for five years before she had been promoted.

Answer: A

7. Select the sentence that demonstrates the correct sequence of tenses.

- A. She said that she is feeling unwell.
- B. She said that she was feeling unwell.
- C. She says that she was feeling unwell.
- D. She had said that she is feeling unwell.

Answer: B

8. The phrase "I will have been working here for a decade next year" is an example of:

- A. Future Continuous Tense
- B. Future Perfect Tense
- C. Future Perfect Continuous Tense
- D. Simple Future Tense

Answer: C

Set 2 – Choose the correct form of Verb

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1. By the time he arrived, the meeting _____ already _____.

- A. has, begun
- B. had, begun
- C. was, begun
- D. would, begin

Answer: B

2. She _____ for the company for five years before she got promoted.

- A. has worked
- B. had been working
- C. is working
- D. works

Answer: B

3. If I _____ you, I would accept the job offer.

- A. am
- B. was
- C. were
- D. have been

Answer: C

4. The committee _____ its decision by tomorrow afternoon.

- A. will announce
- B. will have announced
- C. announces
- D. is announcing

Answer: B

5. He _____ to the market every day.

- A. go
- B. goes
- C. is going
- D. has gone

Answer: B

6. I _____ this book since morning.

- A. am reading
- B. have been reading
- C. read
- D. was reading

Answer: B

7. When I called, she _____ dinner.

- A. cooks
- B. cooked
- C. was cooking
- D. has cooked

Answer: C

8. They _____ in London since 2010.

- A. live
- B. are living
- C. have been living
- D. were living

Answer: C

9. By next year, she _____ her degree.

- A. completes
- B. will have completed
- C. has completed
- D. is completing

Answer: B

10. If he _____ harder, he would have passed the exam.

- A. studied
- B. had studied
- C. has studied
- D. was studying

Answer: B

11. The sun _____ in the east.

- A. is rising
- B. rises
- C. has risen



Chapter 5: Subject-Verb Agreement

Introduction

Subject-verb agreement is a fundamental rule of English grammar. It states that the verb in a sentence must agree in number with its subject. A singular subject requires a singular verb, and a plural subject requires a plural verb. This chapter outlines the key rules and exceptions to ensure grammatical accuracy in your writing and speech.

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Subject Verb Agreement Correction Rules

Rule 1: The Interrupting Phrase

When the subject is followed by a phrase like *as well as*, *along with*, *together with*, *in addition to*, *including*, *besides*, or *accompanied by*, the verb agrees with the **original subject**, not the noun in the phrase.

- The **manager**, as well as the team members, **is** attending the conference.
- My **parents**, along with my uncle, **are** visiting us.

Rule 2: Compound Subjects with "And"

- **General Rule:** Two or more subjects joined by **and** take a **plural verb**.
 - Ali **and** Sana **are** studying for the exam.
- **Exception:** When the compound subject refers to a **single idea or item**, use a **singular verb**.
 - **Bread and butter is** a common breakfast. (One food item)
 - **My friend and mentor has** left the company. (One person)

Rule 3: Indefinite Pronouns

The following indefinite pronouns **always take a singular verb**:

each, either, neither, anyone, anybody, anything, everyone, everybody, everything, someone, somebody, something, no one, nobody, nothing.

- **Everyone** in the office **has** a assigned parking space.
- **Neither** of the answers **is** correct.
- **Each** of the students **has** passed the test.

5. Subject - Verb Agreement



Chapter 6: The Adverb

Definition of Adverb

An adverb is a word that modifies (qualifies) a verb, an adjective, another adverb, a preposition, a conjunction, or even an entire sentence. It provides additional information about time, manner, place, frequency, degree, and certainty.

Core Function: To add descriptive detail to show how, when, where, why, or to what extent something happens.

The Versatile Roles of an Adverb

Adverbs can modify various parts of speech:

➤ **Modifying a Verb:**

- She sang **beautifully**.
- He runs **quickly**.

➤ **Modifying an Adjective:**

- She is **extremely** intelligent.
- This is a **very** interesting book.

➤ **Modifying Another Adverb:**

- He works **incredibly** efficiently.
- She spoke **almost** inaudibly.

➤ **Modifying a Preposition:**

- The ball landed **just** inside the boundary.
- He arrived **shortly** after noon.

➤ **Modifying a Conjunction:**

- I like him, **simply** because he is honest.
- She left **soon** after the meeting began.

➤ **Modifying an Entire Sentence:**

- **Fortunately**, the weather remained clear.

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Chapter 7: The Adjective

Definition of Adjective

An adjective is a word that modifies a noun or a pronoun by describing, identifying, or quantifying it. It adds meaning by answering questions like *What kind? Which one? How many? or How much?*

Core Function: To provide more information about a noun or pronoun.

Placement Rules:

1. **Before a Noun (Attributive Position):** A **brilliant** idea, the **blue** sky
2. **After a Linking Verb (Predicative Position):** The idea is **brilliant**. The sky appears **blue**.

Types of Adjective

Adjectives can be categorized based on their specific function and meaning.

1. Proper Adjective

Formed from proper nouns and used to describe something related to that noun.

- **Examples:** Chinese food, Pakistani culture, Victorian era, Shakespearean drama

2. Descriptive Adjective (Adjective of Quality)

Describes the quality, state, or kind of a noun.

Examples: a brave soldier, a sick patient, a beautiful painting, an honest person

3. Adjective of Quantity

Indicates the amount or quantity of a noun (used with uncountable nouns).

Examples: some water, much effort, little hope, enough time, all people

4. Adjective of Number (Numeral Adjective)

Shows the number or order of nouns (used with countable nouns).

- **Definite Numeral:** one, two, first, second (shows exact number)
- **Indefinite Numeral:** many, few, several, some (shows approximate number)
- **Distributive Numeral:** each, every, either, neither (refers to individual members)

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Chapter 8: The Article

Introduction

The words *a*, *an*, and *the* are a special part of speech called **articles**. They are used with nouns to specify whether we are referring to something specific or something non-specific. Articles are a key component of English grammar.

There are two types of articles:

1. **Indefinite Articles:** *A* and *An*
2. **Definite Article:** *The*

The Indefinite Articles – A & An

The indefinite articles *a* and *an* are used with singular, countable nouns when we are referring to something for the first time, or when it is non-specific (i.e., any one of that kind).

The Rule:

- Use **a** before words that begin with a **consonant sound**.
- Use **an** before words that begin with a **vowel sound**.

Examples:

- John is reading **a book**.
- Would you like **a peach**?
- I always take **an apple** to school.
- Do you have **an umbrella** I can borrow?

Important Notes on Sound

1. **Some words begin with a vowel but have a consonant sound.**
The sound is what matters, not the spelling. Words like "university" and "European" begin with a 'yoo' sound (a consonant sound).
 - Is there **a university** in your town?
 - Does every child wear **a uniform**?
 - We are taking **a European** vacation.
2. **Some words begin with a silent 'h'.**
When the 'h' is not pronounced, the word begins with a vowel sound.

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Chapter 9: Preposition

Introduction

A preposition is a word that shows a relationship between a noun (or pronoun) and another word in a sentence. This relationship can be one of time, place, direction, manner, or agency. Prepositions are essential for providing context and clarity.

Common Prepositions: in, on, at, with, under, above, into, by, of, to, for, from, about, between, among.

Prepositions of Time

Preposition	Usage	Example
At	Specific times, night, holidays	At 5 o'clock, at night, at Eid
On	Days, specific dates	On Monday, on 25th March
In	Months, seasons, years, centuries, long periods, parts of the day (except 'night')	In August, in winter, in 2006, in the morning
Since	From a specific point in time (past until now)	She has lived here since 2010.
For	A duration of time (past until now)	He studied for two hours.
From...to	Start and end of a period	The shop is open from Monday to Friday.
Until/Till	Up to a certain time	He is on holiday until Friday.
By	At the latest; a deadline	I will finish by noon.
Before	Earlier than a certain time	Before 2004
After	Later than a certain time	After the meeting
Ago	A time in the past from now	He left ten minutes ago .
Past/To	Telling the time	Ten past six (6:10), Ten to six (5:50)

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Chapter 10: Sentence, Phrase and Clause

The Sentence

Definition

A **sentence** is a grammatically complete set of words that expresses a clear thought. It typically contains a subject and a predicate. A sentence begins with a capital letter and ends with a terminal punctuation mark: a period (.), a question mark (?), or an exclamation mark (!).

Examples:

- He goes to school.
- She is eating an apple.
- Who are you?
- What a beautiful flower!

Parts of a Sentence

Every sentence can be divided into two essential parts:

1. **Subject:** The person, place, thing, or idea that is performing an action or being described. It tells us *who* or *what* the sentence is about.
2. **Predicate:** The part of the sentence that contains the verb and tells us something about the subject. It describes the action or state of being.

Sentence	Subject	Predicate
The sun shines brightly.	The sun	shines brightly.
She is writing a letter.	She	is writing a letter.
Allama Iqbal is our national poet.	Allama Iqbal	is our national poet.

Other Elements in a Sentence

- **Object:** A word or group of words that receives the action of the verb.
 - **Direct Object:** Answers "what?" or "whom?" after the verb.
 - Example: I threw **the ball**.
 - **Indirect Object:** Answers "to whom?" or "for whom?" the action is done. It comes before the direct object.

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Chapter 11: Active and Passive Voice

Introduction

Voice is a form of a verb that indicates whether the subject performs the action or receives the action. There are two voices in English: Active and Passive.

- M • **Active Voice:** The subject performs the action.
- K ○ Example: **The chef** cooked the meal.
- **Passive Voice:** The subject receives the action.
- Example: **The meal** was cooked by the chef.

P **Key Principle:** Only transitive verbs (verbs that take an object) can be changed from active to passive voice.

R **Rules for Converting Active to Passive Voice**

- P 1. The **object** of the active verb becomes the **subject** of the passive verb.
- A 2. The **subject** of the active verb becomes the **agent** in the passive sentence, usually introduced by the preposition "by." The agent can be omitted if it is unknown or unimportant.
- R 3. The main verb is changed into its **past participle** form (V3).
- A 4. An appropriate **helping verb** (a form of 'be' or modals) is added, which must agree with the new subject in number and person.

T **Tense-wise Conversion Charts**

I **1. Present Indefinite Tense**

- O • **Active Structure:** Subject + V1(s/es) + Object
- N • **Passive Structure:** Subject + is/am/are + V3 + by + Agent

Active Voice	Passive Voice
She writes a letter.	A letter is written by her.
They do not play hockey.	Hockey is not played by them.
Does he respect his teachers?	Are his teachers respected by him?



Chapter 12: Direct and Indirect Narration

1. Introduction

Speech or narration can be reported in two ways:

- M** 1. **Direct Narration:** We quote the exact words of the speaker, enclosed within quotation marks.
- K** ○ Example: He said, "**I am busy.**"
- K** 2. **Indirect Narration:** We report the substance of what the speaker said without using their exact words. Quotation marks are not used.
- Example: He said that **he was busy.**
- P** • **Reporting Speech:** The part outside the quotation marks (e.g., He said).
- R** • **Reported Speech:** The part inside the quotation marks (e.g., "I am busy.").

Essential Pronoun Changes

Pronouns in the reported speech change to maintain the perspective of the reporter. The following table is crucial for understanding these changes:

Subject (Nominative)	Object (Accusative)	Possessive	Reflexive
I	Me	My / Mine	Myself
We	Us	Our / Ours	Ourselves
You	You	Your / Yours	Yourself / Yourselves
He	Him	His	Himself
She	Her	Her / Hers	Herself
It	It	Its	Itself
They	Them	Their / Theirs	Themselves

Rules:

1. **First Person (I, we)** changes according to the **subject** of the reporting verb.
2. **Second Person (you)** changes according to the **object** of the reporting verb.
3. **Third Person (he, she, it, they)** generally remains **unchanged**.

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Chapter 13. Idioms and Phrasal Verbs

Introduction to Idioms and Phrasal Verbs

- **Idiom:** A group of words established by usage as having a meaning not deducible from the individual words (e.g., *rain cats and dogs*). They add color and depth to the language.

Phrasal Verb: A verb combined with a preposition or an adverb (or both) to create a new verbal phrase with a meaning different from the original verb (e.g., *give up, look into*). They are fundamental to fluent and natural English.

Idioms:

Idiom	English Meaning	Urdu Meaning	Example
Above board	Honest and open.	دیانتداری، صاف بازی	Don't worry, the deal was completely above board.
To smell a rat	To suspect foul dealings.	شک کرنا، کھوتا محسوس کرنا	When he offered to double my investment, I began to smell a rat.
To throw dust in someone's eyes	To deceive or mislead someone.	کسی کی آنکھوں میں دھول جھونکنا، دھوکہ دینا	The report threw dust in the public's eyes about the true environmental impact.
To give a false coloring	To misrepresent something.	غلط رنگ چڑھانا، منسج کرنا	He gave a false coloring to the events to make himself look like a hero.
To play fast and loose	To behave in an unreliable and insincere way.	عہد شکنی کرنا، بے وفائی کرنا	You can't trust him; he plays fast and loose with the truth.
Sharp practices	Dishonest business dealings.	عیاری، بددیانتی	The company was accused of sharp practices to eliminate competition.

Face the music	To accept the unpleasant consequences of one's actions.	اپنے عمل کا نتیجہ بھگتنا	It's time to face the music and admit you were wrong.
A red herring	Something that misleads or distracts from the important issue.	توجہ ہٹانے والی بات	The detective realized the clue was a red herring meant to mislead the investigation.

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Phrasal Verbs:

Phrasal Verb	English Meaning	Urdu Meaning	Example
Account for	To explain the reason for.	وضاحت پیش کرنا	Can you account for the missing funds?
Add up	To make sense; seem consistent.	معنی خیر ہونا	His story just doesn't add up.
Ask after	To inquire about someone's health or well-being.	کسی کے بارے میں دریافت کرنا	She asked after you when I saw her.
Back down	To withdraw a claim or demand.	اپنی بات سے پیچھے ہٹنا	He refused to back down from the argument.
Back up	To support; to make a copy of data.	سپورٹ کرنا؛ بیک اپ بنانا	I will back you up in the meeting. Always back up your files.
Bail out	To rescue from a difficult situation; to leave abruptly.	مصیبت سے نکالنا؛ اچانک چلے جانا	The government had to bail out the bank. I'm going to bail out of this party early.
Break down	To stop functioning; to lose emotional control; to analyze in detail.	خراب ہو جانا؛ رونے لگنا؛ تجزیہ کرنا	My car broke down. She broke down crying. Let's break down the costs.
Break into	To enter a place forcibly.	زبردستی گھسنا	Thieves broke into the house last night.
Break off	To end a relationship or stop suddenly.	تعلق ختم کرنا؛ اچانک روک دینا	They broke off their engagement.

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13. Idioms and Phrasal Verbs

Chapter 14: Synonyms and Antonyms

- **Synonyms** are words or phrases that have the same or nearly the same meaning as another word or phrase in the same language. For example, "happy" and "joyful" are synonyms. Knowing synonyms helps in understanding nuanced meanings and improves writing style.
- **Antonyms** are words that have the exact opposite meaning of another word. For example, "hot" is the antonym of "cold." A strong grasp of antonyms is crucial for understanding contrast and constructing balanced arguments.

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14. Synonyms and Antonyms

Word	Urdu Meaning	Synonyms	Antonyms	Sentence
Abate	کم ہونا، گھٹنا	Subside, Diminish, Decrease, Lessen	Intensity, Increase, Augment, Escalate	The storm finally began to abate after raging for hours.
Aberration	خلل، انحراف	Anomaly, Deviation, Irregularity, Oddity	Normality, Regularity, Standard, Conformity	His poor performance was an aberration from his usual excellence.
Abhor	نفرت کرنا، کراہت کرنا	Despise, Detest, Loathe, Hate	Admire, Adore, Cherish, Love	She abhors any form of cruelty towards animals.
Abridge	مختصر کرنا، خلاصہ کرنا	Shorten, Condense, Abbreviate, Curtail	Elongate, Expand, Amplify, Extend	The publisher released an abridged version of the classic novel for students.
Acrimonious	تلخ، کڑواہٹ بھرا	Bitter, Caustic, Hostile, Sarcastic	Harmonious, Kind, Gentle, Amicable	The divorce proceedings were acrimonious and lengthy.
Admonish	ڈانٹنا، تنبیہ کرنا	Reprimand, Rebuke, Chide, Warn	Praise, Commend, Applaud, Encourage	The teacher had to admonish the student for talking in class.



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Teaching Techniques and Methodologies

1. Introduction to Teaching: Concept, Nature, and Evolution

Definition of Teaching:

Teaching is a deliberate, interactive, and planned process implemented by an educator to facilitate learning. It involves the systematic transmission and facilitation of knowledge (cognitive skills), practical abilities (psychomotor skills), and values or attitudes (affective skills) within a structured educational context. A refined definition characterizes teaching as the process of preparing students for learning by providing an initial structure, clarifying intended outcomes, indicating effective learning strategies, creating opportunities for practice and application, and delivering improvement-oriented feedback.

The Nature and Evolution of Teaching:

- **Teaching as a Mutual Exchange:** It is not a one-way transmission but a dynamic interaction involving the mutual exchange of experiences and information between the teacher and the students.
- **Teaching as a Provocative Activity:** Its purpose is to stimulate and provoke academic, mental, and personal development in learners.
- **Shift from Traditional to Modern Role:**
 - **Traditional (Teacher-Centered) Role:** The teacher was viewed as the primary source or "fountainhead" of knowledge. The focus was on the dissemination of information through methods like lecturing ("chalk-and-talk"), and students were passive recipients.
 - **Modern (Student-Centered) Role:** The teacher acts as a facilitator, guide, and co-learner. The focus shifts to creating environments where students can discover, construct, and collaborate on knowledge. This approach caters to individual differences and uses methods like group work, experiments, and research-based learning.

The Process of Learning and Teaching:

- Students possess unique ways of understanding, processing, and demonstrating knowledge, and they learn at their own pace.

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Classroom Management and Discipline

1. Definition, Concept, and Importance of Classroom Management

Definition:

Classroom Management is a broad, multi-dimensional process encompassing all the strategies, methods, and practices a teacher employs to establish and maintain a supportive, orderly, predictable, and productive learning environment. It is not merely about controlling student behavior but about systematically creating conditions where both teaching and learning can flourish efficiently.

Key Definitions from Theorists:

- **Wong (2004):** Defines it as the practices and processes a teacher uses to uphold an environment where instruction and learning can occur smoothly.
- **Mallory (2008):** Describes it as a multifaceted process that depends on an engaging curriculum, student responsibility, effective instruction, and management skills for conflict resolution.
- **Brophy & Good:** Emphasize that it is broader than student discipline, including all things teachers do to foster student involvement, cooperation, and a productive working environment.

Importance of Classroom Management:

Effective classroom management is a critical indicator of student success and teacher efficacy. Its importance is multifaceted:

- **Maximizes Learning Time:** A well-managed classroom minimizes disruptions and time spent on disciplining, allowing maximum time to be allocated to instructional activities.
- **Creates a Positive and Safe Atmosphere:** It fosters an environment where students feel physically and emotionally safe, respected, and comfortable to take intellectual risks, ask questions, and participate actively.
- **Enhances Student Engagement:** Through structured routines and engaging activities, it helps keep students on-task, focused, and involved in the learning process.

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Testing, Measurement, Assessment and Evaluation

1. Introduction to the Core Concepts

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The process of understanding and judging student learning is built upon four fundamental, sequential concepts: Test, Measurement, Assessment, and Evaluation. These terms are often used interchangeably but have distinct, hierarchical meanings and scopes.

- **Scope:** Test (Least in scope) → Measurement → Assessment → Evaluation (Broadest in scope).

A. Test

- **Definition:** A test is a formal and systematic instrument or procedure used to measure a sample of an individual's behavior, knowledge, skills, or abilities. It consists of a set of questions or tasks that require an answer orally, in writing, or through performance.
- **Purpose:** To elicit a response that can be quantified and interpreted.
- **Example:** A final exam in mathematics, a driving test, a personality inventory.
- **It answers the question:** "How well?" does the individual perform on this specific set of tasks.

B. Measurement

- **Definition:** Measurement is the process of obtaining a **numerical description** of the degree to which an individual possesses a particular characteristic. It is the quantification or scoring of the test.
- **Purpose:** To assign a number (a score) to the performance observed in the test.
- **Nature:** It is quantitative and objective but does not, by itself, include qualitative judgments.
- **Example:** "Rafaih solved 23 arithmetic problems out of 40." or "Sara scored 85 marks out of 100."



One Liner Statements – Testing, Measurement, Assessment and Evaluation

Educational Testing, Measurement, and Evaluation

1. Introduction to Core Concepts

1. The four fundamental, sequential concepts are **Test, Measurement, Assessment, and Evaluation**.
2. The scope of these concepts ranges from **Test (least scope)** to **Evaluation (broadest scope)**.
3. A **Test** is a formal, systematic instrument to measure a sample of behavior, knowledge, or skills.
4. The purpose of a test is to elicit a **quantifiable response**.
5. A test answers the question, "**How well?**" an individual performs on specific tasks.
6. **Measurement** is the process of obtaining a **numerical description** of a characteristic.
7. The purpose of measurement is to **assign a score** to a performance.
8. Measurement is **quantitative and objective** but does not include qualitative judgments.
9. Measurement answers the question, "**How much?**"
10. The final product of measurement is a **Score**.
11. **Assessment** is a broader process that **includes measurement**.
12. Assessment involves gathering, interpreting, and using information about a learner's progress.
13. The purpose of assessment is to give **meaning to the measured scores**.
14. The term 'assessment' derives from the Latin '*assidere*', meaning '*to sit beside*'.
15. Assessment answers the question, "**What does the performance mean?**"
16. **Evaluation** involves making a **value judgment** about the quality or worth of a performance.



Educational Taxonomies

Introduction to Educational Taxonomies

Definition:

M Educational taxonomies are systematic frameworks or models used to classify educational goals, learning objectives, and standards into hierarchical levels of complexity and specificity.

K Purpose and Uses:

- P** • To help educators design, implement, and assess instructional strategies and student learning outcomes effectively.
- R** • To provide a common language for discussing educational objectives.
- E** • To ensure that instruction, curriculum, and assessments are aligned with the intended learning goals.
- P** • To guide the creation of questions, lesson plans, and curriculum mapping (e.g., Table of Specification).
- A** • To differentiate instruction and provide targeted learning feedback.

A Bloom's Taxonomy

T Bloom's Taxonomy is the most famous and widely used taxonomy in education. It is a three-dimensional hierarchical model that classifies learning objectives into levels of complexity and specificity.

O The Three Domains of Bloom's Taxonomy:

- N** 1. **Cognitive Domain:** Related to mental skills and knowledge (**Head**).
- S** 2. **Affective Domain:** Related to attitudes, emotions, and values (**Heart**).
3. **Psychomotor Domain:** Related to manual and physical skills (**Hand**).

A. The Cognitive Domain (Benjamin Bloom, 1956)



One-Liner Statements - Educational Taxonomies

Introduction to Educational Taxonomies

1. **Educational taxonomies** are systematic frameworks for classifying educational goals and learning objectives.
2. They classify goals into hierarchical levels of **complexity and specificity**.
3. Their purpose is to help educators design, implement, and assess **instructional strategies** and **student learning outcomes**.
4. They provide a **common language** for discussing educational objectives.
5. They ensure alignment between **instruction, curriculum, and assessments** with learning goals.
6. They guide the creation of questions, lesson plans, and **curriculum mapping** (e.g., Table of Specification).
7. They are used to **differentiate instruction** and provide targeted learning feedback.

Bloom's Taxonomy

8. **Bloom's Taxonomy** is the most famous and widely used taxonomy in education.
 9. It is a **three-dimensional hierarchical model** classifying learning objectives.
 10. The three domains are **Cognitive (Head), Affective (Heart), and Psychomotor (Hand)**.
- A. The Cognitive Domain (Original - Bloom, 1956)**
11. The **Cognitive Domain** is related to mental skills, knowledge, and intellectual abilities.
 12. The original taxonomy has six levels, from simplest to most complex.
 13. **Knowledge** is the lowest level, involving recall of facts and basic concepts.
 14. **Comprehension** is the ability to understand, interpret, and summarize material.
 15. **Application** is the ability to use learned material in new and concrete situations.

4. Educational Taxonomies

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Philosophy of Education

1. Introduction to Philosophy

Definition and Origin

- **Derivation:** The term "Philosophy" is derived from the Greek words:
 - "Philo" meaning **Love**
 - "Sophia" meaning **Wisdom**
 - Therefore, it literally translates to "**Love of Wisdom**" or "**Love of Knowledge.**"
- **Father of Philosophy: Socrates** is universally recognized as the father of philosophy for his foundational role in Western philosophical thought.

Definitions by Various Philosophers

- **General Definition:** Philosophy is the "**rational investigation of truth**" and the study of the nature, causes, and principles of reality, knowledge, and values based on logical reasoning.
- **Plato:** "Knowledge of the eternal nature of things."
- **Cicero:** "Mother of all arts."
- **John Locke:** An "intellectual or moral activity."
- **Coleridge:** "Science of sciences."
- **John Dewey:** "Education is a laboratory in which philosophical distinctions become clearer and are tested." He also defined philosophy as "**the theory of education in its most general phase.**"
- **Aristotle:** "Science that investigates the nature of being as it is in itself."
- **Gentile:** "Education without philosophy would mean a failure to understand the precise nature of education."
- **Fitch:** "The art of education will never be completely clear without philosophy."
- **Spencer:** "True education is practicable only to true philosophies."
- **Windelband:** "The critical science of universal values."

Branches of Philosophy (The Foundations)

Philosophy is systematically divided into core branches, each addressing fundamental questions.

- **Epistemology (Theory of Knowledge)**

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Educational Psychology

1. Introduction to Educational Psychology

Definition and Concept

Educational Psychology is an **applied branch of psychology**. It is the **scientific study of human behavior in educational settings**. It applies psychological principles and techniques to understand and improve the teaching-learning process.

- **Key Objectives:**

- To understand the learner, their development, and individual differences.
- To study the learning process and various learning theories.
- To examine the learning situation, including classroom management, teaching methods, and evaluation.
- To develop effective educational strategies, curricula, and programs.
- To solve educational problems and facilitate the holistic development of the child.

It is not merely a collection of borrowed knowledge from general psychology but a distinct field with its own research into interpersonal relationships and the influence of home, school, and peer groups.

Relationship with General Psychology

- **General Psychology:** The scientific study of the mind (mental processes) and behavior. It seeks to understand how people think, feel, and act.
- **Derivation:** The term "psychology" comes from the Greek words "*psyche*" (soul or mind) and "*logos*" (study or science), literally meaning the "study of the soul or mind."
- **First Use:** Rudolf Gockel (Rudolphus Goclenius) is credited with first using the term "psychology" in 1590.
- **Scholar Definitions:**
 - **Stephen:** "The science of the activities of the individual in relation to his environment."
 - **B.F. Skinner:** "Psychology is the science of behavior and mental processes."

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Curriculum Development

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1. Definition, Concept, and Derivation of Curriculum

- **Derivation:** The term **Curriculum** is derived from the Latin word "**Currere**," which means "runway," "path," or "a course to be run."
- **Dictionary Definition:** The *Concise Oxford Dictionary* defines it as a "chariot-race course," implying a defined course of study.
- **Modern Concept:** Curriculum is no longer just a list of subjects. It is the **sum total of all planned learning experiences** offered to students under the guidance of the school. This includes two key components:
 - **Curricular Activities:** These are the formal, structured, and academic activities included in the official school program. They are designed to achieve specific learning objectives.
 - **Examples:** Classroom lectures, laboratory experiments, assignments, quizzes, examinations.
 - **Co-curricular Activities:** These activities complement the formal curriculum but are not part of the regular academic schedule. They are often voluntary and aim at the holistic development of the student.
 - **Examples:** Sports, art and craft clubs, school band/orchestra, drama, debate clubs, science clubs, student government, and community service projects.

2. Curriculum in the Views of Experts

Various experts have broadened the scope of curriculum beyond mere subjects:

- **Hilda Taba:** "All the organized courses, activities, and experiences which students have under the direction of the school, whether in the classroom or not."
- **J.F. Kerr:** "All learning which is planned and guided by the school, whether it is carried out in groups or individually, inside or outside the school."
- **Ralph Tyler (1949):** "All of the learning of students which is planned and directed by the school to attain its educational goals."



One-Liner Statements - Curriculum Development

1. Definition, Concept, and Derivation of Curriculum

1. The term **Curriculum** is derived from the Latin word "Currere," meaning "runway" or "a course to be run."
2. The *Concise Oxford Dictionary* defines curriculum as a "chariot-race course."
3. The modern concept of curriculum is the **sum total of all planned learning experiences** under the school's guidance.
4. **Curricular Activities** are formal, structured academic activities like classroom lectures and examinations.
5. **Co-curricular Activities** are voluntary activities that complement the formal curriculum, such as sports and clubs, for holistic development.

2. Curriculum in the Views of Experts

- Hilda Taba** defined curriculum as all organized courses, activities, and experiences under the school's direction.
7. **J.F. Kerr** defined it as all learning which is planned and guided by the school.
 8. **Ralph Tyler** viewed curriculum as all learning planned by the school to attain its educational goals.
 9. **Alberty and Alberty** defined curriculum as the sum total of student activities sponsored by the school to achieve its objectives.
 10. **Doll** stated that curriculum includes all experiences offered to the learner under the school's direction.
 11. **Cunningham** metaphorically described curriculum as a tool in the hands of the teacher to mold the pupil.
 12. The Arabic term for curriculum is **Minhaj**.

3. Related Concepts: Syllabus, Course, and Content

13. A **Syllabus** is an outline of topics for a subject to be covered in a specific time.
14. A **Course** refers to the detailed contents of subjects for a specific class or level.



Educational Guidance and Counselling

1. Introduction to Guidance and Counselling

Definitions and Core Concepts

- **Guidance:**

- **Etymology:** The term is derived from the French word "guider", meaning "to guide, lead, or conduct."
- **Definition:** Guidance is a broad, systematic, and continuous process of assisting individuals of any age to understand themselves (their abilities, interests, aptitudes, and personality) and their world (educational, vocational, and social opportunities). This understanding empowers them to make wise choices, resolve problems independently, and achieve optimal adjustment and development.
- **According to Crow and Crow:** Guidance is assistance provided by personally qualified and adequately trained personnel to help individuals manage their life activities, develop their points of view, make decisions, and carry their burdens.
- **Perspectives of Guidance:**
 - **As a Concept:** A philosophy that emphasizes the inherent worth, dignity, and right to self-direction of every individual.
 - **As a Service:** A set of organized procedures like counselling, testing, placement, and follow-up designed to help individuals.
 - **As an Educational Construct:** An integral part of education designed to synthesize experiences and help students understand themselves.

- **Counselling:**

- **Definition:** Counselling is a specialized, in-depth, and personalized component of guidance. It is a learning-oriented, face-to-face relationship between a trained counsellor and a seeker (client/counselee). Conducted in a warm, confidential, and professional atmosphere, its goal is to facilitate self-exploration, self-understanding, and behaviour change, enabling the individual to become more self-directed and capable of solving their own problems.



One-Liner Statements - Educational Guidance & Counselling

1. Introduction to Guidance and Counselling

1. The term **Guidance** is derived from the French word "guider", meaning to guide, lead, or conduct.
2. **Guidance** is a broad, systematic, and continuous process of assisting individuals to understand themselves and their world.
3. According to **Crow and Crow**, guidance is assistance to help individuals manage life activities, develop viewpoints, make decisions, and carry burdens.
4. As a concept, guidance is a philosophy emphasizing the **inherent worth, dignity, and right to self-direction** of every individual.
5. As a service, guidance includes organized procedures like counselling, testing, placement, and follow-up.
6. **Counselling** is a specialized, in-depth, and personalized component of guidance.
7. Counselling is a **learning-oriented, face-to-face relationship** between a trained counsellor and a client.
8. According to **Carl Rogers**, counselling is a service to assist individuals in changing attitudes and behaviour.
9. Counselling deals with the **personal meaning** of events rather than just external facts.
10. Counselling is an **applied social science** utilizing knowledge from psychology, sociology, education, and philosophy.
11. **Guidance** has a broad scope and is comprehensive, while **Counselling** is narrow and in-depth.
12. Guidance focuses on **information and choices**, while counselling focuses on **personal feelings and insights**.
13. The approach of guidance is primarily **preventive and developmental**, while counselling is **remedial, therapeutic, and developmental**.

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8. Educational Guidance and Counselling



GENERAL SCIENCE



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1. What is the scientific study of life and living organisms called?

- A) Ecology
- B) Biology
- C) Zoology
- D) Botany

Answer: **Biology**

2. Which branch of biology specifically deals with the study of animals?

- A) Botany
- B) Zoology
- C) Microbiology
- D) Ecology

Answer: **Zoology**

3. Who is recognized as the Father of Taxonomy?

- A) Charles Darwin
- B) Carl Linnaeus
- C) Gregor Mendel
- D) Robert Hooke

Answer: **Carl Linnaeus**

4. What is the primary focus of microbiology?

- A) Plants
- B) Animals
- C) Microorganisms
- D) Cells

Answer: **Microorganisms**

5. Which biological branch studies the form and structure of organisms?

- A) Anatomy
- B) Physiology
- C) Morphology
- D) Histology

Answer: **Morphology**

6. What is the study of genes, genetic variation, and heredity known as?

- A) Ecology
- B) Genetics
- C) Evolutionary Biology

D) Molecular Biology

Answer: **Genetics**

7. Who discovered and named the cell?

- A) Anton van Leeuwenhoek
- B) Robert Hooke
- C) Louis Pasteur
- D) James Watson

Answer: **Robert Hooke**

8. Which applied branch of biology focuses on solving environmental problems?

- A) Marine Biology
- B) Environmental Biology
- C) Ecology
- D) Biotechnology

Answer: **Environmental Biology**

9. What is the initial step in the scientific method?

- A) Question
- B) Hypothesis
- C) Observation
- D) Experimentation

Answer: **Observation**

10. In an experiment, what is the variable that is deliberately changed called?

- A) Dependent variable
- B) Controlled variable
- C) Independent variable
- D) Constant

Answer: **Independent variable**

11. Who proposed the theory of evolution by natural selection?

- A) Gregor Mendel
- B) Charles Darwin
- C) Carl Linnaeus
- D) Louis Pasteur

Answer: **Charles Darwin**

12. What is the study of the immune system in all organisms called?

- A) Parasitology

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- B) Immunology
- C) Pharmacology
- D) Biochemistry

Answer: Immunology

13. Which branch of biology is dedicated to the study of plants?

- A) Zoology
- B) Botany
- C) Microbiology
- D) Ecology

Answer: Botany

14. In an experiment, which group serves as a baseline for comparison?

- A) Experimental group
- B) Control group
- C) Dependent group
- D) Variable group

Answer: Control group

15. Who is known as the Father of Genetics?

- A) Charles Darwin
- B) Gregor Mendel
- C) Robert Hooke
- D) Louis Pasteur

Answer: Gregor Mendel

16. Which branch studies the chemical processes and substances within living organisms?

- A) Biophysics
- B) Biochemistry
- C) Molecular Biology
- D) Genetics

Answer: Biochemistry

17. What is the study of interactions between organisms and their environment called?

- A) Ecology
- B) Environmental Biology
- C) Sociology

- D) Physiology

Answer: Ecology

18. Who was the first to observe live microorganisms?

- A) Robert Hooke
- B) Anton van Leeuwenhoek
- C) Louis Pasteur
- D) Charles Darwin

Answer: Anton van Leeuwenhoek

19. In the scientific method, what is a well-substantiated explanation called?

- A) Hypothesis
- B) Law
- C) Theory
- D) Fact

Answer: Theory

20. What is the basic structural and functional unit of all living organisms?

- A) Tissue
- B) Organ
- C) Cell
- D) Organ System

Answer: Cell

21. Who discovered and named the cell in 1665 while observing cork?

- A) Louis Pasteur
- B) Robert Hooke
- C) Anton van Leeuwenhoek
- D) Matthias Schleiden

Answer: Robert Hooke

22. Which organelle is known as the "Powerhouse of the Cell" and produces ATP?

- A) Nucleus
- B) Ribosome
- C) Mitochondria
- D) Golgi Apparatus

Answer: Mitochondria

23. Which of the following is a key difference between plant and



- A) Sandy Soil
 - B) Silt Soil
 - C) Clay Soil
 - D) Loamy Soil
- Answer: Clay Soil**

841. What is the molten rock material beneath the Earth's surface called?

- A) Lava
 - B) Magma
 - C) Humus
 - D) Sediment
- Answer: Magma**

842. Which soil type is considered the most fertile and best for agriculture?

- A) Sandy Soil
 - B) Clay Soil
 - C) Gravel
 - D) Silt/Loam Soil
- Answer: Silt/Loam Soil**

843. The thickest layer of the Earth is the:

- A) Crust
 - B) Mantle
 - C) Outer Core
 - D) Inner Core
- Answer: Mantle**

844. What is the dark, organic material in soil formed from decayed plants and animals called?

- A) Sand
 - B) Silt
 - C) Clay
 - D) Humus
- Answer: Humus**

845. Which process in the water cycle involves water falling back to Earth as rain or snow?

- A) Evaporation
- B) Condensation
- C) Precipitation

- D) Transpiration
- Answer: Precipitation**

846. The Earth's inner core is solid because of:

- A) Low Temperature
 - B) Immense Pressure
 - C) Its Composition
 - D) Magnetic Field
- Answer: Immense Pressure**

847. Which type of soil drains water the fastest?

- A) Clay Soil
 - B) Silt Soil
 - C) Sandy Soil
 - D) Loamy Soil
- Answer: Sandy Soil**

848. The continuous movement of water on, above, and below the Earth's surface is called the:

- A) Rock Cycle
 - B) Water Cycle
 - C) Carbon Cycle
 - D) Nitrogen Cycle
- Answer: Water Cycle**

849. Which layer of the Earth is broken into tectonic plates?

- A) The Core
 - B) The Mantle
 - C) The Crust and Upper Mantle (Lithosphere)
 - D) The Asthenosphere
- Answer: The Crust and Upper Mantle (Lithosphere)**

850. What is the main driving force behind the water cycle?

- A) Wind
 - B) The Moon's Gravity
 - C) The Sun's Heat
 - D) Earth's Rotation
- Answer: The Sun's Heat**

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MATHEMATICS



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1. **If A and B are in the ratio of 3:4 and the ratio of B and C is 12:13 then A and C will be the ratio of:**

A) 9:13
 B) 12:17
 C) 8:11
 D) None of these

Answer: 9:13

2. **The mean weight of 100 students in a class is 46kg. The mean weight of boys is 50 and of girls is 40kg. Therefore, the number of boys is:**

A) 40
 B) 60
 C) 50
 D) None of these

Answer: 60

3. **The sum of two numbers is 37 and difference of their square is 185. The difference of two number is:**

A) 5
 B) 15
 C) 10
 D) None of these

Answer: 5

4. **The average age of A, B, C, D and E is 40 years. The average age of A&B is 35 years and the average of C&D is 42 years. The age of E is:**

A) 46
 B) 50
 C) 48
 D) None of these

Answer: 46

5. **If a 36 inch long strip cloth shrinks to 33 inches after being washed. How many inches long will the same strip remain after**

washing it were 48 inches long?

A) 42
 B) 44
 C) 46
 D) None of these

Answer: 44

6. **The sum of two numbers is 36 by interchanging those numbers, the number is 63. What is the difference of that number?**

A) 30
 B) 50
 C) 40
 D) None of these

Answer: 30

7. **What is the ratio in Rs. 2.80 and 40 paise?**

A) 1:7
 B) 7:1
 C) 2:7
 D) None of these

Answer: 7:1

8. **A clock strikes once at 1'o clock, twice at 2'o clock, thrice at 3'o clock and so on. How many times will it strikes in 24 hours?**

A) 156
 B) 150
 C) 162
 D) None of these

Answer: 156

9. **The salaries of A, B and Care in the ratio 1:3:4. If salaries are increased by 5%,10% and 15% respectively, then the increased salaries will be in the ratio?**

A) 21:66:92
 B) 18:53:87
 C) 32:67:93
 D) None of these

Answer: 21:66:92

- C) $-mn + 2$
 D) None of these
Answer: $-mn + 6$

492. $x^2 + 3x - 10$ if one value of x is -5 then other value is:
 A) 1
 B) 2
 C) 0
 D) None of these
Answer: 2

493. $20 : 16 :: 30 :$
 A) 36
 B) 12
 C) 24
 D) None of these
Answer: 24

494. How many cubes of three centimeter edge can be cut off from a cube of 18 centimeter edge?
 A) 54
 B) 216
 C) 313
 D) None of these
Answer: 216

495. If $1/5$ of the keyboards are not working out of total 3000, then the number of working keyboards:
 A) 2200
 B) 2400
 C) 2600
 D) None of these
Answer: 2400

496. If y is directly proportional to x^2 , when x is 2, y is 20. Find y if x is 3:
 A) 40
 B) 45
 C) 50

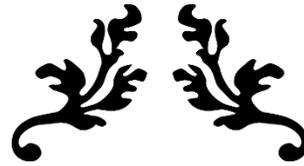
- D) None of these
Answer: 45

497. If $(2,3)$, then the distance from x -axis:
 A) 1
 B) 3
 C) 6
 D) None of these
Answer: 3

498. Three years ago, the average age of a family of five members was 17 years. A baby having been born, the average age of the family is same today. The present age of the baby is:
 A) 1
 B) 2
 C) 4
 D) None of these
Answer: 2

499. 2 km ratio to 400 m:
 A) 4 : 5
 B) 5 : 1
 C) 4 : 5
 D) None of these
Answer: 5 : 1

500. If one side of square is five then area of square is:
 A) 25
 B) 30
 C) 45
 D) None of these
Answer: 25



CURRENT AFFAIRS



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Current Major Positions in Pakistan

Category	Position	Office-Holder
Federal	President	Asif Ali Zardari
	Prime Minister	Shehbaz Sharif
	Chairman of the Senate	Yousaf Raza Gillani
	Speaker of the National Assembly	Not confirmed
	Chief Justice / Head of Constitutional Court	Not clearly confirmed
	Chief of Army Staff / Defense Forces	Field Marshal Asim Munir
	National Security Advisor	Not clearly confirmed
Key Federal Cabinet Ministers	Defense	Khawaja Muhammad Asif
	Law, Justice & Human Rights	Azam Nazir Tarar
	Communications	Abdul Aleem Khan
	Climate Change	Musadik Malik
	Education	Khalid Maqbool Siddiqui
	Overseas Pakistanis & Human Resource Development	Chaudhry Salik Hussain
	National Food Security	Rana Tanveer Hussain
	Board of Investment	Qaiser Ahmed Sheikh
	Railways	Hanif Abbasi
Health (National Health Services)	Mustafa Kamal	

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D) England
Answer: C) Pakistan

12. Which country announced its withdrawal from the WHO in February 2025?

- A) Brazil
- B) Argentina
- C) Panama
- D) South Africa

Answer: B) Argentina

13. Who became the new Prime Minister of Lebanon after two years of caretaker government?

- A) Saad Hariri
- B) Nawaf Salam
- C) Hassan Diab
- D) Najib Mikati

Answer: B) Nawaf Salam

14. Which organization released the Future of Jobs Report 2025?

- A) IMF
- B) World Bank
- C) World Economic Forum
- D) ILO

Answer: C) World Economic Forum

15. What is the theme of World Wildlife Day 2025?

- A) Biodiversity Protection
- B) Wildlife Conservation Finance: Investing in People and Planet
- C) Endangered Species
- D) Forest Conservation

Answer: B) Wildlife Conservation Finance: Investing in People and Planet

16. Which university topped the Asia University Rankings 2025 in Pakistan?

- A) NUST
- B) Quaid-i-Azam University
- C) LUMS

D) Aga Khan University
Answer: B) Quaid-i-Azam University

17. What was Pakistan's IT exports record in April 2025?

- A) \$3.2 billion
- B) \$5.2 billion
- C) \$4.5 billion
- D) \$6.1 billion

Answer: B) \$5.2 billion

18. Which treaty did India suspend following the Pahalgam attack on April 22, 2025?

- A) Simla Agreement
- B) Indus Waters Treaty
- C) Tashkent Declaration
- D) Lahore Declaration

Answer: B) Indus Waters Treaty

19. Which city recorded Pakistan's highest temperature of 48°C in April 2025?

- A) Jacobabad
- B) Larkana
- C) Sibi
- D) Turbat

Answer: C) Sibi

20. What tariff did the US impose on Pakistani imports in April 2025?

- A) 19%
- B) 29%
- C) 15%
- D) 35%

Answer: B) 29%

21. Which province launched the Pink Electric Scooter Scheme for women in April 2025?

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

Answer: C) Sindh



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1. **Kartarpur Corridor is located in which district:**

- A) Sialkot
- B) Gujranwala
- C) Narowal
- D) None of these

Answer: Narowal

2. **Who drafted 1973 constitution of Pakistan?**

- A) Zia ul Haq
- B) Ayub Khan
- C) Zulfikar Ali Bhutto
- D) None of these

Answer: Zulfikar Ali Bhutto

3. **When did Quaid-e-Azam join All India Muslim League?**

- A) 1911
- B) 1912
- C) 1913
- D) None of these

Answer: 1913

4. **Muhammad Ali Bogra formula was about:**

- A) Equal Representation
- B) New Constitution
- C) Bengal Boundaries
- D) None of these

Answer: Equal Representation

5. **Pakistan joined non-Aligned movement (NAM) in which year?**

- A) 1977
- B) 1979
- C) 1981
- D) None of these

Answer: 1979

6. **Government of India Act 1919 give three year tenure to:**

- A) Legislative Assembly
- B) Viceroy

C) Council of state

D) None of these

Answer: Legislative Assembly

7. **The first constitution assembly of Pakistan was dissolved in:**

- A) 1952
- B) 1954
- C) 1956
- D) None of these

Answer: 1954

8. **Pakistan purchased Gwadar from which country?**

- A) China
- B) Oman
- C) India
- D) None of these

Answer: Oman

9. **Who presented Lahore resolution Pakistan resolution on 23rd March 1940:**

- A) Liaquat Ali Khan
- B) A K Fazul Ul Haq
- C) Ch. Rehmat Ali
- D) None of these

Answer: A K Fazul Ul Haq

10. **Round table conference was held in:**

- A) Delhi
- B) London
- C) Kolkata
- D) None of these

Answer: London

11. **The tenure of National Assembly of Pakistan is:**

- A) 4 years
- B) 5 years
- C) 6 years
- D) None of these

Answer: 5 years



ISLAMIC STUDIES



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1. مدینہ میں اذان کس کے مشورے سے دی گئی؟
- (الف) حضرت ابو بکر صدیق
(ب) حضرت عبداللہ بن زید
(ج) حضرت عمر
(د) ان میں سے کوئی نہیں
- جواب: حضرت عبداللہ بن زید
2. کس کی ذہانت کی وجہ سے آپ صلی اللہ علیہ وسلم نے ان کی تعلیم کا بندوبست کیا؟
- (الف) حضرت سودہ
(ب) حضرت زینب
(ج) حضرت حفصہ
(د) ان میں سے کوئی نہیں
- جواب: حضرت حفصہ
3. آپ صلی اللہ علیہ وسلم کے گھر کون سے صحابی خدمت کے لیے معمر تھے؟
- (الف) حضرت عبدالرحمن
(ب) حضرت انس بن مالک
(ج) حضرت زید بن حارث
(د) ان میں سے کوئی بھی نہیں
- جواب: حضرت انس بن مالک
4. ان میں سے کون سی کتاب ابو عیسیٰ محمد بن عیسیٰ نے لکھی ہے؟
- (الف) الاقنان فی علوم القرآن
(ب) تاریخ الامم والملوک
(ج) جامع ترمذی
(د) ان میں سے کوئی بھی نہیں
- جواب: جامع ترمذی
5. تثلیث کا نظریہ کس مذہب کا بنیادی عقیدہ ہے؟
- (الف) عیسائیت
(ب) ہندومت
(ج) یہودیت
- (د) ان میں سے کوئی نہیں
- جواب: عیسائیت
6. حضرت ابراہیم کے علاوہ آپ صلی اللہ علیہ وسلم کی اولاد کن سے ہوئی؟
- (الف) حضرت زینب
(ب) حضرت خدیجہ
(ج) حضرت سودہ
(د) ان میں سے کوئی نہیں
- جواب: حضرت خدیجہ
7. غزوہ حنین کس کے خلاف لڑی گئی؟
- (الف) طائف والوں کے
(ب) مکہ والوں کے
(ج) قریش والوں کے
(د) ان میں سے کوئی نہیں
- جواب: طائف والوں کے
8. جنگ یمامہ کس کے خلاف لڑی گئی؟
- (الف) طلحہ کے
(ب) مسلمہ کذاب کے
(ج) اسود غنسی کے
(د) ان میں سے کوئی نہیں
- جواب: مسلمہ کذاب کے
9. 194 ہجری سن کس کا دور ہے؟
- (الف) امام احمد بن حنبل
(ب) امام شافعی
(ج) امام بخاری
(د) ان میں سے کوئی نہیں
- جواب: امام بخاری
10. تفہیم القرآن کس کی تصنیف ہے؟
- (الف) ابن جریر طبری
(ب) مولانا ابوالاعلیٰ مودودی
(ج) اسرار احمد

1. **The meaning of Khawarii is:**
 - A) Dishonest
 - B) Rebels
 - C) Unique
 - D) None of these

Answer: Rebels
2. **Surname of mother of Hazrat Abu baker was:**
 - A) Ummul Khair
 - B) Umma Saima
 - C) Ummul Bashar
 - D) None of these

Answer: Ummul Khair
3. **The real name of Abu Jehl was:**
 - A) Haris bin hasham
 - B) Umro bin Hasham
 - C) Zain bin hasham
 - D) None of these

Answer: Umro bin hasham
4. **Mustadrak Hakim written by:**
 - A) Ibn Timiyaa
 - B) Muhammad Bin Abdullah Al-Hakim
 - C) Umro bin Aziz
 - D) None of these

Answer: Muhammad Bin Abdullah AL- Hakim
5. **Who was the student of Hazrat Abu Huraira?**
 - A) Hamman Ibn Munabbah
 - B) Salman bin Yaqoob
 - C) Umro bin Aziz
 - D) None of these

Answer: Hammam Ibn Munabbah
6. **Compilation of Ahadith is called:**
 - A) Tadveen
 - B) Jama al Hadith
 - C) Maariz
 - D) None of these

Answer: Tadveen
7. **A person who reads the Kalima of Islam verbally and calls himself Muslim but disbelieves it heartily is called a:**
 - A) Disbeliever
 - B) Fasiq
 - C) Hypocrite
 - D) None of these

Answer: Hypocrite
8. **Name the first written constitution of the world?**
 - A) The treaty of Hudaibiya
 - B) The khutab-e- Hajja-tul-widah
 - C) Meesaq-e- Madina
 - D) None of these

Answer: Meesaq-e-Madina
9. **Who freed Hazrat Bilal from slavery?**
 - A) Hazrat Umar
 - B) Hazrat Usman
 - C) Hazrat Ali
 - D) None of these

Answer: None of these
10. **Which battle is referred to as Yaumul Furqan?**
 - A) Uhad
 - B) Hunayn
 - C) Badr
 - D) None of these

Answer: Badr
11. **When Cyprus was conquered:**
 - A) 27 Hijri
 - B) 26 Hijri
 - C) 28 Hijri
 - D) None of these

Answer: 28 Hijri
12. **Ziarat-e-Tawaf is ____.**
 - A) Farz
 - B) Wajib
 - C) Nafi
 - D) None of these

Answer: Farz
13. **Hazrat imam Hussain's wife Shehr bano was daughter of:**
 - A) Yazdgard III
 - B) Abdur Rahman
 - C) Abad Bin Malik
 - D) None of these

Answer: Yazdgard III
14. **Jang-e- Yamama fought in the era of?**
 - A) Hazrat Abu Bakar



اردو



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6. علامہ اقبال کی کون سی نظم بچوں کو سکول میں پڑھائی جاتی ہے؟
- الف) طلوع اسلام
ب) ہمالہ
ج) بچے کی دعا
د) ان میں سے کوئی بھی نہیں
- جواب: ج) بچے کی دعا
7. بال جبریل کا ترجمہ جبریل اڈاری کے نام سے کس نے کیا؟
- الف) اسیر عابد
ب) خواجہ محمد زکریا
ج) مولوی عبدالحق
د) ان میں سے کوئی بھی نہیں
- جواب: الف) اسیر عابد
8. ان میں سے کون سی کتاب پروین شاکر کی ہے؟
- الف) بندگلی میں شام
ب) عا جزانہ
ج) پھول
د) ان میں سے کوئی بھی نہیں
- جواب: د) ان میں سے کوئی بھی نہیں
9. ان میں سے کون سا درست ہے؟
- الف) السلام علیکم
ب) السلام وعلیکم
ج) السلام علیکم
د) ان میں سے کوئی بھی نہیں
- جواب: ج) السلام علیکم
10. اردو ادب کا ایک شاہکار افسانہ آخری آدمی کس کی تصنیف ہے؟
- الف) انتظار حسین
ب) عبد اللہ حسین
ج) ڈپٹی نذیر احمد
د) ان میں سے کوئی بھی نہیں
- جواب: الف) انتظار حسین
1. مرزا غالب کی شہرت شاعری کے علاوہ کیا تھی؟
- الف) خطوط
ب) مرثیے
ج) رباعیت
د) ان میں سے کوئی نہیں
- جواب: الف) خطوط
2. ان میں سے کس شاعر نے اپنا موضوع ہجرت کو بنایا؟
- الف) منیر نیازی
ب) ناصر کاظمی
ج) مرزا غالب
د) ان میں سے کوئی نہیں
- جواب: ب) ناصر کاظمی
3. اردو کا باوا آدم کس کو کہا جاتا ہے؟
- الف) امیر منائی
ب) سید عبداللہ
ج) ولی دکنی
د) ان میں سے کوئی نہیں
- جواب: ج) ولی دکنی
4. خیالستان کس کا افسانوی مجموعہ ہے؟
- الف) فرخندہ بخاری
ب) سجاد ظہیر
ج) سجاد حیدر یلدرم
د) ان میں سے کوئی بھی نہیں
- جواب: ج) سجاد حیدر یلدرم
5. کسی کی غیبت کرنا کیا کہلاتا ہے؟
- الف) غرابت
ب) بھجو
ج) داخلیت
د) ان میں سے کوئی بھی نہیں
- جواب: ب) بھجو

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