

# G A T

## GENERAL ABILITY TEST PREPARATION GUIDE

According to the Latest Syllabus of  
Azad & Jammu Kashmir Public Service Commission

- |                    |                    |
|--------------------|--------------------|
| ✓ Urdu             | ✓ English          |
| ✓ Mathematics      | ✓ Kashmir Studies  |
| ✓ Geography        | ✓ Computer Science |
| ✓ Pakistan Studies | ✓ Current Affairs  |
| ✓ Everyday Science | ✓ Islamic Studies  |

### FOR FOLLOWING JOBS

- Assistant
- Assistant Director
- Planning Officer
- Research Officer
- Revenue Officer
- Tehsildar & Naib Tehsildar
- Junior & Head Clerk
- Section Officer
- Assistant Commissioner
- Forest Ranger
- Assistant Conservator
- All One-Paper Related Jobs

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## Table of Content

### English

- The Noun
- The Pronoun
- The Verb
- Tenses And Conditionals
- Subject Verb Agreement
- The Adverb
- The Adjective
- The Article
- The Preposition
- Conjunction And Interjection
- Sentence, Phrase and Clause
- Active Voice and Passive Voice
- Direct And Indirect Narration
- Synonyms And Antonyms
- Pairs of words
- Comprehension
- Past Paper MCQs

### Everyday Science

#### Part A – Life Sciences

- Introduction to biology
- Cellular Organizations
- Classification of Living Organization
- Microorganisms
- Ecology and Environmental Pollution
- Variation, Heredity and Cell Division
- Biotechnology
- Balance Diet
- Digestion
- Human Respiratory and Circulatory System
- Immunity and Diseases
- Human Nervous System
- Human Excretory System
- Endocrine System of Human
- Reproductive System of Human
- Skeletal System of Human
- Muscular System of Human
- Lymphatic System of Human
- Plant Systems
- Reproduction in plants
- Flowers and Seeds
- Kingdom Plantae
- Kingdom Animalia

#### Part B – Chemical Science

- Basics of Chemistry
- Atoms, Molecules and Compounds
- Physical and Chemical Changes of Matter
- Mixtures of Substances
- Structure of an Atom
- Chemical Bonds
- Solutions and Solubility
- Chemical Reactions
- Acids, Bases and Salts

#### Part C – Physical Science

- Energy
- Light and sound
- Force and Motion
- Waves
- Heat and Temperature
- Force and Pressure
- Reflection and Refraction of Light
- Electricity and Magnetism

#### Part D – Astronomy and Space Science

- Space and Satellites
- Solar System
- Gravity
- Our Universe
- Structure of Earth

#### Part E – Miscellaneous Topics

- Important Abbreviations Used in General Science
- Important Scientific Instruments and Their Uses
- Important Discoveries and Inventors
- Important Vitamins and Minerals - Sources and Roles



- Muslim Scientists and Their Contributions To Science
- Important Chemical Compounds, Common and Scientific Names
- Important Diseases - Causative Agents and Affected Organs
- Common Phobias

## Computer Science

- History of Computer
- Introduction to Computer
- Data Communication
- Internet and Network
- Windows
- Microsoft Office
- Microsoft Word, Excel and Power Point
- Keyboard and Shortcut Keys
- Computer Language
- Programming and Program Language
- Entrepreneurship
- Cyber Security
- Digital Ethics

## Pakistan Affairs

- Muslims in India (712 – 1526)
- The Mughal Era (1526 – 1857)
- Pakistan Movement
- Political History Of Pakistan
- Pakistan and International Affairs
- Geography Of Pakistan
- Economic Development of Pakistan
- Demography, CPEC and natural resources of Pakistan
- Constitution of Pakistan
- Notable Personalities of Pakistan
- Pakistan as nuclear power and the role of Pakistan in Regional Cooperation
- National security dynamics and challenges for Pakistan.
- Pakistan and the United Nations.

## Kashmir Affairs

- Historical and Geo-political significance of Kashmir
- Kashmir under Sikh Rule (1819–1846)
- Dogra Rule and the Princely State of Jammu & Kashmir (1846-1947)
- British Influence in Kashmir
- Partition of the Subcontinent and the Kashmir Dispute (1947)
- Constitutional and Political Developments
- Kashmir in Indo-Pak Relations
- Insurgency and Human Rights Dimensions (1989 onwards)
- Geo-strategic and International Dimensions of Kashmir
- Recent Developments and Changing Dynamics
- Peace Prospects and Conflict Resolution

## Current Affairs

- Pakistan's Economic, Social and Political Issues
- Regional Disparities, Water Scarcity, Cyber Laws
- Pakistan's Relations with Neighbors (Excluding India)
- Pakistan's Relations with the Muslim World
- Pakistan and the United Nations (UN)
- Pakistan and the European Union (EU)
- Pakistan and Regional/International Organizations (ECO, SAARC, SCO, ASEAN, OIC, WTO, GCC)
- International Trade and Trade Regimes
- Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)
- Relations with India, including the Kashmir Dispute
- Middle East and South West Asia Issues
- Terrorism and Counterterrorism, Globalization, International Trade
- Evolving Socio-Economic and Political Situation in Pakistan and the World (Important Events)
- Sports, Music, Culture, Literature
- Palestine Issue, Russia-Ukraine Crisis
- Nuclear Politics in South Asia

- Pakistan's Relations with the US, China, EU, and Russia
- Global Issues: International Peace and Security, Global Economy, Human Rights, Terrorism, Food Security, Energy Security, Global Warming, Nuclear Issues
- Global Energy Politics, Environment and Climate Change
- Islamophobia

## Mathematics

- Numbers
- Percentage
- Averages
- Ratios and Proportions
- Equations
- Simplifications
- Number Series
- Interest Rates
- Problems related to Time/Distance/Work
- Basic Formulas Related to Area and volume
- Geometry
- Trigonometry

## Islamic Studies – اسلامیات

- Introduction to Islam, Basic Beliefs, Pillars of Islam
- Prophets and Divine books
- Seerat-Un-Nabi
- Wives of Holy Prophet ﷺ
- Companions of holy Prophet
- Rashideen Caliphate
- Umayyads and Abbasids
- Compilation of Quran, Ahadith and Tafaseer
- Islam and the world
- Islamic Code of Life
- Public Administration and Islamic Governance

## Urdu – اردو

- روزمرہ اور مہاورہ
- علم بیان
- مشہور مصنفین اور اشعار
- کثیر الانتخابی سوالات
- قواعد زبان
- جنس اور عدد
- لفظ کا بیان
- مرکب، مرکبات کی اقسام
- نئے اور کو کا استعمال



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# English

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-  <https://www.tiktok.com/@mkpreparations>



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
- D. Crowd

**Answer: C**

**11. The sentence "The committee \_\_\_\_\_ divided in their opinions" requires a plural verb because:**

- A. The collective noun "committee" is always treated as plural.
- B. The focus is on the individual members within the group acting separately, not as a single unit.
- C. The word "opinions" that follows forces the verb to be plural.
- D. It is preceded by the definite article "the".

**Answer: B**

**12. Which of the following is a common noun?**

- A. Ali
- B. Badshahi Mosque
- C. Boy
- D. Lahore

**Answer: C**

**13. The grammatical structure "three pieces of mail" is used because the noun 'mail' is:**

- A. A collective noun that must be quantified individually.
- B. An uncountable noun that requires a counter or a unit of measurement to express plurality.
- C. A countable noun that has an irregular plural form.
- D. A compound noun that is always used in the singular.

**Answer: B**

**14. Select the sentence with a correct subject-verb agreement for a noun that appears plural but is singular.**

- A. Physics are a difficult subject.
- B. Mathematics are my favorite.
- C. The news are at ten.
- D. Politics is a complex field.

**Answer: D**

**15. Which of the following statements about the noun 'series' is CORRECT?**

- A. It is a noun that appears plural and always takes a plural verb.
- B. It is a noun that appears singular but must always take a plural verb.
- C. It is a noun that can be both singular and



## 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").

### Types of Pronouns

Pronouns can be categorized into nine main types:

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

#### 2. Possessive Pronoun

A possessive pronoun shows ownership and is used **when the noun is not expressed**.

- *Examples:* mine, his, hers, ours, yours, theirs.
- This is my book. That one is **yours** (your book).
- Their house is big, but **ours** (our house) is more comfortable.

#### 3. Reflexive Pronoun

A reflexive pronoun ends in **-self** or **-selves** and is used when the subject and the object of a verb are the same person or thing.

- *Examples:* myself, ourselves, yourself, yourselves, himself, herself, itself, themselves.
- She taught **herself** how to play the guitar.
- The cat cleaned **itself**.

#### 4. Demonstrative Pronoun

A demonstrative pronoun points to a specific noun (its antecedent) and replaces it.

- *Examples:* this, that, these, those, such.
- I love **these** flowers. **These** are my favorite.
- **That** was a remarkable achievement.

2. The Pronoun

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## 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
- B. this
- C. is
- D. notebook

Answer: A

11. Which of the following sentences uses a reflexive pronoun correctly?

- A. He bought himself a new car.
- B. He bought hisself a new car.
- C. He bought him a new car.
- D. He bought he a new car.

Answer: A

12. Select the correct sentence:

- A. Whom do you think will win the election?
- B. Who do you think will win the election?
- C. Which do you think will win the election?
- D. Whose do you think will win the election?

Answer: B

13. The pronoun "who" in the sentence "The student who studies hard will succeed" is a:

- A. Interrogative Pronoun
- B. Relative Pronoun
- C. Demonstrative Pronoun
- D. Personal Pronoun

Answer: B

14. Fill in the blank: Neither of the boys has finished \_\_\_\_ homework.

- A. their
- B. his
- C. our
- D. them

Answer: B

15. The sentence "I myself will oversee the project" uses 'myself' as a/an:

- A. Reflexive Pronoun
- B. Emphatic Pronoun
- C. Object Pronoun
- D. Personal Pronoun

Answer: B



### Chapter 3: The Verb

#### Definition of Verb

A verb is fundamentally a word that denotes an **action** (*run, synthesise*), 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).
- **Example 2:** The manager **offered** *his team* *a new proposal*.
- **Analysis:** "A new proposal" (Direct Object), "his team" (Indirect Object).

##### 4. Linking (Copular) Verbs: The Connectors

Linking verbs do not express action. Instead, they link the subject to a **subject complement**—a word or phrase that renames or describes the subject.

- **Common Linking Verbs:** *be, become, seem, appear, feel, look, sound, smell, taste, remain, stay, grow, turn, prove.*
- **Example 1:** His hypothesis **proved** *correct*.
- **Analysis:** "Proved" connects the subject "hypothesis" to the adjective "correct," which describes it.
- **Example 2:** She **became** *a renowned scientist*.
- **Analysis:** "Became" links the subject "She" to the noun phrase "a renowned scientist," which renames her.

##### 5. Causative Verbs: The Instigators

Causative verbs indicate that the subject causes someone else to perform an action. The three primary causatives (*make, have, get*) differ in force and structure.

- **Make + Agent + Base Form:** Implies force or compulsion.
- **Example 1:** The manager **made** the team **work** overtime.
- **Example 2:** The strict regulations **made** the company **change** its policy.
- **Have + Agent + Base Form:** Implies delegation or arrangement.
- **Example 1:** I **had** the technician **install** the software.
- **Example 2:** She **had** her assistant **draft** the report.
- **Get + Agent + To-Infinitive:** Implies persuasion or effort.
- **Example 1:** She **got** her brother **to help** her move.
- **Example 2:** They finally **got** the government **to listen** to their demands.

##### 6. Auxiliary (Helping) Verbs: The Tense and Mood Formers

Auxiliary verbs are used in conjunction with a main verb to express grammatical nuances of tense, mood, and voice.

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- **Primary Auxiliaries:** *be, have, do*. They can also function as main verbs.
  - **Example (Tense):** They **are** discussing the proposal. (Present Continuous)
  - **Example (Voice):** The proposal **was** discussed by them. (Passive Voice)
- **Modal Auxiliaries:** *can, could, will, would, shall, should, may, might, must*. They express ability, permission, possibility, necessity, or obligation.
  - **Example (Obligation):** Candidates **must** submit the form by Friday.
  - **Example (Possibility):** It **might** rain later today.

### 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
fight	fought	fought	fighting
find	found	found	finding



- **Collective Nouns:** Treat as singular if the group acts as one unit; plural if members act individually.
- **Example (Unit):** The \*\*committee **has** reached its decision.
- **Example (Individuals):** The \*\*committee **are** divided in their opinions.

### Rule 6: Sequence of Tenses in Complex Sentences

The tense in a subordinate clause is often dependent on the tense in the main clause.

- If the main clause verb is in the past, the subordinate clause verb is usually in a past form.
- **Incorrect:** He **said** that he **is** the manager.
- **Correct:** He **said** that he **was** the manager.
- **Incorrect:** She **knew** that she **has** a chance.
- **Correct:** She **knew** that she **had** a chance.
- An exception is made for universal truths.
- **Correct:** The teacher **taught** that the earth **revolves** around the sun.
- **Correct:** He **knew** that water **boils** at 100 degrees Celsius.

### Practice MCQs – The Verb

1. Identify the type of verb in: "She became a doctor after years of study."

- A. Transitive Verb
- B. Intransitive Verb
- C. Linking Verb
- D. Causative Verb

Answer: C

2. Which sentence uses a ditransitive verb?

- A. The sun rises in the east.
- B. She sang a beautiful song.
- C. He told the children a story.
- D. They arrived late.

Answer: C

3. Choose the correct causative structure:

- A. I made him to apologize.
- B. I had him apologize.
- C. I got him apologize.
- D. I let him to leave.

Answer: B

4. The verb in "The flowers smell wonderful" is:

- A. Transitive
- B. Intransitive
- C. Linking
- D. Auxiliary

Answer: C

5. Which verb is followed by a gerund?

- A. decide
- B. want
- C. avoid
- D. hope

Answer: C

6. Select the correct sentence:

- A. She suggested to go early.
- B. She suggested going early.
- C. She suggested go early.
- D. She suggested to going early.

Answer: B

7. Identify the intransitive verb:

- A. write
- B. build
- C. arrive
- D. make

Answer: C

8. "The committee has reached its decision." Here 'has' is:

- A. Main verb
- B. Primary auxiliary
- C. Modal auxiliary
- D. Linking verb

Answer: B

9. Which sentence shows correct verb agreement?

- A. The list of items are long.
- B. Each of the students are present.
- C. Neither answer is correct.
- D. The team are winning.

Answer: C

10. Choose the correct past participle form:

- A. swimmmed
- B. swam
- C. swum
- D. swim

Answer: C

11. The error in "She laid on the bed all day" is:

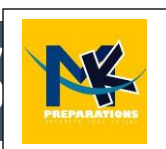
- A. Wrong tense
- B. Wrong verb form
- C. Missing object
- D. Subject-verb disagreement

Answer: B (Should be 'lay')

12. Which modal verb expresses necessity?

- A. can
- B. may
- C. must
- D. might

Answer: C



## 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.

### 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:**

- 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

**Examples:**

- I **finished** my work an hour ago.
  - She **graduated** from university in 2020.
  - They **visited** Paris last summer.
  - He **bought** a new car yesterday.
- Interrogative:** Did + Subject + V1 + Object?
- **Did** you **see** that movie?
  - **Did** they **complete** the project?

**Negative:** Subject + did not + V1 + Object

- She **did not attend** the meeting.
- We **did not receive** your message.

#### 3. Simple Future Tense/Future Indefinite

**Concept:** Expresses a future plan, prediction, or instant decision.

**Formation:** Subject + will/shall + V1 + Object

**Signal Words:** tomorrow, next week, soon, later

**Examples:**

- We **shall complete** the project by Monday. (Plan)
- She **will arrive** at 9 PM tomorrow. (Plan)
- I think it **will rain** later. (Prediction)
- They **will probably win** the match. (Prediction)
- Someone is at the door. I **will open** it. (Instant Decision)
- It's cold in here. I **will close** the window. (Instant Decision)

**Interrogative:** Will/Shall + Subject + V1 + Object?

- **Will** you **join** us for dinner?
- **Shall** I **help** you with that?

4. Tenses



- **Natural:** He has not eaten anything since yesterday.
- **Awkward:** They have not been doing any work.
- **Natural:** They have not done any work.

### Conditional Sentences (If-Clauses)

Conditional sentences express the consequences of a real or hypothetical condition.

Type	Condition (If-Clause)	Result (Main Clause)	Concept & Example
<b>Zero</b>	Simple Present	Simple Present	<b>Universal Truth / Fact</b> If you heat ice, it <b>melts</b> . If people don't eat, they <b>get</b> hungry.
<b>First</b>	Simple Present	Simple Future	<b>Real &amp; Probable Future</b> If it rains, we <b>will cancel</b> the trip. If she studies hard, she <b>will pass</b> the exam.
<b>Second</b>	Simple Past	Would + V1	<b>Unreal / Hypothetical Present or Future</b> If I were rich, I <b>would travel</b> the world. If he had time, he <b>would help</b> us.
<b>Third</b>	Past Perfect	Would have + V3	<b>Unreal Past (Regret/Impossibility)</b> If you had studied, you <b>would have passed</b> . If they had left early, they <b>would have caught</b> the train.

### Practice MCQs - Tenses

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**



## 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.

### 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.
- Note on "None":** "None" can be singular or plural. However, it is often treated as singular, especially in formal writing.
- **None** of the information **was** useful. (Singular)
  - **None** of the options **are** acceptable. (Plural, implying "not any")

#### Rule 4: Flexible Quantity Words

The pronouns *all*, *any*, *more*, *most*, and *some* can be singular or plural, depending on whether they refer to a countable or uncountable noun.

- **All the water has** evaporated. (Uncountable = Singular Verb)
- **All the students have** left. (Countable = Plural Verb)
- **Some of the advice was** helpful. (Uncountable)
- **Some of the books were** missing. (Countable)

#### Rule 5: Collective Nouns

A collective noun (e.g., *team*, *jury*, *crowd*, *committee*, *family*) can be singular or plural.

- Use a **singular verb** when the group acts as a **single unit**.
  - The **jury has** reached its verdict.
- Use a **plural verb** when the members of the group are **acting individually**.
  - The **jury are** still debating their opinions.

#### Rule 6: "A Number" vs. "The Number"

- **A number of...** means "many" and takes a **plural verb**.
  - **A number of students were** absent today.
- **The number of...** refers to a specific figure and takes a **singular verb**.

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5. Subject - Verb Agreement



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- The number of absent students was surprisingly high.

### Rule 7: Amounts and Quantities

When a plural noun refers to a **single amount, quantity, or unit**, it takes a **singular verb**.

- **Fifty dollars is** too much to pay for that.
- **Three years seems** like a long time to wait.
- **Two-thirds of the city was** without power.

### Rule 8: Titles and Names

The **titles of books, movies, companies, and countries** are always singular, even if they contain plural words.

- **"Great Expectations" is** a classic novel.
- **Feroze Sons is** a well-known publisher.

### Rule 9: "Many" vs. "Many A"

- **Many** is always plural.
- **Many athletes compete** for the prize.
- **Many a** is always singular and is followed by a singular noun and verb (though it has a plural meaning).
- **Many an athlete competes** for the prize.

### Rule 10: "Or," "Nor," "Either...Or," "Neither...Nor"

When subjects are joined by *or*, *nor*, *either...or*, or *neither...nor*, the verb agrees with the **subject closest to it**.

- Neither the teacher nor the **students are** in the classroom.
- Neither the students nor the **teacher is** in the classroom.

### Rule 11: "Here," "There," and "Where"

In sentences beginning with *here*, *there*, or *where*, the verb agrees with the **true subject** that comes after it.

- **There are** many reasons for this decision.
- **Here is** the file you requested.

### Rule 12: Relative Pronouns ("Who," "Which," "That")

The verb in a relative clause should agree with the pronoun's **antecedent** (the word it refers to).

- I respect the **woman** who **works** hard. ("Who" refers to "woman," so the verb is singular)
- I respect the **women** who **work** hard. ("Who" refers to "women," so the verb is plural)

## Practice MCQs – Subject Verb Agreement

- The criteria for selection \_\_\_\_\_ significantly more rigorous this year.
  - (a) is
  - (b) are
  - (c) was
  - (d) were

Answer: (b) are
- A series of lectures on quantum mechanics \_\_\_\_\_ scheduled for this semester.
  - (a) is
  - (b) are
  - (c) have been
  - (d) were

Answer: (a) is
- Neither the shareholders nor the CEO \_\_\_\_\_ content with the quarterly report.
  - (a) is
  - (b) are
  - (c) were
  - (d) have been

Answer: (a) is
- The number of applicants for the prestigious fellowship \_\_\_\_\_ exceeded expectations.
  - (a) have
  - (b) has
  - (c) are
  - (d) were

Answer: (b) has
- Fifty percent of the data \_\_\_\_\_ been corrupted and \_\_\_\_\_ unrecoverable.
  - (a) has, is
  - (b) have, are
  - (c) has, are
  - (d) have, is

Answer: (a) has, is



## 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.

### Types of Adverb

Adverbs can be categorized based on the specific information they provide.

#### 1. Adverbs of Manner

Describe *how* an action is performed.

• **Questions Answered:** How? In what manner?

• **Examples:** quickly, slowly, carefully, beautifully, well, fast

• He solved the problem **efficiently**.

• They danced **gracefully**.

#### 2. Adverbs of Place

Describe *where* an action occurs.

• **Questions Answered:** Where? Where to?

• **Examples:** here, there, everywhere, somewhere, inside, outside

• Please wait **outside**.

• The children are playing **upstairs**.

#### 3. Adverbs of Time

Describe *when* an action occurs.

• **Questions Answered:** When? How long? How often?

• **Examples:** now, then, today, yesterday, soon, already, yet

• I will call you **tomorrow**.

• She has **already** finished her work.

#### 4. Adverbs of Frequency

Describe *how often* an action occurs.

• **Questions Answered:** How often?

• **Examples:** always, often, sometimes, rarely, never, usually, frequently

• He **always** arrives on time.

• I **sometimes** go for a walk in the evening.

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6. The Adverb



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### 5. Adverbs of Degree

Describe the *intensity* or *degree* of an action, adjective, or another adverb.

- **Questions Answered:** To what extent? How much?
- **Examples:** very, too, quite, almost, fully, completely, entirely
- She is **very** talented.
- I am **almost** ready.

### 6. Adverbs of Affirmation and Negation

Express certainty, agreement, or denial.

- **Examples:** certainly, definitely, surely, probably, perhaps, not, never
- I will **certainly** help you.
- He will **probably** arrive late.

### 7. Interrogative Adverbs

Used to ask questions.

- **Examples:** when, where, why, how
- **When** will you arrive?
- **Why** are you late?

### 8. Relative Adverbs

Introduce relative clauses and relate back to an antecedent (expressed or understood).

- **Examples:** when, where, why
- This is the house **where** I was born. (Antecedent: 'house')
- I remember the day **when** we met. (Antecedent: 'day')
- Tell me **why** you are upset. (Antecedent understood: 'the reason')

### Degrees of Comparison in Adverbs

Like adjectives, many adverbs have comparative and superlative forms.

#### Regular Formation

- **One-syllable adverbs:** Add *-er* (comparative) and *-est* (superlative).

Positive	Comparative	Superlative
soon	sooner	soonest
hard	harder	hardest
fast	faster	fastest

- **Adverbs ending in -ly:** Use *more* (comparative) and *most* (superlative).

Positive	Comparative	Superlative
quickly	more quickly	most quickly
beautifully	more beautifully	most beautifully
efficiently	more efficiently	most efficiently

#### Irregular Formation

Positive	Comparative	Superlative
well	better	best
badly	worse	worst



## 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)

#### 5. Demonstrative Adjective

Points out or demonstrates which specific noun is being referred to.

- **Definite Demonstrative:** this, that, these, those, the
- **Indefinite Demonstrative:** a, an, any, one, certain, some, other, another

#### 6. Interrogative Adjective

Used with a noun to ask a question.

Examples: Which book do you prefer? Whose bag is this? What time is it?

#### 7. Possessive Adjective

Shows possession or ownership.

Examples: my book, your pen, his car, her dress, our house, their garden

### Degrees of Comparison

Most descriptive adjectives, along with *much/many* and *little/few*, have three degrees of comparison.

#### 1. Positive Degree

- The base form of the adjective.
- Used when no comparison is made.
- **Example:** This is a long road. She is intelligent.

#### 2. Comparative Degree

- Used to compare two entities.
- Formed by adding \*-er\* or using *more* before the adjective.
- Often followed by *than*.
- **Example:** This road is longer than that one. She is more intelligent than her brother.

#### 3. Superlative Degree

- Used to compare three or more entities.
- Formed by adding *-est* or using *most* before the adjective.
- Almost always preceded by *the*.
- **Example:** This is the longest road in the city. She is the most intelligent student in the class.

**Formation Rules:**

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7. The Adjective



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- **Common Absolute Adjectives:** perfect, unique, universal, ideal, chief, excellent, extreme, utmost, worldwide, complete, round, square, eternal, fatal
- **Incorrect:** This is the **most perfect** score.
- **Correct:** This is a **perfect** score.
- **Rule 7: Comparatives Taking 'To' Instead of 'Than'**  
Some comparative adjectives are followed by *to*, not *than*.
- **These adjectives take 'to':** superior, inferior, senior, junior, prior, elder, preferable
- **Examples:** He is **senior to** me. This model is **superior to** that one.
- **Rule 8: Participle Adjectives**
- **Present Participle (-ing):** Describes the cause of a feeling (boring, shocking, interesting).
- **Past Participle (-ed):** Describes the feeling itself (bored, shocked, interested).
- **Examples:** The news was **shocking**. We were **shocked** by the news.
- **Rule 9: 'Comparatively' and 'Relatively'**  
These words already imply a comparison. Use the **positive degree** of the adjective with them.
- **Incorrect:** This task is **comparatively easier**.
- **Correct:** This task is **comparatively easy**.
- **Rule 10: Adjectives Following Nouns**  
Some adjectives are placed immediately **after** the noun they modify.
- **Common Postpositive Adjectives:** God **Almighty**, time **immemorial**, something **special**, the president **elect**, a court **martial**
- **Fixed Phrases:** heir **apparent**, notary **public**, body **politic**

### Practice MCQS – The Adjective

1. Identify the type of adjective in the phrase: "He has sufficient evidence to prove his point."  
A. Adjective of Quality  
B. Adjective of Quantity  
C. Demonstrative Adjective  
D. Proper Adjective  
**Answer: B**
2. Choose the sentence that correctly uses a proper adjective:  
A. We studied about the Shakespearean era in literature class.  
B. We studied about the Shakespeare era in literature class.  
C. We studied about the Shakespeare's era in literature class.  
D. We studied about Shakespearean era in literature class.  
**Answer: A**
3. The error in the sentence "This is the most perfect specimen I have ever seen" is:  
A. Incorrect use of superlative degree  
B. 'Perfect' is an absolute adjective  
C. Wrong verb tense  
D. Missing article  
**Answer: B**
4. Which sentence demonstrates correct use of adjectives after linking verbs?  
A. The flowers smell sweetly.  
B. The flowers smell sweet.  
C. The flowers are smelling sweetly.  
D. The flowers are smelling sweet.  
**Answer: B**
5. Identify the demonstrative adjective: "Those buildings across the street are historical landmarks."  
A. Those  
B. buildings  
C. across  
D. historical  
**Answer: A**
6. Choose the correct comparative form: "Her performance was \_\_\_\_\_ than expected."  
A. more better  
B. better  
C. gooder  
D. more good  
**Answer: B**
7. The sentence "He is senior than all other officers" is incorrect because:  
A. Wrong preposition after 'senior'  
B. Incorrect use of comparative degree  
C. Wrong subject-verb agreement  
D. Missing article  
**Answer: A**
8. Which of these is an adjective of number?  
A. several  
B. much  
C. some



## Chapter 8: The Article

# 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**?

### 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.
  - We've been waiting for **an hour**.
  - It was **an honour** to meet the president.

### The Definite Article – The

The definite article *the* is used before a noun when both the speaker and the listener know which specific person, thing, or idea is being referred to.

#### Examples:

- Dad is sitting **in the garden**. (The specific garden attached to our house.)
- Please turn off **the television**. (The specific television in this room.)
- **The boys** are upstairs. (The specific boys we both know.)

### Comprehensive Rules for Using "The"

Rule	Category	Explanation	Example
1	<b>Unique Objects/Groups</b>	Before nouns that are unique or considered one of a kind.	<b>the sun, the moon, the internet, the environment</b>
2	<b>Superlatives &amp; Ordinals</b>	Before superlative adjectives and ordinal numbers (first, second, etc.).	<b>the best movie, the tallest building, the first chapter</b>
3	<b>Specific Known Things</b>	When the noun has already been mentioned or is understood from context.	I bought a book. <b>The book</b> is very interesting.
4	<b>Geographical Features</b>	With oceans, seas, rivers, mountain ranges, deserts, and groups of islands.	<b>the Pacific Ocean, the Nile, the Himalayas, the Sahara</b>
5	<b>Countries &amp; Institutions</b>	With country names that are plural, include "Republic," "Kingdom,"	<b>the United States, the UK, the University of Oxford, the Eiffel Tower</b>

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		"States," or "Union." Also with famous buildings.	
6	<b>Musical Instruments</b>	When referring to the instrument in general.	She plays <b>the piano</b> . Who invented <b>the guitar</b> ?
7	<b>Adjectives as Nouns</b>	With adjectives to refer to a group of people sharing that quality.	<b>the rich, the poor, the young, the injured</b>
8	<b>Families &amp; Nationalities</b>	With a plural surname to refer to the whole family, and with nationality adjectives ending in -sh, -ch, or -ese.	<b>the Khans, the British, the French, the Japanese</b>

### Omission of Article (Zero Article)

Often, no article is used at all. This is called the "zero article."

#### Rules for Omission of Articles

Rule	Category	Explanation	Example
1	<b>General Plural &amp; Uncountable Nouns</b>	When talking about things in a general sense.	<b>Cats</b> are curious. I love <b>music</b> . <b>Honesty</b> is important.
2	<b>Meals, Games, Diseases</b>	Before names of meals, games, sports, and diseases.	We ate <b>breakfast</b> . He plays <b>cricket</b> . She has <b>diabetes</b> .
3	<b>Languages &amp; Academic Subjects</b>	Before names of languages, unless followed by the word "language."	She speaks <b>French</b> . We are studying <b>history</b> .
4	<b>Most Proper Nouns</b>	Before names of people, streets, cities, most countries, and single mountains/lakes.	<b>Maria</b> lives on <b>Main Street</b> in <b>Paris</b> . They climbed <b>Mount Everest</b> .
5	<b>Institutions as Concepts</b>	With places like <i>school, prison, hospital, bed</i> when referring to their primary purpose.	He is at <b>school</b> . She went to <b>bed</b> . He was sent to <b>prison</b> .
6	<b>Transportation with "By"</b>	After the preposition "by" with modes of transport.	We travel by <b>car</b> , by <b>bus</b> , or by <b>plane</b> .
7	<b>Times and Seasons</b>	With days, months, and seasons when talking about them generally.	<b>Monday, July, winter</b> is coming.

### Practice MCQs – The Articles

- Despite his reputation as \_\_\_\_\_ miser, he made \_\_\_\_\_ unexpected donation to the university.  
(a) a, an  
(b) the, a  
(c) a, the  
(d) the, an  
Answer: (a) a, an
- The committee is tasked with reviewing the status of \_\_\_\_\_ needy and \_\_\_\_\_ disabled in our city.  
(a) the, the  
(b) a, the  
(c) -, -  
(d) the, a  
Answer: (a) the, the
- It is often said that \_\_\_\_\_ man is the only creature that uses \_\_\_\_\_ language.  
(a) the, the  
(b) a, a  
(c) -, -  
(d) the, -  
Answer: (c) -, -
- She holds \_\_\_\_\_ honorary degree from \_\_\_\_\_ university in the Netherlands.  
(a) an, a  
(b) a, an  
(c) the, a  
(d) an, the  
Answer: (a) an, a
- \_\_\_\_\_ rich cultural tapestry of \_\_\_\_\_ Philippines is fascinating to anthropologists.



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

### Prepositions of Place and Location

These prepositions tell us where something is located.

Preposition	Usage	Example
<b>In</b>	Enclosed spaces, countries, cities, streets, books	<b>In</b> the kitchen, <b>in</b> Pakistan, <b>in</b> a book, <b>in</b> the car
<b>On</b>	Surfaces, public transport, rivers, floors, attached	<b>On</b> the wall, <b>on</b> the bus, <b>on</b> the Thames, <b>on</b> the 2nd floor
<b>At</b>	Specific points, addresses, events, tables	<b>At</b> the door, <b>at</b> 21 Main Street, <b>at</b> a concert, <b>at</b> the table
<b>By/Beside/Next to</b>	Adjacency (left or right of something)	She stood <b>by</b> the car.
<b>Under</b>	Directly below (and often covered by)	The cat is <b>under</b> the table.
<b>Below</b>	Lower than something else (not directly under)	The valley is <b>below</b> the mountain.
<b>Over</b>	Covered by; above; across to the other side	Put a blanket <b>over</b> the bed. He jumped <b>over</b> the wall.
<b>Above</b>	Higher than something else	The picture hangs <b>above</b> the sofa.
<b>Across</b>	From one side to the other	Walk <b>across</b> the bridge.
<b>Through</b>	Movement from one end to the other in a 3D space	Drive <b>through</b> the tunnel.
<b>Between</b>	In the space separating two things	The ball is <b>between</b> the chair and the table.
<b>Among</b>	In the middle of a group (more than two)	She was <b>among</b> friends.

### Prepositions of Direction and Movement

These prepositions indicate the direction in which someone or something is moving.

Preposition	Usage	Example
-------------	-------	---------

M  
K  
  
P  
R  
E  
P  
A  
R  
A  
T  
I  
O  
N  
S

9. Preposition

M  
K  
P  
R  
E  
P  
A  
R  
A  
T  
I  
O  
N  
S

- Ask for information.
- **Belong to** me.
- **Blame** someone **for** a mistake | **Blame** a mistake **on** someone.
- **Complain to** someone **about** something.
- **Concentrate on** your work.
- **Congratulate** someone **on** a success.
- **Consist of** several parts.
- **Decide on** a plan.
- **Hear about** an event | **Hear from** a person (receive a call/letter) | **Hear of** something (be aware of its existence).
- **Laugh at** a joke.
- **Pay for** a product. (But: **pay** a bill - no preposition)
- **Protect** someone **from** danger.
- **Provide** someone **with** something.
- **Rely on** a friend.
- **Remind** someone **about** an appointment | **Remind** someone **of** a person/thing (cause to remember).
- **Search for** your keys.
- **Speak / Talk to** someone **about** something.
- **Spend money on** something.
- **Suffer from** an illness.
- **Think about** an idea (consider) | **Think of** an idea (have an idea).
- **Warn** someone **about / of** a danger.
- **Thank** someone **for** something.

### Word + Preposition Combinations Table

Word	Preposition	Meaning (Word + Preposition)
<b>A</b>		
Absorbed	in	کسی کام میں محو ہونا
Accuse	of	کسی چیز کا الزام لگانا
Accustomed	to	کسی چیز کا عادی ہونا
Adapt	To	کسی چیز کے مطابق ڈھل جانا
Add	To	کسی چیز میں اضافہ کرنا
Adept	at	کسی کام میں ماہر ہونا
Admit	to	کسی بات کا اعتراف کرنا
Advise	on	کسی معاملے پر مشورہ دینا
Afraid	of	کسی چیز سے ڈرنا
Agree	with	کسی شخص سے متفق ہونا
<b>B</b>		
Base	on	کسی چیز پر مبنی ہونا
Beg	for	کسی چیز کی التجا کرنا
Begin	with	کسی چیز سے آغاز کرنا
Believe	in	کسی چیز پر یقین رکھنا
Belong	to	کسی کی ملکیت ہونا

Unaware	of	کسی چیز سے بے خبر
Upset	about	کسی بات پر پریشان
Used	to	کسی چیز کا عادی
<b>V</b>		
Value	for	کسی چیز کی قدر
Vote	for	کسی کے لیے ووٹ
Vouch	for	کسی کی ضمانت
<b>W</b>		
Wait	for	کسی کا انتظار
Warn	about	کسی چیز کے بارے میں خبردار
Wish	for	کسی چیز کی خواہش
Wonder	about	کسی چیز کے بارے میں حیران
Worry	about	کسی چیز کے بارے میں پریشان
<b>Y</b>		
Yearn	for	کسی چیز کی شدید خواہش

### Practice MCQs - Prepositions

- The renowned architect is absorbed \_\_\_\_\_ the design of a revolutionary sustainable city.  
(a) at  
(b) by  
(c) in  
(d) with  
**Answer: (c) in**
- His thesis provides a compelling argument, but I must disagree \_\_\_\_\_ his fundamental premise.  
(a) to  
(b) with  
(c) on  
(d) against  
**Answer: (b) with**
- The CEO was accused \_\_\_\_\_ the board \_\_\_\_\_ gross financial misconduct.  
(a) by, for  
(b) to, of  
(c) by, of  
(d) from, with  
**Answer: (c) by, of**
- The artist's work, which consists \_\_\_\_\_ found objects, comments \_\_\_\_\_ consumerist society.  
(a) of, on  
(b) with, about  
(c) from, for  
(d) in, to  
**Answer: (a) of, on**
- The country's economy is largely dependent \_\_\_\_\_ the export \_\_\_\_\_ crude oil.  
(a) on, of  
(b) from, for  
(c) by, in  
(d) with, about  
**Answer: (a) on, of**
- The investigator warned the public \_\_\_\_\_ a sophisticated new phishing scam.  
(a) for  
(b) from  
(c) about  
(d) on  
**Answer: (c) about**
- Her latest novel is reminiscent \_\_\_\_\_ the magical realism of Gabriel García Márquez.  
(a) to  
(b) with  
(c) of  
(d) from  
**Answer: (c) of**
- The diplomat was anxious \_\_\_\_\_ the potential repercussions \_\_\_\_\_ the trade agreement.  
(a) for, from  
(b) about, of  
(c) with, for  
(d) at, with  
**Answer: (b) about, of**



## Chapter 10: Conjunction and Interjection

### Introduction

Conjunctions and Interjections are two distinct parts of speech that serve crucial functions in language. **Conjunctions** act as connectors, linking words, phrases, clauses, or sentences to show a relationship between them. **Interjections** are exclamatory words that express sudden or strong feelings and are grammatically independent from the rest of the sentence.

### Conjunction

A conjunction is a word used to connect words, phrases, clauses, or sentences.

#### Types of Conjunction

##### 1. Coordinating Conjunction

These join elements of equal grammatical rank (e.g., two words, two phrases, or two independent clauses). The acronym **FANBOYS** can help remember them.

- **For:** Indicates reason or cause (similar to 'because').
- **Example:** He felt tired, **for** he had worked all day.
- **And:** Adds one thing to another.
- Example: She bought apples **and** oranges.
- **Nor:** Presents a second negative idea.
- Example: He did not call, **nor** did he send a message.
- **But:** Shows contrast.
- Example: The plan was ambitious, **but** it failed.
- **Or:** Presents an alternative or choice.
- Example: You can have tea **or** coffee.
- **Yet:** Introduces a contrasting idea that follows logically (similar to 'but').
- Example: She was angry, **yet** she remained calm.
- **So:** Indicates effect, result, or consequence.
- Example: It was raining, **so** we stayed indoors.

##### 2. Subordinating Conjunctions

These join an independent clause with a dependent (subordinate) clause, indicating a relationship like time, cause, condition, or contrast.

Category	Common Conjunctions	Example
Time	after, before, when, while, until, since, as soon as	<b>When</b> the phone rang, she answered it.
Cause & Effect	because, since, as, so that	He left <b>because</b> he was late.
Condition	if, unless, provided that, as long as	You will succeed <b>if</b> you work hard.
Contrast	although, though, even though, whereas	<b>Although</b> it was expensive, he bought it.
Place	where, wherever	She found her keys <b>where</b> she had left them.

##### 3. Correlative Conjunctions

These are pairs of conjunctions that work together to connect balanced sentence elements.

Conjunction Pair	Example
<b>both...and</b>	She is <b>both</b> intelligent <b>and</b> hardworking.
<b>either...or</b>	You can have <b>either</b> cake <b>or</b> ice cream.
<b>neither...nor</b>	<b>Neither</b> the teacher <b>nor</b> the students were present.
<b>not only...but also</b>	He is <b>not only</b> a director <b>but also</b> a screenwriter.
<b>whether...or</b>	I couldn't decide <b>whether</b> to stay <b>or</b> to leave.

### Interjection

An interjection is a word or phrase that expresses strong emotion or surprise. It is often followed by an exclamation mark and stands apart from the rest of the sentence.



- (d) As long as  
**Answer: (c) Even though**
6. The CEO demanded \_\_\_\_\_ an apology \_\_\_\_\_ a full refund for the damages incurred.  
(a) both / and  
(b) whether / or  
(c) either / or  
(d) not only / but also  
**Answer: (c) either / or**
7. \_\_\_\_\_! I've been working on this calculation for hours, and I just realized I used the wrong formula from the start.  
(a) Bravo  
(b) Ouch  
(c) Oh no  
(d) Shh  
**Answer: (c) Oh no**
8. The defendant remained silent, \_\_\_\_\_ he knew his words could be used against him.  
(a) for  
(b) nor  
(c) yet  
(d) so  
**Answer: (a) for**
9. \_\_\_\_\_ you submit the application by the deadline, your candidacy will not be considered.  
(a) If  
(b) Unless  
(c) Although  
(d) Whereas  
**Answer: (b) Unless**
10. \_\_\_\_\_ the profound philosophical implications of the discovery, the scientific community remained skeptical of its practical applications.  
(a) Because  
(b) Whereas  
(c) Although  
(d) Since  
**Answer: (c) Although**
11. The new policy is \_\_\_\_\_ controversial \_\_\_\_\_ potentially transformative, depending on one's perspective.  
(a) either / or  
(b) both / and  
(c) neither / nor  
(d) not only / but also  
**Answer: (b) both / and**
12. \_\_\_\_\_! That lecture on quantum entanglement was utterly mind-bending!  
(a) Ugh  
(b) Wow

- (c) Alas  
(d) Oops  
**Answer: (b) Wow**
13. The expedition will proceed as planned \_\_\_\_\_ the weather conditions improve significantly by morning.  
(a) if  
(b) unless  
(c) because  
(d) although  
**Answer: (b) unless**
14. He had no desire to attend the gala, \_\_\_\_\_ did he have anything suitable to wear.  
(a) or  
(b) for  
(c) nor  
(d) so  
**Answer: (c) nor**
15. \_\_\_\_\_! I've finally deciphered the ancient manuscript's cryptic code!  
(a) Shh  
(b) Eureka  
(c) Ouch  
(d) Alas  
**Answer: (b) Eureka**
16. The artist's work was \_\_\_\_\_ derivative \_\_\_\_\_ inspired; it occupied a strange space between imitation and innovation.  
(a) neither / nor  
(b) both / and  
(c) either / or  
(d) not only / but also  
**Answer: (a) neither / nor**
17. We must leave now, \_\_\_\_\_ we will miss the opening ceremony.  
(a) and  
(b) for  
(c) or  
(d) yet  
**Answer: (c) or**
18. \_\_\_\_\_ the complex algorithm is designed to be efficient, it requires substantial computational power.  
(a) Whereas  
(b) Because  
(c) Although  
(d) As long as  
**Answer: (c) Although**
19. \_\_\_\_\_! Be quiet! The speaker is about to announce the winner.  
(a) Hey  
(b) Hooray  
(c) Shh



## Chapter 11: 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.
    - Example: She gave **me** the book.
- **Complement:** A word or group of words that completes the meaning of the subject or object.
  - **Subject Complement:** Follows a linking verb (e.g., is, am, are, seem, become) and describes the subject.
    - Example: He is **a teacher**. (Noun) | He seems **tired**. (Adjective)
  - **Object Complement:** Follows and describes the direct object.
    - Example: They made him **the captain**. (Noun) | The news made her **happy**. (Adjective)

#### Types of Sentences by Function

Sentences can be categorized based on their purpose and the emotion they convey.

Type	Function	Punctuation	Example
<b>Declarative</b>	Makes a statement or expresses an opinion.	Period (.)	The sky is blue.
<b>Interrogative</b>	Asks a question.	Question Mark (?)	Where do you live?
<b>Imperative</b>	Gives a command, makes a request, or offers advice.	Period (.) or Exclamation (!)	Please close the door. Stop!
<b>Exclamatory</b>	Expresses strong emotion or surprise.	Exclamation Mark (!)	What a stunning victory!
<b>Optative</b>	Expresses a wish, prayer, or blessing.	Exclamation Mark (!) or Period (.)	May you live long! Long live the king.

#### Phrase vs. Clause

Understanding the difference between a phrase and a clause is crucial for analyzing sentence structure.

Feature	Phrase	Clause



## Chapter 12: 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.

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

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

### Rules for Converting Active to Passive Voice

1. The **object** of the active verb becomes the **subject** of the passive verb.
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.
3. The main verb is changed into its **past participle** form (V3).
4. An appropriate **helping verb** (a form of 'be' or modals) is added, which must agree with the new subject in number and person.

### Tense-wise Conversion Charts

#### 1. Present Indefinite Tense

- **Active Structure:** Subject + V1(s/es) + Object
- **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?

#### 2. Present Continuous Tense

- **Active Structure:** Subject + is/am/are + V-ing + Object
- **Passive Structure:** Subject + is/am/are + being + V3 + by + Agent

Active Voice	Passive Voice
I am reading a book.	A book is being read by me.
Why are you blaming me?	Why am I being blamed by you?

#### 3. Present Perfect Tense

- **Active Structure:** Subject + has/have + V3 + Object
- **Passive Structure:** Subject + has/have + been + V3 + by + Agent

Active Voice	Passive Voice
The police have caught the thief.	The thief has been caught by the police.
Has she finished her work?	Has her work been finished by her?

#### 4. Past Indefinite Tense

- **Active Structure:** Subject + V2 + Object
- **Passive Structure:** Subject + was/were + V3 + by + Agent

Active Voice	Passive Voice
He killed a snake.	A snake was killed by him.
They did not invite us.	We were not invited by them.

#### 5. Past Continuous Tense

- **Active Structure:** Subject + was/were + V-ing + Object
- **Passive Structure:** Subject + was/were + being + V3 + by + Agent

M  
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S

12. Active and Passive Voice



They should have completed the work.	The work should have been completed by them.
She might have sent the email.	The email might have been sent by her.

### E. Sentences with "to" Infinitives (has to, have to, is to, etc.)

- **Structure:** Subject + Helper + to be + V3 + by + Agent

Active Voice	Passive Voice
She has to do this assignment.	This assignment has to be done by her.
They are going to build a new school.	A new school is going to be built by them.

M  
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### When to Use Passive Voice

While active voice is usually preferred for its clarity and directness, passive voice is useful in these situations:

1. When the **doer of the action is unknown, obvious, or unimportant.**
  - *Example:* My car was stolen last night. (We don't know who did it.)
2. When the **action itself is more important than the doer.**
  - *Example:* The new policy was implemented in January.
3. In scientific or formal writing, to maintain an **objective tone.**
  - *Example:* The solution was heated to 100°C.
4. To be **tactful** and not place blame.
  - *Example:* A mistake was made in the report.

### Practice MCQs – Active and Passive Voice

1. **Given the active voice sentence: "They are building a new suspension bridge over the river." Which passive voice transformation is correct?**
  - (a) A new suspension bridge is built over the river by them.
  - (b) A new suspension bridge was being built over the river by them.
  - (c) A new suspension bridge is being built over the river by them.
  - (d) A new suspension bridge has been built over the river by them.

**Answer: (c) A new suspension bridge is being built over the river by them.**
2. **"Someone has stolen my confidential files from the server." The most appropriate passive voice is:**
  - (a) My confidential files were stolen from the server by someone.
  - (b) My confidential files have been stolen from the server.
  - (c) Someone has been stolen my confidential files from the server.
  - (d) My confidential files are stolen from the server by someone.

**Answer: (b) My confidential files have been stolen from the server.**
3. **The active sentence "The board of directors will have made a decision by the next quarter" becomes in the passive:**
  - (a) A decision will be made by the board of directors by the next quarter.
  - (b) A decision will have been made by the board of directors by the next quarter.
  - (c) A decision is being made by the board of directors by the next quarter.
  - (d) A decision had been made by the board of directors by the next quarter.

**Answer: (b) A decision will have been made by the board of directors by the next quarter.**
4. **Identify the correct passive form for the modal perfect: "You should have handled that sensitive matter with more discretion."**
  - (a) That sensitive matter should be handled with more discretion by you.
  - (b) That sensitive matter should have been handled with more discretion by you.
  - (c) That sensitive matter had been handled with more discretion by you.
  - (d) That sensitive matter was handled with more discretion by you.

**Answer: (b) That sensitive matter should have been handled with more discretion by you.**
5. **The imperative sentence "Do not reveal the secret under any circumstances" is best transformed into the passive as:**
  - (a) The secret was not revealed under any circumstances.
  - (b) Let the secret not be revealed under any circumstances.
  - (c) You are ordered not to reveal the secret under any circumstances.

12. Active and Passive Voice



## Chapter 13: Direct and Indirect Narration

### 1. Introduction

Speech or narration can be reported in two ways:

- Direct Narration:** We quote the exact words of the speaker, enclosed within quotation marks.
    - Example: He said, "I am busy."
  - 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**.
- Reporting Speech:** The part outside the quotation marks (e.g., He said).
  - 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:

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

### Changes in Tenses

The tense of the reported speech often changes when the reporting verb is in the past tense.

#### Rule 1: Reporting Verb in Past Tense

If the reporting verb (e.g., said, told) is in the past tense, the verb in the reported speech changes as follows:

Direct Speech (Tense)	Indirect Speech (Tense)
Present Indefinite	Past Indefinite
Present Continuous	Past Continuous
Present Perfect	Past Perfect
Present Perfect Continuous	Past Perfect Continuous



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### D. Exclamatory Sentences (Exclamations)

- The reporting verb changes to **exclaimed with joy/sorrow/wonder/anger**, **cried out**, **prayed**, **wished**, etc.
- Words like **alas**, **hurrah**, **wow** are omitted.
- The exclamation is converted into a statement.

#### Examples:

1. Direct: He said, "**Alas! I am ruined.**"
  - Indirect: He **exclaimed with sorrow** that he was ruined.
2. Direct: The children said, "**Hurrah! We have won!**"
  - Indirect: The children **exclaimed with joy** that they had won.
3. Direct: She said, "**What a beautiful painting!**"
  - Indirect: She **exclaimed with wonder** that it was a very beautiful painting.

### E. Optative Sentences (Wishes & Prayers)

- The reporting verb changes to **wished** or **prayed**.
- The conjunction **that** is used.

#### Examples:

1. Direct: He said, "**May you live long!**"
  - Indirect: He **prayed that I might live long.**
2. Direct: She said, "**Would that I were rich!**"
  - Indirect: She **wished that she were rich.**

### Special Case: Use of "Let"

The word **let** is used in two senses, leading to different changes.

#### A. "Let" as a Proposal or Suggestion

- Reporting verb changes to **proposed** or **suggested**.
- Use **that** as a conjunction and **should** in the reported clause.

#### Example:

- Direct: He said, "**Let us go** for a walk."
- Indirect: He **proposed that we should go** for a walk.

#### B. "Let" as a Permission

- Reporting verb changes to **requested** or **asked**.
- The verb **let** is changed to **to let**.

#### Example:

- Direct: I said to my father, "**Let me watch** the movie."
- Indirect: I **asked my father to let me watch** the movie.

### Conversion of Common Expressions

Direct Speech	Indirect Speech
He said, "Thank you!"	He thanked me.
She said, "Happy Birthday!"	She wished me a happy birthday.
He said, "Congratulations!"	He congratulated me.
She said, "Good morning."	She wished me good morning.
He said, "Curse this rain!"	He cursed the rain.
My friend said, "Goodbye."	My friend bade me goodbye.

## Chapter 14. 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
<b>Above board</b>	Honest and open.	دیانتداری، صاف بازی	Don't worry, the deal was completely above board.
<b>To smell a rat</b>	To suspect foul dealings.	شک کرنا، کھوتا محسوس کرنا	When he offered to double my investment, I began to smell a rat.
<b>To throw dust in someone's eyes</b>	To deceive or mislead someone.	کسی کی آنکھوں میں دھول چھونکنا، دھوکہ دینا	The report threw dust in the public's eyes about the true environmental impact.
<b>To give a false coloring</b>	To misrepresent something.	غلط رنگ پڑھانا، مسخ کرنا	He gave a false coloring to the events to make himself look like a hero.
<b>To play fast and loose</b>	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.
<b>Sharp practices</b>	Dishonest business dealings.	عیاری، بددیانتی	The company was accused of sharp practices to eliminate competition.
<b>Crocodile tears</b>	Pretended or insincere sorrow.	گھر چھٹے کے آنسو، دکھاوے کے آنسو	She shed crocodile tears at his dismissal, though she had advocated for it.
<b>A wolf in sheep's clothing</b>	A person who appears harmless but is actually dangerous.	بھڑیے جیسا شخص، منافق	Be careful of him; he's a wolf in sheep's clothing.
<b>To fight tooth and nail</b>	To fight with all one's might.	دانت کھٹے کرنا، خوب جدوجہد کرنا	The community fought tooth and nail to save the local park.
<b>To be in a tight corner</b>	To be in a difficult situation.	مشکل میں پھنس جانا، مصیبت میں گھر جانا	The sudden market crash put many investors in a tight corner.
<b>To burn the candle at both ends</b>	To overwork oneself by doing too much.	دونوں سروں سے موم تپ جلاتا، حد سے زیادہ محنت کرنا	You'll get sick if you keep burning the candle at both ends.
<b>To bell the cat</b>	To face a risk or perform a dangerous task.	خطرہ مول لینا، مشکل کام کرنے کا عہد کرنا	Everyone agreed to complain, but no one was ready to bell the cat.
<b>To have an axe to grind</b>	To have a private reason for being involved in something.	ذاتی غرض ہونا	His criticism isn't impartial; he has an axe to grind.



<b>Turn up</b>	To arrive; to increase volume; to be found.	ہنچ جانا؛ آواز تیز کرنا؛ مل جانا	He finally turned up an hour late. Turn up the heat. My keys turned up in the drawer.
<b>Watch out</b>	To be careful.	ہوشیار	Watch out for the step!
<b>Wear off</b>	To gradually disappear.	آہستہ آہستہ ختم ہو جانا	The painkiller's effect began to wear off.
<b>Work out</b>	To exercise; to be successful; to calculate.	ورزش کرنا؛ کامیاب ہونا؛ حل کرنا	I work out at the gym. I hope everything works out for you. Can you work out the total cost?

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### Practice MCQs – Idioms and Phrasal Verbs

1. He decided to *bite the bullet* and finally confront his boss about the promotion.

- A. Avoid the issue
- B. Prepare carefully
- C. Face a painful situation bravely
- D. Resign from the job

Answer: C

2. Her extravagant plans to build a castle *went up in smoke* when the investors backed out.

- A. Were highly praised
- B. Were partially successful
- C. Ended in complete failure
- D. Were postponed indefinitely

Answer: C

3. The detective *smelled a rat* when the witness changed his story for the third time.

- A. Became angry
- B. Suspected deception
- C. Found evidence
- D. Felt nauseous

Answer: B

4. After the scandal, the company had to *face the music* from regulatory authorities.

- A. Enjoy success
- B. Accept consequences
- C. Avoid punishment
- D. Celebrate victory

Answer: B

5. The new manager *brought about* significant changes in the organizational structure.

- A. Prevented
- B. Delayed
- C. Caused to happen
- D. Criticized

Answer: C

6. His explanation for the missing funds doesn't *add up*.

- A. Make sense
- B. Seem honest
- C. Appear complete

D. Sound convincing

Answer: A

7. She's always *blowing her own trumpet* about her academic achievements.

- A. Being modest
- B. Boasting
- C. Criticizing others
- D. Working hard

Answer: B

8. The negotiations *broke down* when neither side would compromise.

- A. Succeeded
- B. Concluded
- C. Failed
- D. Accelerated

Answer: C

9. His sudden resignation came as a *bolt from the blue* for everyone in the office.

- A. Expected event
- B. Complete surprise
- C. Regular occurrence
- D. Minor incident

Answer: B

10. We need to *cut corners* to complete the project within the limited budget.

- A. Increase quality
- B. Reduce costs
- C. Extend deadlines
- D. Hire more staff

Answer: B

11. The CEO *called off* the merger at the last moment.

- A. Postponed
- B. Cancelled
- C. Accelerated
- D. Approved

Answer: B

12. Despite initial difficulties, their startup eventually *bore fruit*.

- A. Failed miserably

B. Produced results

## Chapter 15: 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.

Word	Urdu Meaning	Synonyms	Antonyms	Sentence
Abate	کم ہونا، گھٹنا	Subside, Diminish, Decrease, Lessen	Intensity, Increase, Augment, Escalate	The storm finally began to <b>abate</b> after raging for hours.
Aberration	خلل، انحراف	Anomaly, Deviation, Irregularity, Oddity	Normality, Regularity, Standard, Conformity	His poor performance was an <b>aberration</b> from his usual excellence.
Abhor	نفرت کرنا، کراہت کرنا	Despise, Detest, Loathe, Hate	Admire, Adore, Cherish, Love	She <b>abhors</b> any form of cruelty towards animals.
Abridge	مختصر کرنا، خلاصہ کرنا	Shorten, Condense, Abbreviate, Curtail	Elongate, Expand, Amplify, Extend	The publisher released an <b>abridged</b> version of the classic novel for students.
Acrimonious	تلخ، کڑواہٹ بھرا	Bitter, Caustic, Hostile, Sarcastic	Harmonious, Kind, Gentle, Amicable	The divorce proceedings were <b>acrimonious</b> and lengthy.
Admonish	ڈانٹنا، تنبیہ کرنا	Reprimand, Rebuke, Chide, Warn	Praise, Commend, Applaud, Encourage	The teacher had to <b>admonish</b> the student for talking in class.
Adversity	مصیبت، مشکل	Hardship, Misfortune, Distress, Difficulty	Prosperity, Fortune, Success, Affluence	She showed great resilience in the face of <b>adversity</b> .
Alleviate	کم کرنا، آرام پہنچانا	Mitigate, Relieve, Assuage, Ease	Aggravate, Worsen, Exacerbate, Intensity	This medicine will help <b>alleviate</b> the pain.
Ambiguous	مبہم، غیر واضح	Vague, Unclear, Equivocal, Cryptic	Clear, Unambiguous, Explicit, Definite	His <b>ambiguous</b> instructions led to a lot of confusion.
Amiable	خوش اخلاق، ملنسار	Friendly, Affable, Genial, Congenial	Hostile, Unfriendly, Antagonistic, Rude	The new manager was an <b>amiable</b> person, easy to talk to.
Animosity	عداوت، بیز	Hostility, Antagonism, Rancor, Enmity	Friendliness, Goodwill, Amity, Harmony	There is a deep-seated <b>animosity</b> between the two rival groups.
Apathy	بے حس، بے پروائی	Indifference, Unconcern, Lethargy, Passivity	Enthusiasm, Interest, Passion, Concern	Voter <b>apathy</b> is a major problem in many democracies.
Arduous	کٹھن، مشکل	Difficult, Strenuous, Onerous, Laborious	Easy, Simple, Effortless, Facile	The climb to the summit was an <b>arduous</b> journey.
Austerity	سادگی، کفایت شعاری	Severity, Strictness, Simplicity, Frugality	Luxury, Extravagance, Indulgence, Opulence	The government implemented a policy of fiscal <b>austerity</b> .
Benevolent	بخیر، نیک دل	Kind, Charitable, Compassionate, Generous	Malevolent, Cruel, Mean, Stingy	The <b>benevolent</b> donor gave millions to the hospital.

Word	Urdu Meaning	Synonyms	Antonyms	Sentence
Zealous	پرجوش، سرگرم	Passionate, Fervent, Ardent, Enthusiastic	Apathetic, Indifferent, Unenthusiastic, Lethargic	She was a <b>zealous</b> advocate for human rights.
Abysmal	نہایت خراب، انتہائی	Terrible, Appalling, Dreadful, Awful	Excellent, Superb, Admirable, Wonderful	The government's response to the crisis was <b>abysmal</b> .
Acclaim	تعریف کرنا، سراہنا	Praise, Applaud, Hail, Commend	Criticize, Condemn, Denounce, Blame	The novel received critical <b>acclaim</b> upon its release.
Adroit	ماہر، ہوشیار	Skillful, Dexterous, Adept, Proficient	Clumsy, Inept, Incompetent, Awkward	With an <b>adroit</b> maneuver, the pilot avoided a collision.
Aloof	الگ تھلک، پرے	Distant, Detached, Reserved, Unapproachable	Friendly, Sociable, Approachable, Involved	His <b>aloof</b> demeanor made it hard for people to connect with him.
Altruistic	بے غرض، دوسروں کی بھلائی چاہنے والا	Selfless, Humanitarian, Charitable, Generous	Selfish, Egotistical, Self-centered, Greedy	Her decision to donate her entire bonus was truly <b>altruistic</b> .
Avarice	لاچ، حرص	Greed, Cupidity, Rapacity, Covetousness	Generosity, Philanthropy, Liberality, Altruism	The king's <b>avarice</b> knew no bounds, and he taxed the poor heavily.
Belligerent	جھگڑالو، لڑاکو	Hostile, Aggressive, Combative, Pugnacious	Peaceful, Pacific, Friendly, Amicable	His <b>belligerent</b> attitude often got him into fights.
Benevolence	سخاوت، فیاضی	Kindness, Generosity, Charity, Goodwill	Malevolence, Cruelty, Meanness, Malice	The foundation relies on the <b>benevolence</b> of private donors.
Cacophony	بے سراسر، کرخت آوازیں	Discord, Dissonance, Noise, Racket	Harmony, Melody, Euphony, Symphony	The <b>cacophony</b> of car horns and sirens filled the city air.
Cajole	پھسلانا، درغلانا	Persuade, Wheedle, Coax, Inveigle	Coerce, Force, Bully, Intimidate	He managed to <b>cajole</b> his parents into letting him go to the party.
Callous	سنگدل، بے حس	Heartless, Unfeeling, Insensitive, Hardened	Compassionate, Sensitive, Kind, Tender	His <b>callous</b> disregard for the suffering of others was shocking.
Candor	خلوص، راست گوئی	Frankness, Openness, Honesty, Directness	Deceit, Dishonesty, Evasiveness, Guile	I appreciate your <b>candor</b> , even though the truth is hard to hear.
Chastise	سرزنش کرنا، ڈانٹنا	Scold, Reprimand, Rebuke, Berate	Praise, Commend, Applaud, Reward	The mother <b>chastised</b> her child for running into the street.
Clemency	رحم، نرمی	Mercy, Leniency, Pardon, Compassion	Severity, Ruthlessness, Cruelty, Harshness	The prisoner pleaded for <b>clemency</b> from the governor.
Connoisseur	ماہر، جانکار	Expert, Authority, Aficionado, Specialist	Amateur, Novice, Layman, Ignoramus	As a <b>connoisseur</b> of fine wines, he was often asked for his opinion.
Converge	اکٹھا ہونا، ملنا	Meet, Unite, Merge, Assemble	Diverge, Separate, Split, Disperse	Protesters plan to <b>converge</b> on the city square at noon.

Word	Urdu Meaning	Synonyms	Antonyms	Sentence
Iconoclast	روایت شکن، تصویر شکن	Rebel, Nonconformist, Radical, Maverick	Conformist, Traditionalist, Conservative	As an <b>iconoclast</b> , the artist challenged all the established norms of the art world.
Idiosyncrasy	انوکھاپن، منفرد عادت	Peculiarity, Quirk, Eccentricity, Mannerism	Normality, Convention, Standard	One of his little <b>idiosyncrasies</b> was always drinking tea from a bowl.
Impetuous	جلد باز، اکرزی	Impulsive, Rash, Hasty, Reckless	Cautious, Prudent, Deliberate, Measured	Her <b>impetuous</b> decision to quit her job without another one lined up was regretted later.
Impute	منسوب کرنا، الزام لگانا	Ascribe, Attribute, Credit, Assign	Absolve, Defend, Exonerate	It is unfair to <b>impute</b> malicious motives to her actions without evidence.
Inadvertent	غیر ارادی، چوک	Unintentional, Accidental, Unplanned, Unwitting	Deliberate, Intentional, Wilful, Calculated	The <b>inadvertent</b> disclosure of the email caused a major security breach.
Incipient	ابتدائی، شروع ہونے والا	Nascent, Emerging, Beginning, Developing	Full-blown, Mature, Developed, Waning	The doctor identified the <b>incipient</b> stages of the disease and began treatment immediately.
Incontrovertible	ناقابل تردید، یقینی	Indisputable, Irrefutable, Unquestionable, Certain	Debatable, Questionable, Disputable, Uncertain	The video footage provided <b>incontrovertible</b> proof of his innocence.
Indefatigable	ان تھک، بے حد محنتی	Tireless, Untiring, Unflagging, Dogged	Lethargic, Weary, Fatigued, Lazy	She was an <b>indefatigable</b> campaigner for social justice throughout her life.
Indolent	ست، کاہل	Lazy, Slothful, Idle, Inactive	Industrious, Diligent, Energetic, Assiduous	His <b>indolent</b> attitude was the main reason for his failure in the exams.
Inept	نااہل، اناڑی	Incompetent, Unskilled, Clumsy, Bungling	Competent, Skillful, Adept, Proficient	The company's <b>inept</b> handling of the crisis made the situation much worse.
Infallible	غلطی سے پاک، یقینی	Unerring, Foolproof, Perfect, Flawless	Fallible, Imperfect, Faulty, Unreliable	No one is <b>infallible</b> ; everyone makes mistakes.
Ingenious	ذہین، تخلیقی	Clever, Inventive, Brilliant, Resourceful	Dull, Unimaginative, Uninspired	The engineer came up with an <b>ingenious</b> solution to the complex problem.
Innocuous	بے ضرر، معصوم	Harmless, Safe, Inoffensive, Gentle	Harmful, Dangerous, Toxic, Deadly	The spider looked frightening but was completely <b>innocuous</b> .
Insular	تنگ نظر، جزیرہ نما	Parochial, Narrow-minded, Provincial	Cosmopolitan, Broad-minded, Liberal, Open	His <b>insular</b> worldview prevented him from appreciating other cultures.
Intrepid	بہادر، نڈر	Fearless, Brave, Courageous, Dauntless	Timid, Cowardly, Fearful, Craven	The <b>intrepid</b> explorer ventured deep into the uncharted jungle.

## Practice MCQs – Synonyms and Antonyms

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1. What is the synonym of "NOVEL" (as an adjective)?

- A) Traditional
- B) Hazardous
- C) New
- D) Complicated

Answer: C) New

2. What is the synonym of "IMPERVIOUS"?

- A) Vulnerable
- B) Resistant
- C) Sensitive
- D) Susceptible

Answer: B) Resistant

3. What is the synonym of "SCRUTINIZE"?

- A) Ignore
- B) Skim
- C) Examine
- D) Overlook

Answer: C) Examine

4. What is the synonym of "INGENIOUS"?

- A) Uninspired
- B) Dull
- C) Clever
- D) Simple

Answer: C) Clever

5. What is the synonym of "SAGACIOUS"?

- A) Foolish
- B) Redundant
- C) Wise
- D) Obtuse

Answer: C) Wise

6. What is the synonym of "MAGNANIMOUS"?

- A) Petty
- B) Spiteful
- C) Vindictive
- D) Generous

Answer: D) Generous

7. What is the synonym of "INNATE"?

- A) Acquired
- B) Extrinsic
- C) Learned
- D) Inborn

Answer: D) Inborn

8. What is the synonym of "OBFUSCATE"?

- A) Elucidate
- B) Clarify
- C) Confuse
- D) Explain

Answer: C) Confuse

9. What is the synonym of "FASTIDIOUS"?

- A) Negligent
- B) Sloppy
- C) Meticulous

D) Careless

Answer: C) Meticulous

10. What is the synonym of "TRANSIENT"?

- A) Permanent
- B) Enduring
- C) Temporary
- D) Perpetual

Answer: C) Temporary

11. She was the victim of a MALICIOUS rumor.

- A) Benevolent
- B) Compassionate
- C) Spiteful
- D) Kind

Answer: C) Spiteful

12. The government implemented a policy of fiscal AUSTERITY.

- A) Luxury
- B) Frugality
- C) Indulgence
- D) Opulence

Answer: B) Frugality

13. A prolonged illness can DEBILITATE even a strong person.

- A) Strengthen
- B) Invigorate
- C) Weaken
- D) Fortify

Answer: C) Weaken

14. The divorce proceedings were ACRIMONIOUS and lengthy.

- A) Harmonious
- B) Amicable
- C) Bitter
- D) Gentle

Answer: C) Bitter

15. The weather in the mountains is notoriously CAPRICIOUS.

- A) Predictable
- B) Steadfast
- C) Fickle
- D) Constant

Answer: C) Fickle

16. He showed great EMPATHY for the refugees.

- A) Apathy
- B) Indifference
- C) Compassion
- D) Coldness

Answer: C) Compassion

17. The judge called it an EGREGIOUS violation of human rights.

- A) Trivial
- B) Minor
- C) Shocking

15. Synonyms and Antonyms

## Chapter 16 - Pair of Words

A

Pair	Word	Urdu Meaning	Example Sentence
1	Accept	قبول کرنا	She decided to accept the job offer immediately.
	Except	سوائے	Everyone attended the meeting except Ahmed.
2	Access	رسائی	Students have free access to the library.
	Excess	ضرورت سے زیادہ	Excess of everything is bad for health.
3	Adapt	ڈھلنا / موافق بنانا	He quickly adapted to the new environment.
	Adopt	گود لینا / اپنانا	They decided to adopt a baby girl.
4	Advice	نصیحت (اسم)	His advice helped me solve the problem.
	Advise	نصیحت کرنا (فعل)	I advise you to study regularly for the exam.
5	Affect	متاثر کرنا (فعل)	The heavy rain affected the crop yield.
	Effect	اثر / نتیجہ (اسم)	The medicine had an immediate effect.
6	Allusion	اشارہ / حوالہ	He made an allusion to Shakespeare in his speech.
	Illusion	وہم / دھوکہ	The mirror creates an illusion of space.
7	Altar	قربان گاہ / مذبح	The priest stood before the altar.
	Alter	تبدیل کرنا	You need to alter your dress for the party.
8	Ascend	چڑھنا / اوپر جانا	We ascended the mountain before sunrise.
	Assent	رضامندی / منظوری	The chairman gave his assent to the proposal.

B

Pair	Word	Urdu Meaning	Example Sentence
9	Bare	ننگا / کھلا	He walked with bare feet on the grass.
	Bear	بہالو (اسم) / برداشت کرنا (فعل)	I cannot bear this unbearable pain.
10	Berth	جہاز یا ٹرین میں سونے کی جگہ	I booked a lower berth for the journey.
	Birth	پیدائش	The birth of her son brought great joy.
11	Beside	پاس / کے برابر	She sat beside me during the movie.
	Besides	علاوہ / کے ساتھ ساتھ	Besides English, he also teaches Urdu.
12	Blew	(کا ماضی blow) اڑا	The strong wind blew the papers away.
	Blue	نیلا رنگ	The sky is clear blue today.
13	Brake	بریک (گاڑی روکنے کا آلہ)	He applied the brake suddenly to avoid an accident.



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### Passage 1

Education systems worldwide face an unprecedented paradox: while digital tools have democratized access to information, institutional learning increasingly struggles to remain relevant. The traditional lecture-based model, designed for the industrial age, persists in classrooms despite mounting evidence of its diminishing returns. Contemporary learners require adaptive, skill-oriented pedagogies that foster critical thinking rather than rote memorization. However, assessment mechanisms remain tethered to outdated paradigms, measuring recall over reasoning. This misalignment between pedagogical objectives and evaluative frameworks produces graduates proficient in examination techniques but deficient in real-world problem-solving. Furthermore, the commodification of education has exacerbated inequality, as prestigious institutions become arbiters of social mobility while charging prohibitive fees. The emerging alternative—micro-credentials and competency-based certifications—challenges conventional degrees by offering stackable, industry-relevant qualifications. Nevertheless, credential inflation threatens to devalue even these innovations. The fundamental question remains: should education prioritize human capital formation for economic productivity, or should it cultivate enlightened citizens capable of democratic deliberation? Striking this balance constitutes the central challenge of twenty-first-century educational reform.

### Questions

Question 1: What is the central idea of the passage?

- A. Digital tools have completely replaced traditional education
- B. Modern education faces a fundamental tension between relevance, equity, and purpose
- C. Lecture-based models are superior to all alternative pedagogies
- D. Education should focus exclusively on economic productivity

Question 2: According to the passage, which statement is correct?

- A. Assessment systems have successfully adapted to modern learning needs
- B. Traditional education models were designed for the digital age
- C. Current evaluation methods prioritize recall over reasoning
- D. Micro-credentials have completely solved credential inflation

Question 3: The word "commodification" in the passage most nearly means:

- A. Standardization

B. Commercialization

C. Simplification

D. Democratization

Question 4: What can be inferred from the passage about conventional degrees?

- A. They are universally accessible to all socioeconomic groups
- B. Their value may be eroded by credential inflation and alternative credentials
- C. They will disappear completely within the next decade
- D. They are irrelevant to all employers

Question 5: Which statement is NOT supported by the passage?

- A. Digital tools have made information more accessible
- B. Assessment mechanisms measure recall effectively
- C. Lecture-based models show evidence of diminishing returns
- D. All educational institutions have abandoned traditional methods

Question 6: The author's tone is:

- A. Optimistic
- B. Dismissive
- C. Analytical with concern
- D. Celebratory

Question 7: Which of the following best summarizes the passage?

- A. Digital education is superior to traditional learning in every respect
- B. Education faces systemic challenges including misaligned assessments, inequality, and unresolved questions about purpose
- C. Economic productivity should be the sole aim of education
- D. Micro-credentials will replace all university degrees by 2030

Question 8: The author mentions micro-credentials primarily to:

- A. Celebrate their complete success
- B. Illustrate an emerging alternative while acknowledging its limitations
- C. Reject them as worthless innovations
- D. Compare them unfavorably to traditional degrees

Question 9: Which conclusion can logically be drawn from the passage?

- A. Educational reform must address both evaluative frameworks and fundamental purposes
- B. Lecture-based teaching should be immediately banned worldwide
- C. Digital tools have worsened educational inequality
- D. Economic productivity and democratic citizenship are mutually exclusive goals



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D. Uncritically optimistic about automatic progress  
Question 7: Which of the following best summarizes the passage?

- A. Gender gaps result from individual choices and cannot be addressed by policy
- B. Structural barriers including occupational segregation, care economy devaluation, motherhood penalty, and access barriers require coordinated systemic interventions
- C. Only legal reform matters for gender equality
- D. Women's economic participation has no barriers remaining

Question 8: The author mentions "the motherhood penalty" primarily to:

- A. Deny its existence
- B. Illustrate a mechanism producing diverging career trajectories between mothers and fathers
- C. Argue it benefits women's careers
- D. Compare it favorably to the fatherhood premium

Question 9: Which conclusion can logically be drawn from the passage?

- A. Closing gender economic gaps requires addressing interconnected structural barriers through coordinated multi-domain interventions
- B. Individual women's educational attainment alone will eliminate all gaps
- C. The care economy is appropriately valued in current systems
- D. Lenders' risk perceptions about women entrepreneurs are accurate

Question 10: Which title would be most appropriate for the passage?

- A. Why Gender Gaps Are Inevitable
- B. Structural Barriers to Women's Economic Empowerment: From Occupational Segregation to Systemic Solutions
- C. The Success of Current Gender Policies
- D. Why Individual Effort Alone Eliminates Gender Gaps

### Passage 13

Popular discourse on entrepreneurship often celebrates individual founders—charismatic visionaries who overcome odds through determination and ingenuity. While individual agency matters, entrepreneurial success depends substantially on enabling environments or "ecosystems" that supply necessary resources, capabilities, and institutional support. Entrepreneurship research has shifted from trait-based explanations toward ecological frameworks recognizing systemic determinants of venture creation, survival, and scaling. Ecosystem components include access to 资本 (angel investors,

venture capital, microfinance, grants), human capital (skilled labor, technical expertise, managerial talent), support services (legal, accounting, marketing), physical infrastructure (reliable electricity, transport, digital connectivity), markets (customer access, supply chain integration), and regulatory frameworks (business registration, taxation, bankruptcy laws). Successful ecosystems exhibit complementarity: individual components function more effectively when others are present. Silicon Valley's success, for instance, derives not merely from venture capital concentration but from dense networks connecting Stanford University research, specialized legal services, experienced mentors, acquisition-hungry corporations, and risk-tolerant culture. Emerging economy ecosystems face distinct challenges: institutional voids (missing or dysfunctional intermediary organizations), infrastructure deficits, and political instability. However, leapfrog possibilities exist: mobile money in Kenya (M-Pesa) enabled entrepreneurship despite traditional banking absence; off-grid solar solutions circumvent electricity infrastructure gaps. Policy interventions include incubators and accelerators, entrepreneurship education, R&D subsidies, bankruptcy reform reducing failure stigma, and procurement preferences for new ventures. Critical examination cautions against ecosystem romanticism: successful ecosystems are neither easily replicable nor entirely organic. Path dependence, historical accidents, and anchoring institutions shape developmental trajectories. Realistic policy recognizes catalytic roles without deterministic guarantees.

### Questions

Question 1: What is the central idea of the passage?

- A. Individual founder characteristics solely determine entrepreneurial success
- B. Entrepreneurial success depends on ecosystems of complementary resources and institutions, beyond individual heroism
- C. Government policy cannot influence entrepreneurship
- D. Silicon Valley's success was purely accidental

Question 2: According to the passage, which statement is correct?

- A. Entrepreneurship research has shifted toward trait-based explanations
- B. Ecosystem components include access to capital, human capital, and regulatory frameworks
- C. Emerging economies face no distinct entrepreneurial challenges
- D. Successful ecosystems are easily replicable in all contexts



## Chapter 18: Past Papers MCQs

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18. Past Papers MCQs

1. The Antonym of "Gumption" is:

- A) Stupidity
  - B) Acumen
  - C) Nerve
  - D) None of these
- Answer: Stupidity

2. Which of these is used to convey proportion?

- A) Comma
  - B) Semicolon
  - C) Colon
  - D) None of these`
- Answer: Colon

3. Neither the students nor the teacher \_\_\_\_\_ kept their promise.

- A) Have
  - B) Has
  - C) Had
  - D) None of these
- Answer: Has

4. Which one is not a punctuation mark?

- A) Hyphen
  - B) Hash tag
  - C) Colon
  - D) None of these
- Answer: Hash Tag

5. He is \_\_\_\_\_ English.

- A) A
  - B) An
  - C) At
  - D) None of these
- Answer: An

6. The boy was very naive \_\_\_\_\_ grab the lizard in such a way tale of lizard broken in \_\_\_\_\_ hand.

- A) Its/his
  - B) It/his
  - C) Its/her
  - D) None of these
- Answer: A) Its/his

7. We do not look fault \_\_\_\_\_ others.

- A) At
  - B) Of
  - C) To
  - D) None of these
- Answer: Of

8. \_\_\_\_\_ is ready to help me; I have to do \_\_\_\_\_ by myself.

- A) No one/all
- B) No one/ everything
- C) None /everything

D) None of these

Answer: No one/ everything

9. His means for his family \_\_\_\_\_ not enough.

- A) Are
  - B) Is
  - C) Has
  - D) None of these
- Answer: Are

10. It is \_\_\_\_\_ you and me.

- A) Between
  - B) Along
  - C) Only
  - D) None of these
- Answer: Between

11. When she goes outside she takes \_\_\_\_\_ umbrella?

- A) An
  - B) A
  - C) Of
  - D) None of these
- Answer: An

12. As if \_\_\_\_\_, I prefer that people decide \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) I/his own
  - B) Myself/ their own
  - C) Myself/ each other
  - D) None of these
- Answer: Myself/ their own

13. He was walking \_\_\_\_\_ the roadside.

- A) Of
  - B) On
  - C) Along
  - D) None of these
- Answer: Along

14. Correct the following: The research study is an eye opener and attempts to acquaint us with the problems of the poor nations.

- A) Attempted to acquaint
  - B) Attempts to acquainting
  - C) Attempt to acquaint
  - D) None of these
- Answer: C) Attempt to acquaint

15. The meaning of "Subway" is:

- A) Undergo passage
  - B) Under a tunnel
  - C) Under the ground
  - D) None of these
- Answer: Undergo passage

16. After lunch let's go out for a coffee here "after" is

- A) Preposition
- B) Noun



- C) Verb  
D) None of these  
Answer: Preposition
17. **I am getting late \_\_\_\_ office.**  
A) To  
B) Of  
C) For  
D) None of these  
Answer: For
18. **\_\_\_\_\_ dangerously a person lives \_\_\_\_\_ chances if his death in young age.**  
A) The more/the more  
B) The most/the more  
C) The most/the most  
D) None of these  
Answer: The more/the more
19. **These cattle's is mine. Choose Below the correct answers.**  
A) These cattles are mine.  
B) These cattle are mine.  
C) These cattles is mine.  
D) None of these  
Answer: These cattle are mine.
20. **Change the following statement into passive voice. I saw him leaving the house.**  
A) He was seen leave the house by me.  
B) He was seen leaving the house by me.  
C) He was see leave the house by me.  
D) None of these  
Answer: He was seen leaving the house by me.
21. **Complete the sentence. "It is fifteen years since I \_\_\_\_ him."**  
A) Leave  
B) Left  
C) Had left  
D) None of these  
Answer: Left
22. **Choose the correct punctuated sentence.**  
A) My aunt, who lives in Karachi, is a doctor.  
B) My aunt, who lives in Karachi is a doctor.  
C) My aunt who lives in Karachi, is a doctor.  
D) None of these  
Answer: My aunt, who lives in Karachi, is a doctor.
23. **Blow \_\_\_\_ the lamp when you go to bed.**  
A) Of  
B) Out  
C) Off  
D) None of these  
Answer: Out

24. **I met \_\_\_\_ European.**  
A) A  
B) An  
C) The  
D) None of these  
Answer: A
25. **He sleep \_\_\_\_ the shadow of tree.**  
A) In  
B) On  
C) Under  
D) None of these  
Answer: Under
26. **He said: "Sit down Ali".**  
A) He asked Ali to sit down.  
B) He said Ali to sit down.  
C) He said sit down Ali.  
D) None of these  
Answer: He asked Ali to sit down.
27. **I like to meet \_\_\_\_ friends but sometimes I like to be \_\_\_\_.**  
A) Me/myself  
B) My/myself  
C) My/alone  
D) None of these  
Answer: My/alone
28. **Choose the correctly correct punctuated sentence.**  
A) I met a beautiful European woman.  
B) I met a beautiful, European woman.  
C) I met a beautiful European, woman.  
D) None of these  
Answer: I met a beautiful European woman.
29. **Put \_\_\_\_ something for rainy day.**  
A) To  
B) By  
C) Down  
D) None of these  
Answer: By
30. **I saw \_\_\_\_ one eyed person.**  
A) An  
B) A  
C) To  
D) None of these  
Answer: A
31. **He have had \_\_\_\_ trouble \_\_\_\_ he parked the car in garage.**  
A) Much/ and  
B) Some/what  
C) So much /that  
D) None of these  
Answer: So much/that
32. **He is overwhelmed \_\_\_\_ grief.**  
A) At  
B) Of



D) None of these  
 Answer: Inaccessible  
 217. **Choose one word substitute of a government that is carried o through officers.**

- A) Dictatorship
- B) Class-one
- C) Officiousness
- D) None of these

Answer: None of these

218. **Choose the one word substitute of Policeman riding on motorcycles as guards of VIP**

- A) Attendants
- B) Servants
- C) Commandos
- D) None of these

Answer: None of these

219. **A place where pigs are kept:**

- A) Cellar
- B) Sty
- C) Brewery
- D) None of these

Answer: Sty

220. **A partner in crime is called:**

- A) Accomplice
- B) Polyglot
- C) Linguist
- D) None of these

Answer: Accomplice

221. **A person who loves mankind:**

- A) Philanthropist
- B) Optometrist
- C) Anthropologist
- D) None of these

Answer: Philanthropist

222. **Choose one word substitution of A speech without any previous preparation:**

- A) Temporary
- B) Deliberately
- C) Extempore
- D) None of these

Answer: Extempore

223. **Choose one word the substitution of a part of word that can be pronounced separately.**

- A) Syllable
- B) Particle
- C) Sibilant
- D) None of these

Answer: Syllable

224. **You have no business to \_\_\_\_\_ pain on a weak and poor person.**

- A) Put

- B) Force
- C) Direct
- D) None of these

Answer: None of these

225. **Many young men were \_\_\_\_\_ at street comes for the coffee bar to open.**

- A) Having about
- B) Hanging back
- C) Hanging on
- D) None of these

Answer: Having about

226. **Choose the correct sentence: He took his birth in 1961.**

- A) He has taken his birth in 1961.
- B) He was born in 1961.
- C) He is born in 1961.
- D) None of these

Answer: He was born in 1961.

227. **Water \_\_\_\_\_ at 32 Fahrenheit and boils at 212 Fahrenheit.**

- A) Freeze
- B) Freezes
- C) Frozen
- D) None of these

Answer: Freezes

228. **Choose the correct statement: How dare you to speak against me?**

- A) How dared you to speak against me?
- B) How dare you to spoke against me?
- C) How dare was you to speak against me?
- D) None of these

Answer: None of these

229. **Choose the correct sentence: she is more prettier than her sister.**

- A) She is prettier than her sister
- B) She is most prettier than her sister.
- C) She has prettier than her sister.
- D) None of these

Answer: She is prettier than her sister

230. **The charming girl was the \_\_\_\_\_ of all eyes.**

- A) Ambition
- B) Cynosure
- C) Aim
- D) None of these

Answer: Cynosure

231. **Choose one correct sentence: I think it fit to go and settle matter with him.**

- A) I consider settling the matter to him.
- B) I think to settle the issues of him.
- C) I regard settle the matter to him.
- D) None of these

Answer: I think to settle the issues of him.



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# EVERYDAY SCIENCE

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## EVERYDAY SCIENCE MCQs

### CHAPTER 1: BIOLOGY INTRODUCTION & Its BRANCHES

1. What is the scientific study of life and living organisms called?  
A) Ecology  
B) Biology  
C) Zoology  
D) Botany

**Answer: Biology**

2. Who is known as the Father of Taxonomy for developing the system of binomial nomenclature?

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

**Answer: Carl Linnaeus**

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

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

**Answer: Zoology**

4. Which branch of biology deals with the study of the internal structure of organisms, typically involving dissection?

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

**Answer: Anatomy**

5. Which branch of biology studies the chemical processes and substances that occur within living organisms?

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

**Answer: Biochemistry**

6. Who is known as the Father of Microbiology for being the first to observe live microorganisms?

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

**Answer: Anton van Leeuwenhoek**

7. The study of Insects is called:

- A) Herpetology  
B) Ornithology  
C) Entomology

D) Ichthyology

**Answer: Entomology**

8. The study of reptiles is a branch of zoology called:

- A) Ichthyology  
B) Herpetology  
C) Ornithology  
D) Mammalogy

**Answer: Herpetology**

9. The field of specialization of famous Muslim scientist Abu Usman Aljahiz was:

- A) Astronomy  
B) Chemistry  
C) Zoology  
D) Mathematics

**Answer: Zoology**

10. The study of the Universe is known as:

- A) Astrology  
B) Cosmology  
C) Astronomy  
D) Astrophysics

**Answer: Cosmology**

11. The study of fungi is called:

- A) Mycology  
B) Phycology  
C) Virology  
D) Bacteriology

**Answer: A) Mycology**

12. The branch of biology dealing with the study of heredity and variation is:

- A) Ecology  
B) Genetics  
C) Embryology  
D) Evolution

**Answer: B) Genetics**

13. Who is known as the "Father of Modern Microbiology"?

- A) Robert Koch  
B) Louis Pasteur  
C) Anton van Leeuwenhoek  
D) Edward Jenner

**Answer: B) Louis Pasteur**

14. The study of fossils is called:

- A) Paleontology  
B) Archaeology  
C) Anthropology  
D) Geology

**Answer: A) Paleontology**

15. The branch of biology that deals with the study of the structure and function of cells is:

- A) Histology  
B) Cytology



- C) Embryology  
D) Morphology  
**Answer: B) Cytology**
16. The study of birds is known as:  
A) Herpetology  
B) Ornithology  
C) Ichthyology  
D) Mammalogy  
**Answer: B) Ornithology**
17. The study of fishes is called:  
A) Herpetology  
B) Ornithology  
C) Ichthyology  
D) Mammalogy  
**Answer: C) Ichthyology**
18. The study of the relationship between living organisms and their environment is:  
A) Taxonomy  
B) Ecology  
C) Genetics  
D) Physiology  
**Answer: B) Ecology**
19. Who is known as the "Father of Zoology"?  
A) Aristotle  
B) Darwin  
C) Lamarck  
D) Linnaeus  
**Answer: A) Aristotle**
20. The study of liver is called:  
A) Hepatology  
B) Nephrology  
C) Cardiology  
D) Neurology  
**Answer: A) Hepatology**
21. The study of the heart and its functions is known as:  
A) Cardiology  
B) Hematology  
C) Pulmonology  
D) Nephrology  
**Answer: A) Cardiology**
22. The study of the immune system is called:  
A) Immunology  
B) Pathology  
C) Epidemiology  
D) Virology  
**Answer: A) Immunology**
23. The branch of biology that deals with the study of embryos and their development is:  
A) Embryology  
B) Histology  
C) Cytology

- D) Morphology  
**Answer: A) Embryology**
24. Who is known as the "Father of Medicine"?  
A) Hippocrates  
B) Aristotle  
C) Galen  
D) Ibn Sina  
**Answer: A) Hippocrates**
25. The study of the structure and function of tissues is called:  
A) Histology  
B) Cytology  
C) Morphology  
D) Anatomy  
**Answer: A) Histology**
26. The study of stars is called:  
A) Astrology  
B) Astronomy  
C) Meteorology  
D) None of these  
**Answer: Astronomy**
27. The study of skin is called:  
A) Trichology  
B) Anatomy  
C) Dermatology  
D) None of these  
**Answer: Dermatology**
28. Oncology is the study of:  
A) Tumors  
B) Bones  
C) Fossil  
D) None of these  
**Answer: Tumors**
29. Ophthalmology is the study of:  
A) Eyes  
B) Ear  
C) Blood  
D) None of these  
**Answer: Eyes**
30. Study of life is called:  
A) Biology  
B) Theology  
C) Philosophy  
D) None of these  
**Answer: Biology**
31. Study of disease is called:  
A) Pathology  
B) Biology  
C) Physiology  
D) Entomology  
**Answer: Pathology**
32. Study of reptiles in which branch of zoology:



- A) Photosynthesis
- B) Cellular respiration and ATP production
- C) Protein synthesis
- D) Storage of genetic material

**Answer: Cellular respiration and ATP production**

62. Which of the following is a function of the cell wall in plant cells?
- A) Selective permeability
  - B) Providing structural support and protection
  - C) Controlling all cellular activities
  - D) Energy production

**Answer: Providing structural support and protection**

63. Which of the following is a characteristic of a prokaryotic cell?
- A) It has a true nucleus
  - B) It has membrane-bound organelles like mitochondria
  - C) Its genetic material is not enclosed within a nuclear membrane
  - D) It is always multicellular

**Answer: Its genetic material is not enclosed within a nuclear membrane**

64. Protein synthesis takes place in the:
- A) Nucleus
  - B) Mitochondria
  - C) Ribosome
  - D) Golgi apparatus

**Answer: Ribosome**

65. The green colour of plants is due to:
- A) Chromoplasts
  - B) Chloroplasts
  - C) Leucoplasts
  - D) Nucleus

**Answer: Chloroplasts**

66. The organelle that contains digestive enzymes to break down waste materials is:
- A) Lysosome
  - B) Peroxisome
  - C) Vacuole
  - D) Ribosome

**Answer: A) Lysosome**

67. Which organelle is responsible for the synthesis of lipids and detoxification of drugs?
- A) Rough ER
  - B) Smooth ER
  - C) Golgi apparatus
  - D) Nucleus

**Answer: B) Smooth ER**

68. The fluid matrix inside the cell is called:
- A) Cytosol
  - B) Nucleoplasm
  - C) Protoplasm
  - D) Cytoplasm

**Answer: D) Cytoplasm**

69. Which of the following is found only in plant cells?
- A) Mitochondria
  - B) Ribosomes
  - C) Chloroplasts
  - D) Nucleus

**Answer: C) Chloroplasts**

70. The term "prokaryote" means:
- A) Having a true nucleus
  - B) Before nucleus
  - C) Without cell wall
  - D) With membrane-bound organelles

**Answer: B) Before nucleus**

71. Which cell organelle is known as the "suicide bag" of the cell?
- A) Nucleus
  - B) Mitochondria
  - C) Lysosome
  - D) Ribosome

**Answer: C) Lysosome**

72. The largest organelle in a plant cell is:
- A) Nucleus
  - B) Mitochondria
  - C) Chloroplast
  - D) Vacuole

**Answer: D) Vacuole**

73. Which organelle contains the cell's genetic material?
- A) Ribosome
  - B) Nucleus
  - C) Mitochondria
  - D) Golgi apparatus

**Answer: B) Nucleus**

74. The plasma membrane is primarily composed of:
- A) Proteins and carbohydrates
  - B) Lipids and proteins
  - C) Carbohydrates and nucleic acids
  - D) Lipids and nucleic acids

**Answer: B) Lipids and proteins**

75. The organelle that produces spindle fibers during cell division is:
- A) Centriole
  - B) Nucleolus
  - C) Ribosome
  - D) Lysosome

**Answer: A) Centriole**



- A) Population
- B) Community
- C) Ecosystem
- D) Biome

**Answer: B) Community**

238. A large geographical area with a specific climate and distinct plant and animal communities is called a:

- A) Ecosystem
- B) Biome
- C) Habitat
- D) Niche

**Answer: B) Biome**

239. The process by which a community gradually changes over time is called:

- A) Evolution
- B) Succession
- C) Adaptation
- D) Migration

**Answer: B) Succession**

240. The first organisms to colonize a barren area are called:

- A) Pioneer species
- B) Climax community
- C) Decomposers
- D) Predators

**Answer: A) Pioneer species**

241. A stable, self-perpetuating community at the end of succession is called:

- A) Pioneer community
- B) Climax community
- C) Intermediate community
- D) Primary community

**Answer: B) Climax community**

242. Which of the following is an example of a producer?

- A) Grass
- B) Rabbit
- C) Fox
- D) Mushroom

**Answer: A) Grass**

243. Which of the following is an example of a carnivore?

- A) Cow
- B) Goat
- C) Lion
- D) Rabbit

**Answer: C) Lion**

244. Which of the following is an example of an omnivore?

- A) Lion
- B) Cow
- C) Human

- D) Grass

**Answer: C) Human**

245. The study of the interactions between living organisms and their environment is called:

- A) Ecology
- B) Geology
- C) Meteorology
- D) Oceanography

**Answer: A) Ecology**

246. The greenhouse effect is primarily caused by:

- A) Oxygen
- B) Nitrogen
- C) Carbon dioxide
- D) Hydrogen

**Answer: C) Carbon dioxide**

247. Which of the following is a greenhouse gas?

- A) Oxygen
- B) Nitrogen
- C) Methane
- D) Hydrogen

**Answer: C) Methane**

248. The term "biosphere" refers to:

- A) The study of life
- B) The part of Earth where life exists
- C) The atmosphere only
- D) The hydrosphere only

**Answer: B) The part of Earth where life exists**

249. Which trophic level has the maximum energy?

- A) Producers
- B) Primary consumers
- C) Secondary consumers
- D) Tertiary consumers

**Answer: A) Producers**

250. Which trophic level has the minimum energy?

- A) Producers
- B) Primary consumers
- C) Secondary consumers
- D) Top carnivores

**Answer: D) Top carnivores**

251. The pyramid of numbers is always:

- A) Upright
- B) Inverted
- C) May be upright or inverted
- D) Circular

**Answer: C) May be upright or inverted**

252. The pyramid of biomass is usually:

- A) Upright
- B) Inverted
- C) Circular



- D) Earthworm  
**Answer: Starfish**
- 926. Which of the following is an example of a mollusk?  
A) Starfish  
B) Earthworm  
C) Snail  
D) Spider  
**Answer: C) Snail**
- 927. Which of the following is an example of an annelid?  
A) Snail  
B) Starfish  
C) Earthworm  
D) Spider  
**Answer: C) Earthworm**
- 928. Which of the following is an example of a nematode?  
A) Earthworm  
B) Roundworm  
C) Tapeworm  
D) Leech  
**Answer: B) Roundworm**
- 929. Which of the following is an example of a platyhelminth?  
A) Roundworm  
B) Earthworm  
C) Tapeworm  
D) Leech  
**Answer: C) Tapeworm**
- 930. Which of the following is an example of a cnidarian?  
A) Sponge  
B) Jellyfish  
C) Starfish  
D) Octopus  
**Answer: B) Jellyfish**
- 931. Which of the following is an example of a poriferan?  
A) Jellyfish  
B) Sponge  
C) Coral  
D) Hydra  
**Answer: B) Sponge**
- 932. Which of the following is a marsupial?  
A) Bat  
B) Kangaroo  
C) Whale  
D) Platypus  
**Answer: Kangaroo**
- 933. The largest bird in the world is the:  
A) Eagle  
B) Albatross

- C) Ostrich  
D) Penguin  
**Answer: Ostrich**
- 934. The largest mammal in the world is the:  
A) Elephant  
B) Blue whale  
C) Giraffe  
D) Hippopotamus  
**Answer: B) Blue whale**
- 935. The largest snake in the world is the:  
A) Anaconda  
B) Python  
C) Cobra  
D) Rattlesnake  
**Answer: A) Anaconda**
- 936. The fastest land animal is the:  
A) Lion  
B) Tiger  
C) Cheetah  
D) Leopard  
**Answer: C) Cheetah**
- 937. The tallest animal is the:  
A) Elephant  
B) Giraffe  
C) Camel  
D) Horse  
**Answer: B) Giraffe**
- 938. The largest member of the cat family is the:  
A) Tiger  
B) Lion  
C) Leopard  
D) None of these  
**Answer: Tiger**
- 939. The world's largest bird is the:  
A) Bustard  
B) Kiwi  
C) Ostrich  
D) None of these  
**Answer: Ostrich**
- 940. The largest bird in the world is the:  
A) Eagle  
B) Albatross  
C) Ostrich  
D) Penguin  
**Answer: Ostrich**
- 941. The biggest species of the cat family is:  
A) Lion  
B) Leopard  
C) Tiger  
D) Cheetah  
**Answer: Tiger**
- 942. Insects breathe through:  
A) Lungs

1534. The scientific name of dog is:

- A) *Canis familiaris*
- B) *Felis domestica*
- C) *Mus musculus*
- D) *Rattus rattus*

**Answer: *Canis familiaris***

1535. The scientific name of rat is:

- A) *Canis familiaris*
- B) *Felis domestica*
- C) *Mus musculus*
- D) *Rattus rattus*

**Answer: *Rattus rattus***

1536. The scientific name of house mouse is:

- A) *Canis familiaris*
- B) *Felis domestica*
- C) *Mus musculus*
- D) *Rattus rattus*

**Answer: *Mus musculus***

1537. The scientific name of onion is:

- A) *Allium cepa*
- B) *Brassica campestris*
- C) *Solanum tuberosum*
- D) *Oryza sativa*

**Answer: *Allium cepa***

1538. The scientific name of rice is:

- A) *Allium cepa*
- B) *Brassica campestris*
- C) *Solanum tuberosum*
- D) *Oryza sativa*

**Answer: *Oryza sativa***

1539. The scientific name of potato is:

- A) *Allium cepa*
- B) *Brassica campestris*
- C) *Solanum tuberosum*
- D) *Oryza sativa*

**Answer: *Solanum tuberosum***

1540. The scientific name of mustard is:

- A) *Allium cepa*
- B) *Brassica campestris*
- C) *Solanum tuberosum*
- D) *Oryza sativa*

**Answer: *Brassica campestris***

1541. The scientific name of wheat is:

- A) *Triticum aestivum*
- B) *Oryza sativa*
- C) *Zea mays*
- D) *Hordeum vulgare*

**Answer: *Triticum aestivum***

1542. The scientific name of maize is:

- A) *Triticum aestivum*
- B) *Oryza sativa*
- C) *Zea mays*

D) *Hordeum vulgare*

**Answer: *Zea mays***

1543. The scientific name of barley is:

- A) *Triticum aestivum*
- B) *Oryza sativa*
- C) *Zea mays*
- D) *Hordeum vulgare*

**Answer: *Hordeum vulgare***

1544. The scientific name of mango is:

- A) *Mangifera indica*
- B) *Psidium guajava*
- C) *Citrus limon*
- D) *Malus domestica*

**Answer: *Mangifera indica***

1545. The scientific name of apple is:

- A) *Mangifera indica*
- B) *Psidium guajava*
- C) *Citrus limon*
- D) *Malus domestica*

**Answer: *Malus domestica***

1546. The scientific name of lemon is:

- A) *Mangifera indica*
- B) *Psidium guajava*
- C) *Citrus limon*
- D) *Malus domestica*

**Answer: *Citrus limon***

1547. The scientific name of guava is:

- A) *Mangifera indica*
- B) *Psidium guajava*
- C) *Citrus limon*
- D) *Malus domestica*

**Answer: *Psidium guajava***



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# COMPUTER SCIENCE

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## COMPUTER SCIENCE PRACTICE MCQs

### Chapter 1: Computer Fundamentals and History

1. The term 'Computer' is derived from which language?

- A) Greek
- B) German
- C) French
- D) Latin

**Answer: Latin**

2. Who is known as the "Father of the Computer"?

- A) Alan Turing
- B) Charles Babbage
- C) John von Neumann
- D) Blaise Pascal

**Answer: Charles Babbage**

3. The basic operations performed by a computer are:

- A) Arithmetic operation
- B) Logical operation
- C) Storage and retrieval
- D) All of the above

**Answer: All of the above**

4. Who is considered the "Father of the Internet"?

- A) Tim Berners-Lee
- B) Vint Cerf
- C) Charles Babbage
- D) Bill Gates

**Answer: Vint Cerf**

5. A computer with more than one processor is known as:

- A) Uni-process
- B) Multiprocessor
- C) Multi-threaded
- D) Multi-programming

**Answer: Multiprocessor**

6. The basic architecture of computer was developed by:

- A) John Von Neumann
- B) Charles Babbage
- C) Blaise Pascal
- D) None of these

**Answer: John Von Neumann**

7. The first mechanical calculating machine was made by:

- A) Charles Babbage
- B) Blaise Pascal
- C) Howard Aiken
- D) None of these

**Answer: Blaise Pascal**

8. The first electronic computer was developed by:

- A) J.V. Attansoff
- B) Bill Gates
- C) Charles Babbage
- D) Alan Turing

**Answer: J.V. Attansoff**

9. Who designed the first electronics computer - ENIAC?

- A) Van- Neumann
- B) Joseph M. Jacquard
- C) J. Presper Eckert and John W Mauchly
- D) None of these

**Answer: J. Presper Eckert and John W Mauchly**

10. UNIVAC is an abbreviation for:

- A) Universal Automatic Computer
- B) Universal Array Computer
- C) Unique Automatic Computer
- D) Unvalued Automatic Computer

**Answer: Universal Automatic Computer**

11. Who invented the microprocessor?

- A) Marcian E Hoff
- B) Herman H Goldstein
- C) Joseph Jacquard
- D) Charles Babbage

**Answer: Marcian E Hoff**

12. Who invented the first compiler?

- A) Grace Hopper
- B) Ada Lovelace
- C) Charles Babbage
- D) None of these

**Answer: Grace Hopper**

13. The word 'Computer' was used for the first time in:

- A) 1613
- B) 1614
- C) 1615
- D) 1616

**Answer: 1613**

14. Who was the World's first Computer Programmer?

- A) Niklaus Wirth
- B) Ada Lovelace
- C) Bill Gates
- D) Dennis Ritchie

**Answer: Ada Lovelace**

15. The first completely 64-bit compatible version of Android was:

- A) Android 4.0 Ice Cream Sandwich
- B) Android 5.0 Lollipop
- C) Android 3.0 Honeycomb



- D) Android 2.3 Gingerbread  
**Answer: Android 5.0 Lollipop**
16. In 1940, the first electronic computer was invented by:  
A) Clifford Berry  
B) George Boole  
C) Atanasoff and Berry  
D) John V. Atanasoff  
**Answer: Atanasoff and Berry**
17. Which generation of computers used transistors for the first time?  
A) First Generation  
B) Second Generation  
C) Third Generation  
D) Fourth Generation  
**Answer: Second Generation**
18. Microprocessors are the switching devices for which generation of computers?  
A) First Generation  
B) Second Generation  
C) Third Generation  
D) Fourth Generation  
**Answer: Fourth Generation**
19. Who is called the "grandfather" of the computer?  
A) Blaise Pascal  
B) Charles Babbage  
C) Joseph Jacquard  
D) Herman Hollerith  
**Answer: Charles Babbage**
20. The first computer for home use was introduced in 1981 by which company?  
A) Apple  
B) Microsoft  
C) Intel  
D) IBM  
**Answer: IBM**
21. What was the first general-purpose electronic computer?  
A) UNIVAC  
B) ENIAC  
C) EDVAC  
D) ABC  
**Answer: ENIAC**
22. Who invented the difference engine and analytical engine?  
A) Vint Cerf  
B) Mark Zuckerberg  
C) Charles Babbage  
D) Bill Gates  
**Answer: Charles Babbage**
23. The first web browser was:  
A) Netscape

- B) Internet Explorer  
C) Mosaic  
D) Google Chrome  
**Answer: Mosaic**
24. Android was founded in which year?  
A) 2005  
B) 2003  
C) 2004  
D) 2006  
**Answer: 2003**
25. Who is the father of the personal computer?  
A) Edward Roberts  
B) Alan Turing  
C) Charles Babbage  
D) Steve Jobs  
**Answer: Edward Roberts**
26. The first electronic digital computer was invented by:  
A) John Vincent Atanasoff  
B) Steve Jobs  
C) Charles Babbage  
D) James Watson  
**Answer: John Vincent Atanasoff**
27. Who was the founder of IBM Company?  
A) Nolan Bushnell  
B) Steve Jobs  
C) Thomas J. Watson  
D) Bill Gates  
**Answer: Thomas J. Watson**
28. Microsoft was founded in which year?  
A) 1970  
B) 1972  
C) 1975  
D) 1981  
**Answer: 1975**
29. Who invented the punched card for weaving patterns on a loom?  
A) Charles Babbage  
B) Joseph Jacquard  
C) William Burroughs  
D) Herman Hollerith  
**Answer: Joseph Jacquard**
30. The first computer virus for MS-DOS, named 'Brain', was written by brothers from which country?  
A) Malaysia  
B) India  
C) Pakistan  
D) Iran  
**Answer: Pakistan**
31. Who invented the high level language "C"?



- A) Dennis M. Ritchie
- B) Bjarne Stroustrup
- C) James Gosling
- D) Guido van Rossum

**Answer: Dennis M. Ritchie**

**32. The first generation of computer was based on which technology?**

- A) Transistors
- B) Vacuum Tubes
- C) Integrated Circuits
- D) Microprocessors

**Answer: Vacuum Tubes**

**33. Second Generation computers were developed during:**

- A) 1949 to 1955
- B) 1956 to 1965
- C) 1965 to 1970
- D) 1970 to 1990

**Answer: 1956 to 1965**

**34. Who invented Slide Rules?**

- A) John Napier
- B) William Oughtred
- C) Gottfried Leibnitz
- D) Blaise Pascal

**Answer: William Oughtred**

**35. When was the first email sent?**

- A) 1963
- B) 1969
- C) 1971
- D) 1975

**Answer: 1971**

**36. The Intel 4004, the first commercially available microprocessor, was released in:**

- A) 1969
- B) 1971
- C) 1973
- D) 1975

**Answer: 1971**

**37. Cray T90 is an example of:**

- A) IBM
- B) Hybrid computer
- C) Super computer
- D) Mainframe computer

**Answer: Super computer**

**38. The first mechanical calculating machine was invented by:**

- A) Charles Babbage
- B) Blaise Pascal
- C) Howard Aiken
- D) Gottfried Leibniz

**Answer: Blaise Pascal**

**39. Who is known as the father of modern digital computer?**

- A) Leibnitz
- B) Blaise Pascal
- C) Charles Babbage
- D) J.H Muller

**Answer: Charles Babbage**

**40. When was MS Windows operating system introduced?**

- A) 1975
- B) 1985
- C) 1990
- D) 2000

**Answer: 1985**

**41. Google was founded on:**

- A) Sept 4, 1998
- B) Mar 6, 1998
- C) Jan 14, 1998
- D) Aug 20, 1998

**Answer: Sept 4, 1998**

**42. Facebook was launched in:**

- A) 2002
- B) 2004
- C) 2006
- D) 2008

**Answer: 2004**

**43. WhatsApp was founded in 2009 by:**

- A) Brian Acton
- B) Jan Koum
- C) Mark Zuckerberg
- D) Both A & B

**Answer: Both A & B**

**44. Who is the current CEO of Facebook?**

- A) Bill Gates
- B) Mark Zuckerberg
- C) Elon Musk
- D) Tim Cook

**Answer: Mark Zuckerberg**

**45. The birthplace of the World Wide Web was:**

- A) NASA
- B) Pentagon
- C) CERN
- D) Microsoft

**Answer: CERN**

**46. Who invented Java programming language?**

- A) Dennis Ritchie
- B) Linus Torvalds
- C) James Gosling
- D) Bjarne Stroustrup

**Answer: James Gosling**

**47. The word 'Pentium' is related to:**

- A) Monitor
- B) Microprocessor



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## Chapter:1 - The Advent of Islam in the Subcontinent (712–1526 AD)

**1. Who led the first major Muslim conquest of Sindh in 712 AD?**

- A. Mahmud of Ghazni
- B. Muhammad bin Qasim
- C. Muhammad Ghori
- D. Qutb-ud-din Aibak

**Answer: B. Muhammad bin Qasim**

**2. The conquest of Sindh in 712 AD was carried out under which Caliphate?**

- A. Abbasid
- B. Fatimid
- C. Umayyad
- D. Ottoman

**Answer: C. Umayyad**

**3. Who was the ruler of Sindh defeated by Muhammad bin Qasim?**

- A. Prithviraj Chauhan
- B. Raja Dahir
- C. Jayapala
- D. Anandapala

**Answer: B. Raja Dahir**

**4. Which port city was first captured by Muhammad bin Qasim?**

- A. Multan
- B. Aror
- C. Debal
- D. Mansura

**Answer: C. Debal**

**5. Raja Dahir was defeated in the Battle of:**

- A. Tarain
- B. Panipat
- C. Aror
- D. Khanwa

**Answer: C. Aror**

**6. Sindh became the easternmost province of which empire after 713 AD?**

- A. Abbasid Empire
- B. Ghaznavid Empire
- C. Umayyad Caliphate
- D. Mughal Empire

**Answer: C. Umayyad Caliphate**

**7. Under Muhammad bin Qasim, non-Muslims were allowed to practice their religion as:**

- A. Mawali
- B. Dhimmis
- C. Qazis
- D. Muhtasibs

**Answer: B. Dhimmis**

**8. Which tax was imposed on non-Muslims under Muhammad bin Qasim?**

- A. Kharaj
- B. Ushr

C. Zakat

D. Jizya

**Answer: D. Jizya**

**9. Which Umayyad governor ordered the invasion of Sindh?**

- A. Muawiyah
- B. Al-Hajjaj ibn Yusuf
- C. Umar bin Abdul Aziz
- D. Khalid bin Walid

**Answer: B. Al-Hajjaj ibn Yusuf**

**10. The immediate cause of the invasion of Sindh was:**

- A. Spread of Islam
- B. Desire for gold mines
- C. Capture of Arab ships by pirates
- D. Invitation by local rulers

**Answer: C. Capture of Arab ships by pirates**

**11. Muhammad bin Qasim was reportedly executed at the age of:**

- A. 17
- B. 18
- C. 19
- D. 21

**Answer: C. 19**

**12. Mahmud of Ghazni ruled from:**

- A. 962–997 AD
- B. 997–1030 AD
- C. 1030–1055 AD
- D. 1173–1206 AD

**Answer: B. 997–1030 AD**

**13. Mahmud of Ghazni is traditionally said to have launched how many expeditions into India?**

- A. 12
- B. 15
- C. 17
- D. 21

**Answer: C. 17**

**14. The most famous raid of Mahmud of Ghazni was against:**

- A. Jagannath Temple
- B. Golden Temple
- C. Somnath Temple
- D. Khajuraho Temple

**Answer: C. Somnath Temple**

**15. Mahmud of Ghazni attacked Somnath in:**

- A. 1001 AD
- B. 1018 AD
- C. 1025 AD
- D. 1030 AD

**Answer: C. 1025 AD**

**16. The primary objective of Mahmud of Ghazni's Indian campaigns was:**

- A. Establishing democracy
- B. Economic gain and wealth acquisition
- C. Scientific research
- D. Agricultural reforms

**Answer: B. Economic gain and wealth acquisition**

**17. Muhammad Ghori aimed primarily to:**

- A. Loot wealth only
- B. Spread Buddhism
- C. Establish a permanent empire
- D. Control sea routes

**Answer: C. Establish a permanent empire**

**18. The First Battle of Tarain was fought in:**

- A. 1191 AD
- B. 1192 AD
- C. 1206 AD
- D. 1025 AD

**Answer: A. 1191 AD**

**19. Muhammad Ghori was defeated in the First Battle of Tarain by:**

- A. Raja Dahir
- B. Rana Sanga
- C. Prithviraj Chauhan
- D. Jayapala

**Answer: C. Prithviraj Chauhan**

**20. The Second Battle of Tarain was fought in:**

- A. 1186 AD
- B. 1191 AD
- C. 1192 AD
- D. 1206 AD

**Answer: C. 1192 AD**

**21. Who emerged victorious in the Second Battle of Tarain?**

- A. Prithviraj Chauhan
- B. Muhammad Ghori
- C. Raja Dahir
- D. Rana Sanga

**Answer: B. Muhammad Ghori**

**22. Muhammad Ghori appointed which slave-general as governor of India?**

- A. Balban
- B. Iltutmish
- C. Qutb-ud-din Aibak
- D. Malik Kafur

**Answer: C. Qutb-ud-din Aibak**

**23. The Delhi Sultanate was founded in:**

- A. 1192 AD
- B. 1206 AD
- C. 1211 AD
- D. 1290 AD

**Answer: B. 1206 AD**

**24. Founder of the Delhi Sultanate was:**

- A. Iltutmish
- B. Balban

C. Qutb-ud-din Aibak

D. Alauddin Khalji

**Answer: C. Qutb-ud-din Aibak**

**25. Which dynasty was the first ruling dynasty of the Delhi Sultanate?**

- A. Khalji
- B. Tughlaq
- C. Slave (Mamluk)
- D. Lodi

**Answer: C. Slave (Mamluk)**

**26. Qutb Minar was initiated by:**

- A. Iltutmish
- B. Balban
- C. Qutb-ud-din Aibak
- D. Alauddin Khalji

**Answer: C. Qutb-ud-din Aibak**

**27. Qutb-ud-din Aibak died while playing:**

- A. Chess
- B. Polo (Chaugan)
- C. Hunting
- D. Wrestling

**Answer: B. Polo (Chaugan)**

**28. Who is regarded as the real founder of the Delhi Sultanate?**

- A. Aibak
- B. Iltutmish
- C. Balban
- D. Alauddin Khalji

**Answer: B. Iltutmish**

**29. Which ruler made Delhi the capital of the Sultanate?**

- A. Balban
- B. Qutb-ud-din Aibak
- C. Iltutmish
- D. Razia Sultana

**Answer: C. Iltutmish**

**30. Iltutmish introduced which silver coin?**

- A. Dinar
- B. Dirham
- C. Tanka
- D. Mohur

**Answer: C. Tanka**

**31. The copper coin introduced by Iltutmish was:**

- A. Dam
- B. Jital
- C. Paisa
- D. Falus

**Answer: B. Jital**

**32. The powerful group of nobles organized by Iltutmish was called:**

- A. Umara
- B. Chahalgani
- C. Mansabdars
- D. Ahadis

**Answer: B. Chahalgani**

**33. Which Caliph legitimized Iltutmish's rule through a letter of investiture?**

- A. Umayyad Caliph
- B. Fatimid Caliph
- C. Abbasid Caliph
- D. Ottoman Caliph

**Answer: C. Abbasid Caliph**

**34. Who was the first and only woman ruler of the Delhi Sultanate?**

- A. Chand Bibi
- B. Nur Jahan
- C. Razia Sultan
- D. Jahanara

**Answer: C. Razia Sultan**

**35. Razia Sultan ruled from:**

- A. 1211–1236
- B. 1236–1240
- C. 1240–1242
- D. 1266–1287

**Answer: B. 1236–1240**

**36. Razia Sultan was the daughter of:**

- A. Balban
- B. Aibak
- C. Iltutmish
- D. Alauddin Khalji

**Answer: C. Iltutmish**

**37. Which ruler crushed the power of the Chahalgani?**

- A. Iltutmish
- B. Balban
- C. Aibak
- D. Razia

**Answer: B. Balban**

**38. Balban is famous for introducing strict court etiquette known as:**

- A. Din-i-Ilahi
- B. Sijda
- C. Mansabdari
- D. Zabt

**Answer: B. Sijda**

**39. Balban successfully defended the Sultanate against:**

- A. Portuguese
- B. Afghans
- C. Mongols
- D. Persians

**Answer: C. Mongols**

**40. Which dynasty succeeded the Slave Dynasty?**

- A. Sayyid
- B. Khalji
- C. Lodi
- D. Mughal

**Answer: B. Khalji**

**41. Founder of the Khalji Dynasty was:**

- A. Alauddin Khalji
- B. Jalal-ud-din Khalji
- C. Mubarak Shah
- D. Malik Kafur

**Answer: B. Jalal-ud-din Khalji**

**42. Jalal-ud-din Khalji was assassinated by:**

- A. Balban
- B. Ghiyas Tughlaq
- C. Alauddin Khalji
- D. Khizr Khan

**Answer: C. Alauddin Khalji**

**43. The most powerful ruler of the Khalji Dynasty was:**

- A. Jalal-ud-din Khalji
- B. Mubarak Shah
- C. Alauddin Khalji
- D. Shihab-ud-din Umar

**Answer: C. Alauddin Khalji**

**44. Alauddin Khalji successfully repelled Mongol invasions approximately:**

- A. 2 times
- B. 4 times
- C. 6 times
- D. 10 times

**Answer: C. 6 times**

**45. Which general led Alauddin Khalji's southern campaigns?**

- A. Balban
- B. Malik Kafur
- C. Khizr Khan
- D. Bairam Khan

**Answer: B. Malik Kafur**

**46. Alauddin Khalji is famous for introducing:**

- A. Mansabdari System
- B. Market Control System
- C. Permanent Settlement
- D. Ryotwari System

**Answer: B. Market Control System**

**47. State-controlled grain markets established by Alauddin Khalji were called:**

- A. Sarai
- B. Khanqah
- C. Mandi
- D. Kotwali

**Answer: C. Mandi**

**48. The Tughlaq Dynasty was founded by:**

- A. Muhammad bin Tughlaq
- B. Firoz Shah Tughlaq
- C. Ghiyas-ud-din Tughlaq
- D. Khizr Khan

**Answer: C. Ghiyas-ud-din Tughlaq**

**49. Ghiyas-ud-din Tughlaq was also known as:**



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## Chapter 1: Historical and Geo-political Significance of Kashmir

1. Kashmir Valley is situated between which two mountain ranges?

- A. Hindu Kush and Karakoram
- B. Pir Panjal and Greater Himalayas
- C. Suleiman and Salt Range
- D. Aravalli and Vindhya

Answer: B. Pir Panjal and Greater Himalayas

2. The principal river flowing through the Kashmir Valley is:

- A. Indus
- B. Chenab
- C. Jhelum
- D. Ravi

Answer: C. Jhelum

3. The Jhelum River originates from:

- A. Dal Lake
- B. Verinag Spring
- C. Wular Lake
- D. Manasbal Lake

Answer: B. Verinag Spring

4. Which is one of the largest freshwater lakes in South Asia located in Kashmir?

- A. Pangong Lake
- B. Dal Lake
- C. Wular Lake
- D. Tso Moriri

Answer: C. Wular Lake

5. The Pir Panjal Range separates Kashmir Valley from:

- A. Ladakh
- B. Gilgit
- C. Jammu
- D. Tibet

Answer: C. Jammu

6. Which pass historically connected Kashmir Valley with Jammu?

- A. Khyber Pass
- B. Banihal Pass
- C. Bolan Pass
- D. Karakoram Pass

Answer: B. Banihal Pass

7. The famous Dal Lake is located in:

- A. Jammu
- B. Muzaffarabad

C. Srinagar

D. Leh

Answer: C. Srinagar

8. The largest region by area in the former princely state of Jammu and Kashmir was:

- A. Jammu
- B. Kashmir Valley
- C. Ladakh
- D. Poonch

Answer: C. Ladakh

9. Which mountain range forms the northern boundary of Ladakh?

- A. Aravalli
- B. Karakoram
- C. Pir Panjal
- D. Suleiman

Answer: B. Karakoram

10. Siachen Glacier is located in the:

- A. Pir Panjal Range
- B. Hindu Kush
- C. Karakoram Range
- D. Salt Range

Answer: C. Karakoram Range

11. Which lake is famously known as the "Jewel in the Crown of Kashmir"?

- A. Wular Lake
- B. Dal Lake
- C. Mansar Lake
- D. Pangong Lake

Answer: B. Dal Lake

12. Which river is known as Vitasta in ancient Sanskrit literature?

- A. Indus
- B. Ravi
- C. Jhelum
- D. Chenab

Answer: C. Jhelum

13. The Kashmir Valley is approximately how many kilometres long?

- A. 55 km
- B. 95 km
- C. 135 km
- D. 250 km

Answer: C. 135 km

14. Which important tunnel connects Kashmir Valley with Jammu throughout the year?

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Kashmir Affairs – MCOS



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- A. Lowari Tunnel
- B. Kohat Tunnel
- C. Jawahar Tunnel
- D. Malakand Tunnel

**Answer: C. Jawahar Tunnel**

**15. The climate of Kashmir Valley is generally classified as:**

- A. Tropical
- B. Desert
- C. Temperate
- D. Equatorial

**Answer: C. Temperate**

**16. According to tradition, Kashmir was originally covered by a lake known as:**

- A. Mansar
- B. Satisar
- C. Wular
- D. Dal

**Answer: B. Satisar**

**17. The name Kashmir is traditionally associated with which sage?**

- A. Valmiki
- B. Vashistha
- C. Kashyapa
- D. Agastya

**Answer: C. Kashyapa**

**18. The principal source for ancient Kashmir's history is:**

- A. Akbarnama
- B. Chachnama
- C. Rajatarangini
- D. Ain-i-Akbari

**Answer: C. Rajatarangini**

**19. Rajatarangini was written by:**

- A. Bilhana
- B. Kalhana
- C. Abul Fazl
- D. Firishta

**Answer: B. Kalhana**

**20. Rajatarangini was composed in the:**

- A. 10th century
- B. 11th century
- C. 12th century
- D. 13th century

**Answer: C. 12th century**

**21. Which Mauryan ruler is credited with introducing Buddhism to Kashmir?**

- A. Chandragupta Maurya
- B. Bindusara
- C. Ashoka
- D. Brihadratha

**Answer: C. Ashoka**

**22. Ashoka is believed to have founded which ancient city in Kashmir?**

- A. Srinagar
- B. Anantnag
- C. Baramulla
- D. Sopore

**Answer: A. Srinagar**

**23. The Fourth Buddhist Council was held during the reign of:**

- A. Ashoka
- B. Kanishka
- C. Harsha
- D. Samudragupta

**Answer: B. Kanishka**

**24. Kanishka belonged to the:**

- A. Gupta Dynasty
- B. Maurya Dynasty
- C. Kushan Dynasty
- D. Pala Dynasty

**Answer: C. Kushan Dynasty**

**25. Which ruler is regarded as one of the greatest kings of ancient Kashmir?**

- A. Jayapala
- B. Lalitaditya Muktapida
- C. Harsha
- D. Mihirakula

**Answer: B. Lalitaditya Muktapida**

**26. Lalitaditya belonged to the:**

- A. Karkota Dynasty
- B. Shah Mir Dynasty
- C. Chak Dynasty
- D. Lohara Dynasty

**Answer: A. Karkota Dynasty**

**27. Muslim rule in Kashmir was established by:**

- A. Babur
- B. Shah Mir
- C. Akbar
- D. Timur

**Answer: B. Shah Mir**



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**28. The Shah Mir Dynasty was founded in:**

- A. 1290
- B. 1339
- C. 1398
- D. 1450

**Answer: B. 1339**

**29. The first Muslim ruler of Kashmir was:**

- A. Sikandar Shah
- B. Shah Mir
- C. Yusuf Shah Chak
- D. Zain-ul-Abidin

**Answer: B. Shah Mir**

**30. Sultan Sikandar is commonly known as:**

- A. Budshah
- B. Ghazi Shah
- C. Butshikan
- D. Sikandar Lodi

**Answer: C. Butshikan**

**31. The title "Budshah" refers to:**

- A. Shah Mir
- B. Sikandar
- C. Zain-ul-Abidin
- D. Yusuf Shah Chak

**Answer: C. Zain-ul-Abidin**

**32. Zain-ul-Abidin ruled Kashmir during the:**

- A. 13th century
- B. 14th century
- C. 15th century
- D. 16th century

**Answer: C. 15th century**

**33. Which Kashmiri ruler is remembered for religious tolerance and patronage of arts?**

- A. Sikandar
- B. Zain-ul-Abidin
- C. Shah Mir
- D. Hasan Shah

**Answer: B. Zain-ul-Abidin**

**34. Which famous Sufi saint greatly influenced the spread of Islam in Kashmir?**

- A. Nizamuddin Auliya
- B. Shah Waliullah
- C. Shah Hamadan
- D. Moinuddin Chishti

**Answer: C. Shah Hamadan**

**35. The last independent ruler before Mughal annexation was:**

- A. Yusuf Shah Chak
- B. Shah Mir
- C. Sikandar
- D. Hasan Khan

**Answer: A. Yusuf Shah Chak**

**36. Kashmir was annexed to the Mughal Empire by:**

- A. Babur
- B. Humayun
- C. Akbar
- D. Jahangir

**Answer: C. Akbar**

**37. Akbar annexed Kashmir in:**

- A. 1556
- B. 1576
- C. 1586
- D. 1605

**Answer: C. 1586**

**38. Which Mughal emperor was especially fond of Kashmir?**

- A. Babur
- B. Jahangir
- C. Aurangzeb
- D. Bahadur Shah I

**Answer: B. Jahangir**

**39. The phrase "Gar Firdaus Bar Ru-e-Zamin Ast" is associated with:**

- A. Akbar
- B. Shah Jahan
- C. Jahangir
- D. Dara Shikoh

**Answer: C. Jahangir**

**40. Shalimar Garden was built during the reign of:**

- A. Akbar
- B. Jahangir
- C. Aurangzeb
- D. Humayun

**Answer: B. Jahangir**

**41. Mughal rule in Kashmir ended in:**

- A. 1707
- B. 1725
- C. 1752
- D. 1819

**Answer: C. 1752**



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**Topic 1 - Pakistan's economic, social and political issues, regional disparities, water scarcity, Cyber laws.**

1. **Pakistan's economy is classified by the World Bank as:**

- A. High-income economy
- B. Upper-middle-income economy
- C. Lower-middle-income economy
- D. Low-income economy

**Answer: C. Lower-middle-income economy**

2. **Which sector contributes the largest share to Pakistan's GDP?**

- A. Agriculture
- B. Industry
- C. Services
- D. Mining

**Answer: C. Services**

3. **The State Bank of Pakistan was established on:**

- A. 14 August 1947
- B. 1 July 1948
- C. 23 March 1956
- D. 1 January 1949

**Answer: B. 1 July 1948**

4. **Which institution is responsible for monetary policy in Pakistan?**

- A. Ministry of Finance
- B. Planning Commission
- C. State Bank of Pakistan
- D. Economic Affairs Division

**Answer: C. State Bank of Pakistan**

5. **Pakistan's largest export sector is:**

- A. Information Technology
- B. Agriculture
- C. Textiles and Garments
- D. Pharmaceuticals

**Answer: C. Textiles and Garments**

6. **Which organization is responsible for tax collection at the federal level in Pakistan?**

- A. SECP

- B. FBR
- C. NAB
- D. CCP

**Answer: B. FBR**

7. **CPEC is a flagship project of which initiative?**

- A. SCO
- B. SAARC
- C. Belt and Road Initiative
- D. ECO

**Answer: C. Belt and Road Initiative**

8. **Which of the following is a direct tax?**

- A. Sales Tax
- B. Customs Duty
- C. Federal Excise Duty
- D. Income Tax

**Answer: D. Income Tax**

9. **Which crop is known as the backbone of Pakistan's textile industry?**

- A. Wheat
- B. Rice
- C. Cotton
- D. Maize

**Answer: C. Cotton**

10. **Pakistan became a member of the IMF in:**

- A. 1947
- B. 1948
- C. 1951
- D. 1955

**Answer: B. 1948**

11. **Which province contributes the largest share to Pakistan's agricultural production?**

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

**Answer: B. Punjab**

12. **Inflation refers to:**

- A. Rise in exports
- B. Rise in imports

- C. General increase in prices
- D. Increase in employment

**Answer: C. General increase in prices**

13. **Which programme is Pakistan's largest social safety net initiative?**

- A. Prime Minister Youth Programme
- B. BISP
- C. NAVTTC
- D. Akhuwat

**Answer: B. BISP**

14. **BISP stands for:**

- A. Benazir Income Support Programme
- B. Basic Income Support Programme
- C. Benazir Integrated Social Programme
- D. Basic Integrated Support Programme

**Answer: A. Benazir Income Support Programme**

15. **Unemployment resulting from a mismatch between skills and available jobs is called:**

- A. Seasonal Unemployment
- B. Structural Unemployment
- C. Frictional Unemployment
- D. Cyclical Unemployment

**Answer: B. Structural Unemployment**

16. **Pakistan's population is ranked approximately:**

- A. 3rd largest in the world
- B. 5th largest in the world
- C. 7th largest in the world
- D. 10th largest in the world

**Answer: B. 5th largest in the world**

17. **The most recent population census of Pakistan was conducted in:**

- A. 1998
- B. 2017
- C. 2020
- D. 2023

**Answer: D. 2023**

18. **A high proportion of young people in a population is known as:**

- A. Population Transition

- B. Demographic Dividend
- C. Youth Bulge

- D. Population Explosion

**Answer: C. Youth Bulge**

19. **Which factor is considered a major cause of poverty in Pakistan?**

- A. High industrialization
- B. Unemployment
- C. Low population growth
- D. High exports

**Answer: B. Unemployment**

20. **The Human Development Index (HDI) is published by:**

- A. IMF
- B. World Bank
- C. UNDP
- D. WTO

**Answer: C. UNDP**

21. **The main source of freshwater in Pakistan is:**

- A. Rainwater
- B. Groundwater
- C. Indus River System
- D. Lakes

**Answer: C. Indus River System**

22. **Which dam is known as the largest earth-filled dam in Pakistan?**

- A. Mangla Dam
- B. Tarbela Dam
- C. Hub Dam
- D. Warsak Dam

**Answer: B. Tarbela Dam**

23. **Water scarcity in Pakistan is primarily caused by:**

- A. Low population
- B. Efficient irrigation
- C. Rapid population growth and climate change
- D. High rainfall

**Answer: C. Rapid population growth and climate change**



24. Which agreement governs water sharing between Pakistan and India?

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

**Answer: C. Indus Waters Treaty**

25. Which institution is responsible for water and power development projects in Pakistan?

- A. OGDCL
- B. WAPDA
- C. NEPRA
- D. PEMRA

**Answer: B. WAPDA**

26. Pakistan is considered a water-stressed country because per capita water availability has:

- A. Increased significantly
- B. Remained constant
- C. Declined sharply
- D. Doubled since independence

**Answer: C. Declined sharply**

27. Pakistan follows which form of government under the Constitution of 1973?

- A. Presidential System
- B. Parliamentary System
- C. Monarchical System
- D. Confederation

**Answer: B. Parliamentary System**

28. The Constitution of Pakistan was adopted in:

- A. 1956
- B. 1962
- C. 1973
- D. 1985

**Answer: C. 1973**

29. Who is the head of the state in Pakistan?

- A. Prime Minister
- B. Chief Justice

C. President

D. Chairman Senate

**Answer: C. President**

30. Who is the head of government in Pakistan?

- A. President
- B. Prime Minister
- C. Speaker National Assembly
- D. Chief Election Commissioner

**Answer: B. Prime Minister**

31. The upper house of Pakistan's Parliament is called:

- A. National Assembly
- B. Senate
- C. Provincial Assembly
- D. Electoral College

**Answer: B. Senate**

32. The lower house of Parliament is known as:

- A. Senate
- B. Provincial Assembly
- C. National Assembly
- D. Federal Assembly

**Answer: C. National Assembly**

33. Which constitutional amendment restored the parliamentary character of the Constitution and strengthened Parliament?

- A. 8th Amendment
- B. 13th Amendment
- C. 17th Amendment
- D. 18th Amendment

**Answer: D. 18th Amendment**

34. The Election Commission of Pakistan is responsible for:

- A. Tax Collection
- B. Conduct of Elections
- C. Judicial Appointments
- D. Foreign Policy

**Answer: B. Conduct of Elections**

35. PECA stands for:

- A. Pakistan Electronic Crimes Act



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# MATHEMATICS

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## Arithmetic and Number System

### Numbers

Numbers are fundamental concepts in mathematics that represent quantities, measurements, or values.

### Types of Numbers

Numbers are categorized into several sets, each building upon or extending the previous ones. These sets include natural numbers, whole numbers, integers, rational numbers, irrational numbers, and real numbers.

### Natural Numbers

#### Definition:

Natural numbers are the positive counting numbers starting from 1 and extending infinitely. They are used for counting objects and ordering. Note: Some definitions include 0 as a natural number, but traditionally (especially in set theory), natural numbers start from 1.

#### Examples:

- 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, ...
- Counting apples: If you have 5 apples and add 3 more, you get 8 apples (addition).
- Ordering: First (1), second (2), etc.

#### Non-Examples:

- 0 (if excluding it), -1,  $1/2$ ,  $\sqrt{2}$ .

#### Set Notation:

Natural numbers are denoted by  $\mathbb{N}$  or  $\mathbb{N}$ .  $\mathbb{N} = \{1, 2, 3, 4, \dots\}$

### Whole Numbers

**Definition:** Whole numbers are natural numbers including 0. They extend natural numbers to include the concept of "nothing" or zero. This set is useful when counting can include absence.

#### Examples:

- 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, ...
- Bank balance: If you have \$0, it's a whole number representing no money.
- Temperature in Kelvin: Always non-negative, like 0 K (absolute zero).

#### Non-Examples:

- -5, 3.14,  $\sqrt{3}$ .

#### Set Notation:

Whole numbers are often denoted by  $W$  or  $\mathbb{N}_0$  (natural numbers including 0).  $W = \{0, 1, 2, 3, \dots\}$

### Integers

**Definition:** Integers include all whole numbers and their negative counterparts. They represent directed quantities, like debts or temperatures below zero.

#### Examples:

- ..., -3, -2, -1, 0, 1, 2, 3, ...
- Elevation: Sea level is 0, Mount Everest is +8,848 meters, Dead Sea is -430 meters.
- Financial transactions: +\$100 (credit), -\$50 (debit).

#### Non-Examples:

- $1/2$ ,  $\pi$ ,  $\sqrt{5}$ .

#### Set Notation:

Integers are denoted by  $\mathbb{Z}$  or  $\mathbb{Z}$  (from German "Zahlen," meaning numbers).  $\mathbb{Z} = \{\dots, -3, -2, -1, 0, 1, 2, 3, \dots\}$

### Rational Numbers

**Definition:** Rational numbers are numbers that can be expressed as the ratio of two integers (a fraction  $p/q$ ), where  $p$  and  $q$  are integers, and  $q \neq 0$ . They include all integers, fractions, and terminating or repeating decimals.

#### Examples:

- $1/2$ ,  $-3/4$ , 5 (which is  $5/1$ ), 0.25 ( $1/4$ ), 0.333... ( $1/3$ ).
- Dividing a pizza:  $3/8$  of a pizza remaining.
- Measurements: 2.5 meters ( $5/2$ ).

#### Non-Examples:

- $\sqrt{2}$  (approximately 1.414..., non-repeating),  $\pi$ .

#### Set Notation:

Rational numbers are denoted by  $\mathbb{Q}$  or  $\mathbb{Q}$  (from "quotient").  $\mathbb{Q} = \{p/q \mid p \in \mathbb{Z}, q \in \mathbb{Z}, q \neq 0\}$

### Irrational Numbers

**Definition:** Irrational numbers cannot be expressed as a simple fraction  $p/q$  where  $p$  and  $q$  are integers and  $q \neq 0$ . Their decimal expansions are non-terminating and non-repeating.

#### Examples:

- $\sqrt{2}$  ( $\approx 1.414213562\dots$ ),  $\pi$  ( $\approx 3.1415926535\dots$ ),  $e$  ( $\approx 2.718281828\dots$ ).
- Diagonal of a square: For a square with side 1, diagonal is  $\sqrt{2}$ .
- Circumference of a circle:  $C = 2\pi r$ , where  $\pi$  is irrational.

### Real Numbers



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### Prime Numbers

**Definition:** A prime number is a natural number greater than 1 that has no positive divisors other than 1 and itself. In other words, it cannot be formed by multiplying two smaller natural numbers (both greater than 1).

**Examples:**

- 2, 3, 5, 7, 11, 13, 17, 19, 23, ...
- 5: Divisors are 1 and 5 only.
- 13: Cannot be divided evenly by 2, 3, 5, 7, or 11 (numbers up to  $\sqrt{13} \approx 3.6$ , but check up to  $\text{floor}(\sqrt{13})$ ).
- Application: In cryptography, like RSA algorithm, which uses large primes for secure encryption (e.g., product of two large primes is hard to factor).

### Practice Problems

**Problem 1**

Is 29 a prime or composite number?

**Solution**

Factors of 29: 1, 29

Only two factors → Prime

**Answer:** Prime

**Problem 2**

Is 51 prime or composite?

**Solution**

$51 \div 3 = 17$

Factors: 1, 3, 17, 51 → more than two

**Answer:** Composite

**Problem 3**

Check whether 1 is prime or composite.

**Solution**

1 has only one factor.

**Answer:** Neither prime nor composite

**Problem 4**

How many prime numbers are there between 1 and 20?

**Solution**

Prime numbers between 1 and 20:

2, 3, 5, 7, 11, 13, 17, 19

Total = 8

**Answer:** 8 prime numbers

**Problem 5**

How many composite numbers are there between 1 and 15?

### 3. Operations on Numbers

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### Composite Numbers

**Definition:** A composite number is a natural number greater than 1 that is not prime, meaning it has positive divisors other than 1 and itself. It can be expressed as a product of two or more primes (not necessarily distinct).

**Properties:**

- All even numbers greater than 2 are composite (divisible by 2).
- Composites have at least three divisors (1, itself, and at least one other).
- Every composite has a prime factor less than or equal to its square root.
- The smallest composite is 4.
- Composites can be even or odd (e.g., 4 even, 9 odd).

**Solution**

Composite numbers:

4, 6, 8, 9, 10, 12, 14, 15

Total = 8

**Answer:** 8 composite numbers

**Problem 6**

Find whether 36 is prime or composite using factors.

**Solution**

$36 = 2 \times 18$

$= 2 \times 2 \times 9$

$= 2 \times 2 \times 3 \times 3$

More than two factors.

**Answer:** Composite

**Problem 7**

Express 60 as a product of prime numbers.

**Solution**

$60 = 2 \times 30$

$= 2 \times 2 \times 15$

$= 2 \times 2 \times 3 \times 5$

**Prime factorization:**  $2^2 \times 3 \times 5$

**Problem 8**

All even numbers are composite. (True / False)

**Solution**

2 is even and prime.

**Answer:** False



## Place Value vs. Face Value

### Face Value

**Definition:** The face value of a digit is the value of the digit itself, as it appears in the number. It does not depend on the position of the digit and remains constant regardless of where it is placed. Face value is essentially the numerical value the digit represents on its own (0 through 9).

### Examples:

- In the number 456:
  - Face value of 4 is 4.
  - Face value of 5 is 5.
  - Face value of 6 is 6.
- In 7,892: Face value of 8 is 8, regardless of its position.
- Real-life: In a phone number like 123-4567, each digit's face value is just itself (no positional meaning).
- Edge Case: In 0.5, face value of 5 is 5 (decimal part).

### Place Value

**Definition:** The place value of a digit is its value based on its position in the number. In the decimal system, positions are powers of 10: units ( $10^0$ ), tens ( $10^1$ ), hundreds ( $10^2$ ), etc., from right to left for whole numbers, and tenths ( $10^{-1}$ ), hundredths ( $10^{-2}$ ), etc., for decimals. It determines how much the digit contributes to the total number.

### Question 1

Find the **face value** of 7 in the number 5734.

#### Solution:

Face value of a digit is the digit itself.

Face value of 7 = 7

### Question 2

Find the **place value** of 5 in 5734.

#### Solution:

5 is in the thousands place.

Place value =  $5 \times 1000 = 5000$

$5000 \times 1000 = 5000$

### Question 3

In the number 4082, find the **face value** and **place value** of digit 8.

#### Solution:

Face value = 8

8 is in the tens place.

Place value =  $8 \times 10 = 80$

### Properties:

- Dependent on position: Multiplied by the base raised to the power of the position.
- For whole numbers: Rightmost is units (1), then tens (10), hundreds (100), etc.
- For decimals: Left of decimal is whole, right is fractions (0.1, 0.01, etc.).
- Enables representation of large or small numbers efficiently.
- In other bases (e.g., base-2: binary places are 1, 2, 4, 8, ...).

### Examples:

- In 456:
  - Place value of 4 is hundreds ( $4 \times 100 = 400$ ).
  - Place value of 5 is tens ( $5 \times 10 = 50$ ).
  - Place value of 6 is units ( $6 \times 1 = 6$ ).
  - Total:  $400 + 50 + 6 = 456$ .
- In 7,892: Place value of 8 is tens ( $8 \times 10 = 80$ ).
- Decimal Example: In 3.14:
  - 3: units ( $3 \times 1 = 3$ ).
  - 1: tenths ( $1 \times 0.1 = 0.1$ ).
  - 4: hundredths ( $4 \times 0.01 = 0.04$ ).
- Real-life: In \$1,234, place value of 2 is hundreds (\$200).

### Place Value vs Face Value – Practice Problems

#### Question 4

What is the **place value** of 3 in 6321?

#### Solution:

3 is in the hundreds place.

Place value =  $3 \times 100 = 300$

$300 \times 100 = 300$

#### Question 5

Write the **place value** of 0 in 5029.

#### Solution:

0 is in the hundreds place.

Place value =  $0 \times 100 = 0$

#### Question 6

Find the **difference between place value and face value** of 6 in 7643.

#### Solution:

6 is in the hundreds place.

Place value =  $6 \times 100 = 600$

$600 - 6 = 594$

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2. Divide by the smallest prime that divides at least one number.
3. Repeat until all numbers become 1.
4. Multiply all divisors.

**Example 3:** Find LCM of 24 and 36.

Step 1: Divide by 2 → 12, 18

Step 2: Divide by 2 → 6, 9

Step 3: Divide by 3 → 2, 3

Step 4: Divide by 2 → 1, 3

Step 5: Divide by 3 → 1, 1

Divisors: 2, 2, 3, 3

LCM =  $2 \times 2 \times 3 \times 3 = 36$

### D. LCM Using GCD (Greatest Common Divisor)

Formula:  $\text{LCM}(a, b) = (a \times b) \div \text{GCD}(a, b)$

**Example 4:** Find LCM of 15 and 20.

- $\text{GCD}(15, 20) = 5$
- $\text{LCM} = (15 \times 20) \div 5 = 300 \div 5 = 60$

### 3. Important Properties of LCM

#### A. LCM of Co-prime Numbers

If  $\text{GCD} = 1$ , LCM = product of numbers.

Example:  $\text{LCM}(7, 11) = 7 \times 11 = 77$

#### B. LCM When One Number is a Multiple of the Other

LCM = the larger number.

Example:  $\text{LCM}(5, 20) = 20$

#### C. LCM of Multiple Numbers

Find LCM of first two, then LCM of result with next number.

Example: LCM of 4, 5, 6:

$\text{LCM}(4, 5) = 20$ , then  $\text{LCM}(20, 6) = 60$

### 4. Real-Life Applications of LCM

#### A. Scheduling Problems

Example: Two buses leave every 12 and 15 minutes.

They meet again after  $\text{LCM}(12, 15) = 60$  minutes.

#### B. Finding Common Time Intervals

Example: Two factories produce parts every 20 and 30 seconds. They align every  $\text{LCM}(20, 30) = 60$  seconds.

#### C. Event Planning and Rotation Schedules

LCM helps determine when multiple recurring events coincide.

#### 1. Find the LCM of 8 and 12.

**Solution:**

- **Step 1: List the Multiples**  
Multiples of 8: 8, 16, 24, 32, 40, 48, ...  
Multiples of 12: 12, 24, 36, 48, 60, ...
- **Step 2: Identify Common Multiples**  
Common multiples: 24, 48, 72, ...
- **Step 3: Find the Least Common Multiple**  
The smallest common multiple is 24.

**Answer:** LCM of 8 and 12 is 24.

#### 2. Find the LCM of 15, 20, and 25.

**Solution:**

- **Step 1: Prime Factorization**  
 $15 = 3 \times 5$   
 $20 = 2^2 \times 5$   
 $25 = 5^2$
- **Step 2: Take the Highest Powers of Each Prime Factor**  
For 2:  $2^2$  (from 20)  
For 3:  $3^1$  (from 15)  
For 5:  $5^2$  (from 25)
- **Step 3: Multiply the Highest Powers**  
 $\text{LCM} = 2^2 \times 3^1 \times 5^2 = 4 \times 3 \times 25 = 300$

**Answer:** LCM of 15, 20, and 25 is 300.

#### 3. Two bells toll at intervals of 6 and 8 seconds, respectively. How often will they toll together?

**Solution:**

- **Step 1: List the Multiples**  
Multiples of 6: 6, 12, 18, 24, 30, 36, ...  
Multiples of 8: 8, 16, 24, 32, 40, ...
- **Step 2: Identify Common Multiples**  
Common multiples: 24, 48, 72, ...
- **Step 3: Find the Least Common Multiple**  
The smallest common multiple is 24 seconds.

**Answer:** The bells will toll together every 24 seconds.

#### 4. Find the LCM of 5, 7, and 10.

**Solution:**

- **Step 1: Prime Factorization**  
 $5 = 5^1$   
 $7 = 7^1$   
 $10 = 2^1 \times 5^1$
- **Step 2: Take the Highest Powers of Each Prime Factor**  
For 2:  $2^1$  (from 10)  
For 5:  $5^1$  (from 5 and 10)  
For 7:  $7^1$  (from 7)

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Mathematics – Notes & MCQs



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**Example 2:**

15, 12, 9, 6, 3, ...

Pattern: Subtract 3 each time

**Find the Missing Term**

**Example:**

5, 10, \_\_, 20, 25

Difference = +5

Missing term = 15

**3. Geometric Number Series (Multiplication or Division Pattern)**

**Definition**

A geometric series is a number series where each term is obtained by **multiplying or dividing by a fixed number**.

**General Form**

$a, ar, ar^2, ar^3, \dots$

where

$a$  = first term

$r$  = common ratio

**Examples**

**Example 1:**

2, 4, 8, 16, 32, ...

Pattern: Multiply by 2

**Example 2:**

81, 27, 9, 3, 1, ...

Pattern: Divide by 3

**Find the Missing Term**

**Example:**

3, 6, \_\_, 24

Pattern:  $\times 2$

Missing term = 12

**4. Number Patterns Based on Operations**

These series involve **more than one operation** such as addition, subtraction, multiplication, or division.

**Example 1: Alternating Operations**

2, 6, 7, 21, 22, 66, ...

Pattern:

$\times 3, +1, \times 3, +1, \dots$

**Example 2: Increasing Difference**

1, 4, 9, 16, 25, ...

Pattern:

+3, +5, +7, +9

(or square numbers:  $1^2, 2^2, 3^2, 4^2, 5^2$ )

**5. Special Number Series**

**a) Square Numbers**

Series of perfect squares.

1, 4, 9, 16, 25, 36, ...

Pattern:

$1^2, 2^2, 3^2, 4^2, 5^2, \dots$

**b) Cube Numbers**

Series of perfect cubes.

1, 8, 27, 64, 125, ...

Pattern:

$1^3, 2^3, 3^3, 4^3, 5^3, \dots$

**c) Even Numbers**

2, 4, 6, 8, 10, ...

Pattern: Add 2

**d) Odd Numbers**

1, 3, 5, 7, 9, ...

Pattern: Add 2

**e) Prime Numbers**

2, 3, 5, 7, 11, 13, 17, ...

Pattern: Numbers with exactly two factors (1 and itself)

**f) Fibonacci Series**

Each term is the **sum of the previous two terms**.

0, 1, 1, 2, 3, 5, 8, 13, 21, ...

Pattern:

$0 + 1 = 1$

$1 + 1 = 2$

$1 + 2 = 3$

**6. Mixed and Complex Number Series**

These series combine **multiple rules** and require careful observation.

**Example 1: Two-Series Pattern**

1, 4, 9, 16, 25, ...

Square numbers

**Example 2: Alternating Series**

2, 4, 8, 3, 6, 12, 4, 8, 16, ...

Odd positions:  $\times 2$

Even positions:  $\times 2$  (starting from 3)

**Example 3: Position-Based Pattern**

1, 3, 6, 10, 15, ...

Pattern:

+2, +3, +4, +5

(Triangular numbers)

**7. Steps to Solve Number Series Questions**

1. Check the **difference** between terms
2. Check for **multiplication or division**
3. Look for **alternating patterns**
4. Observe **special numbers** (squares, cubes, primes)



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**Scenario:**

If you order a pizza and cut it into 8 slices, and you eat 3 slices, then you've eaten  $\frac{3}{8}$  of the pizza.

**Explanation:**

The pizza is divided into 8 equal parts, so each slice represents  $\frac{1}{8}$  of the total pizza. If you eat 3 slices, then you have eaten **3 parts out of 8**. Thus, the fraction of the pizza you've eaten is  $\frac{3}{8}$ .

**Visual Representation:**

You can think of the pizza as a circle divided into 8 equal pieces. You ate 3 of them, leaving 5 slices remaining. The fraction you ate is  $\frac{3}{8}$ .

**Example 2: Time Division**

**Scenario:**

Out of a 60-minute hour, if you spend 20 minutes reading, you've spent  $\frac{20}{60}$  or  $\frac{1}{3}$  of the hour reading.

**Explanation:**

An hour is divided into 60 minutes. You spent 20 minutes reading, so the fraction of time you spent reading is  $\frac{20}{60}$ .

To simplify this fraction, divide both the numerator and the denominator by their **greatest common divisor (GCD)**, which is 20.

$$\frac{20}{60} = \frac{1}{3}$$

Thus, you spent  $\frac{1}{3}$  of the hour reading.

**Example 3: Recipe Measurements**

**Scenario:**

When a recipe calls for  $\frac{1}{2}$  cup of sugar, it's an example of using fractions in cooking. If you're making half the recipe, you'll need  $\frac{1}{4}$  cup of sugar, which is half of  $\frac{1}{2}$  cup.

**Explanation:**

The recipe originally calls for  $\frac{1}{2}$  cup of sugar. If you decide to make half of the recipe, you need half of  $\frac{1}{2}$  cup.

To find half of  $\frac{1}{2}$ , you multiply the numerator by  $\frac{1}{2}$ :

$$\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) \times \left(\frac{1}{2}\right) = \frac{1}{4}$$

Thus, you need  $\frac{1}{4}$  cup of sugar for half of the recipe.

**Example 4: Marking Students' Work**

**Scenario:**

If a student answers **3 out of 5** questions correctly, their score is  $\frac{3}{5}$ .

**Explanation:**

The total number of questions is 5. The student answered 3 correctly, so the fraction representing their score is  $\frac{3}{5}$ . This fraction can be converted into a **percentage** by multiplying by 100.

$$\left(\frac{3}{5}\right) \times 100 = 60\%$$

Thus, the student scored **60%**.

**2. Decimals in Real Life**

**Example 1: Money**

**Scenario:**

If you buy a coffee for **Rs. 45.75**, it is an example of using decimals. The **.75** represents **75 paise** or  $\frac{3}{4}$  of a rupee.

**Explanation:**

In this case, Rs. 45.75 is a decimal number. The **45** represents the whole rupees, and the **.75** represents the fraction of a rupee.

**.75** means **75 out of 100 paise**, or  $\frac{3}{4}$  of a rupee.

**Example 2: Height Measurement**

**Scenario:**

If a person is **1.75 meters** tall, this is a decimal representation of their height.

**Explanation:**

The number **1.75** is a decimal number where the **1** represents the whole meters and **.75** represents **three-quarters of a meter** (75 centimeters).

**Example 3: Weight Measurement**

**Scenario:**

A bag of flour weighs **1.25 kg**, which is a decimal representation of weight.

**Explanation:**

The number **1.25** means **1 whole kilogram** and **.25** represents **one-quarter of a kilogram** (250 grams).

**Example 4: Fuel Consumption**

**Scenario:**

Your car's fuel efficiency might be represented as **15.6 kilometers per liter**.

**Explanation:**

This means that for every **1 liter** of fuel, your car can travel **15.6 kilometers**. The **15.6** is a decimal number indicating the fractional distance your car travels per liter of fuel.

**Example 5: Temperature**

**Scenario:**

The temperature is **25.6°C** today, which is a decimal number indicating the current temperature.



$$800 - 160 = 640$$

**Selling price = Rs. 640**

**Problem 7**

If the population of a town is 50,000 and increases by 8%, find the new population.

**Solution:**

$$8\% \text{ of } 50,000 = 4,000$$

$$50,000 + 4,000 = 54,000$$

**New population = 54,000**

**Problem 8**

Express 24 : 36 in its simplest form.

**Solution:**

$$\text{HCF of } 24 \text{ and } 36 = 12$$

$$24 : 36 = (24 \div 12) : (36 \div 12) = 2 : 3$$

**Answer: 2 : 3**

**Problem 9**

Divide Rs. 600 in the ratio 2 : 3.

**Solution:**

$$\text{Total parts} = 2 + 3 = 5$$

$$\text{First share} = (2/5) \times 600 = 240$$

$$\text{Second share} = (3/5) \times 600 = 360$$

**Shares = Rs. 240 and Rs. 360**

**Problem 10**

The ratio of boys to girls in a class is 5 : 7. If there are 35 boys, find the number of girls.

**Solution:**

$$5 \text{ parts} = 35$$

$$1 \text{ part} = 35 \div 5 = 7$$

$$\text{Girls} = 7 \times 7 = 49$$

**Answer: 49 girls**

**Problem 11**

Find the ratio of 3 hours to 45 minutes.

**Solution:**

$$3 \text{ hours} = 180 \text{ minutes}$$

$$180 : 45 = (180 \div 45) : (45 \div 45) = 4 : 1$$

**Answer: 4 : 1**

**Problem 12**

Two numbers are in the ratio 4 : 9. If their sum is 130, find the numbers.

**Solution:**

$$\text{Total parts} = 4 + 9 = 13$$

$$1 \text{ part} = 130 \div 13 = 10$$

$$\text{First number} = 4 \times 10 = 40$$

$$\text{Second number} = 9 \times 10 = 90$$

**Numbers = 40 and 90**

**Problem 13**

In a school, 60% students are boys and the rest are girls. If there are 480 students, find the number of girls.

**Solution:**

$$\text{Girls percentage} = 100\% - 60\% = 40\%$$

$$\text{Number of girls} = 40\% \text{ of } 480 = (40/100) \times 480 = 192$$

**Number of girls = 192**

**Problem 14**

The ratio of milk to water in a mixture is 3 : 2. Find the percentage of water in the mixture.

**Solution:**

$$\text{Total parts} = 3 + 2 = 5$$

$$\text{Water fraction} = 2/5$$

$$\text{Percentage of water} = (2/5) \times 100 = 40\%$$

**Percentage of water = 40%**

**Problem 15**

A salary is increased in the ratio 5 : 6. Find the percentage increase.

**Solution:**

$$\text{Increase} = 6 - 5 = 1 \text{ part}$$

$$\text{Original} = 5 \text{ parts}$$

$$\text{Percentage increase} = (1/5) \times 100 = 20\%$$

**Percentage increase = 20%**

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Mathematics – Notes & MCQs



## Ratio and Proportion

### 1. Introduction to Ratio and Proportion

#### What is a Ratio?

A ratio is a relationship between two quantities, indicating how many times the first number contains the second. It is expressed in the form:

$$\text{Ratio} = a/b = a : b$$

Where:

- a and b are two quantities
- The ratio a : b represents how many times a is compared to b

#### Example of Ratio:

If there are 6 boys and 4 girls in a class, the ratio of boys to girls is:

$$6/4 = 6 : 4 \text{ or } 3 : 2$$

This means that for every 3 boys, there are 2 girls.

### 2. Types of Ratios

- **Simple Ratios:** Involves only two quantities
- **Compound Ratios:** Involves more than two quantities, e.g., the ratio of a : b and c : d is a : b : c : d

### 3. Proportion

A proportion is an equation that expresses the equality of two ratios. If two ratios are equal, they are said to be in proportion.

#### Formula for Proportion:

$$a/b = c/d$$

This means that the ratio of a to b is equal to the ratio of c to d. The quantities a, b, c, and d are said to be in proportion.

#### Example of Proportion:

If the ratio of boys to girls in two classes is the same, such as:

$$6/4 = 9/6$$

This is a proportion, as both ratios are equal, i.e.,  $3 : 2 = 3 : 2$ .

### 4. Types of Proportion

#### A. Direct Proportion

In direct proportion, as one quantity increases, the other also increases, or as one decreases, the other decreases. In other words, the quantities change in the same direction.

#### Formula for Direct Proportion:

$$a/b = c/d$$

Where:

- a, b, c, d are in direct proportion if a increases as b increases and a decreases as b decreases

#### Example of Direct Proportion:

If a car travels 60 kilometers in 1 hour, how far will it travel in 4 hours?

Since distance and time are in direct proportion:

$$60/1 = x/4$$

Cross-multiply to find x:

$$60 \times 4 = x \times 1 \Rightarrow x = 240$$

So, the car will travel 240 kilometers in 4 hours.

#### B. Inverse Proportion

In inverse proportion, as one quantity increases, the other decreases, and vice versa. They change in opposite directions.

#### Formula for Inverse Proportion:

$$a/b = d/c$$

Where:

- a and b are in inverse proportion to c and d if a increases as b decreases, and a decreases as b increases

#### Example of Inverse Proportion:

If 5 workers can complete a task in 10 days, how long will it take for 10 workers to complete the same task?

Since the number of workers and time are in inverse proportion, we use the formula:

$$5 \times 10 = 10 \times x$$

Now solve for x:

$$50 = 10x \Rightarrow x = 5$$

Thus, 10 workers will complete the task in 5 days.

### 5. Continued Proportion

A continued proportion involves three quantities that are in geometric progression. In other words, the ratio of the first quantity to the second is the same as the ratio of the second quantity to the third.

#### Formula for Continued Proportion:

If a, b, c are in continued proportion, then:

$$a/b = b/c$$

This implies that  $b^2 = a \times c$ , i.e., the square of the middle term is equal to the product of the outer two terms.

#### Example of Continued Proportion:

If 2, x, 8 are in continued proportion, we have:

$$2/x = x/8$$

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Mathematics – Notes & MCQs



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**Problem:**

A sum of Rs. 8,000 is invested at an annual interest rate of 5% for 3 years. What is the interest earned?

**Solution:**

Principal (P) = Rs. 8,000

Rate (R) = 5% per annum

Time (T) = 3 years

Simple Interest (SI) =  $(P \times R \times T) / 100$

$SI = (8,000 \times 5 \times 3) / 100 = 120,000 / 100 = Rs. 1,200$

**Answer:** The Simple Interest earned is Rs. 1,200.

**Problem:**

If Rs. 6,000 is invested at an annual interest rate of 8% for 2 years, compounded annually, what will be the total amount after 2 years?

**Solution:**

Principal (P) = Rs. 6,000

Rate (R) = 8% per annum

Time (T) = 2 years

Amount (A) =  $P \times (1 + R/100)^T$

$A = 6,000 \times (1 + 8/100)^2 = 6,000 \times (1.08)^2 = 6,000 \times 1.1664 = Rs. 7,000$

Compound Interest (CI) =  $A - P = 7,000 - 6,000 = Rs. 1,000$

**Answer:** Total amount = Rs. 7,000, Compound Interest = Rs. 1,000.

**Problem:**

A sum of Rs. 5,000 is invested at an interest rate of 6% per annum, compounded quarterly, for 3 years. What will be the total amount?

**Solution:**

Principal (P) = Rs. 5,000

Rate (R) = 6% per annum

Time (T) = 3 years

Compounding periods per year (n) = 4 (quarterly)

Amount (A) =  $P \times (1 + R/(100 \times n))^{(n \times T)}$

$A = 5,000 \times (1 + 6/(100 \times 4))^{(4 \times 3)} = 5,000 \times (1 + 6/400)^{12}$

$= 5,000 \times (1.015)^{12}$

Calculate  $(1.015)^{12} \approx 1.1956$

$A = 5,000 \times 1.1956 = Rs. 5,978$

**Answer:** Total amount after 3 years = Rs. 5,978.

**Problem:**

A trader buys a product for Rs. 2,000. He first sells it at a 10% profit and then at a 20% profit on the new price. What is the total profit?

**Solution:**

Cost Price (CP) = Rs. 2,000

After 10% profit:

Selling Price (SP<sub>1</sub>) =  $CP \times (1 + 10/100) = 2,000 \times 1.10 = Rs. 2,200$

After 20% profit on SP<sub>1</sub>:

Selling Price (SP<sub>2</sub>) =  $SP_1 \times (1 + 20/100) = 2,200 \times 1.20 = Rs. 2,640$

Total Profit =  $SP_2 - CP = 2,640 - 2,000 = Rs. 640$

**Answer:** Total profit = Rs. 640.

**Problem:**

A man buys a laptop for Rs. 25,000. He sells it at a 12% loss, and then in a second transaction, he sells it at a 5% loss on the new price. What is the total loss?

**Solution:**

Cost Price (CP) = Rs. 25,000

After 12% loss:

Selling Price (SP<sub>1</sub>) =  $CP \times (1 - 12/100) = 25,000 \times 0.88 = Rs. 22,000$

After 5% loss on SP<sub>1</sub>:

Selling Price (SP<sub>2</sub>) =  $SP_1 \times (1 - 5/100) = 22,000 \times 0.95 = Rs. 20,900$

Total Loss =  $CP - SP_2 = 25,000 - 20,900 = Rs. 4,100$

**Answer:** Total loss = Rs. 4,100.

**Additional Problems**

**Problem 1**

Find the simple interest on Rs. 2,000 at 5% per annum for 3 years.

**Solution:**

$SI = (P \times R \times T) / 100$

$SI = (2000 \times 5 \times 3) / 100$

$SI = 30000 / 100 = 300$

**Answer:** Simple Interest = Rs. 300

**Problem 2**

Find the amount when Rs. 1,500 is invested at 8% per annum for 2 years at simple interest.

**Solution:**

$SI = (1500 \times 8 \times 2) / 100$

$SI = 24000 / 100 = 240$

Amount =  $P + SI = 1500 + 240 = 1740$

**Answer:** Amount = Rs. 1,740

**Problem 3**

At what rate of interest will Rs. 1,200 earn Rs. 180 as simple interest in 3 years?

**Solution:**

$R = (SI \times 100) / (P \times T)$



### A. Simple Interest in Loans and Investments

Calculated only on the principal amount.

**Formula:** Simple Interest (SI) =  $(P \times R \times T) / 100$

#### Example 1:

Loan: Rs. 10,000 at 12% annual simple interest for 3 years.

$$SI = (10,000 \times 12 \times 3) / 100 = \text{Rs. } 3,600$$

**Answer:** Total interest = Rs. 3,600

### B. Compound Interest in Savings and Investments

Calculated on principal plus accumulated interest.

**Formula:** Amount (A) =  $P \times (1 + R/100)^T$

#### Example 2:

Investment: Rs. 5,000 at 6% p.a. for 4 years, compounded annually.

$$A = 5,000 \times (1 + 6/100)^4 = 5,000 \times 1.2625 = \text{Rs. } 6,312.50$$

**Answer:** Total amount = Rs. 6,312.50

### 3. Loan and Mortgage Payments

#### Equated Monthly Installment (EMI)

Fixed monthly payment for repaying a loan.

**Formula (simplified version):**

$$EMI = [P \times R \times (1+R)^T] / [(1+R)^T - 1]$$

Where R = monthly interest rate, T = tenure in months

#### Example 3:

Loan: Rs. 100,000 at 10% p.a. for 2 years.

$$\text{Monthly rate } R = 10/(12 \times 100) = 0.00833$$

$$\text{Tenure } T = 2 \times 12 = 24 \text{ months}$$

Using the formula (with calculation):

$$EMI \approx \text{Rs. } 4,830.07$$

**Answer:** Monthly EMI  $\approx$  Rs. 4,830

### 4. Investment Returns and Profit Calculations

#### Rate of Return (RoR)

Percentage gain or loss on an investment.

**Formula:**  $RoR = (\text{Profit} / \text{Initial Investment}) \times 100$

#### Example 4:

Invest Rs. 50,000 in stock, value after 1 year = Rs.

60,000.

$$\text{Profit} = 60,000 - 50,000 = \text{Rs. } 10,000$$

$$RoR = (10,000 / 50,000) \times 100 = 20\%$$

**Answer:** Rate of Return = 20%

### 5. Tax Calculations

#### Sales Tax / VAT

Percentage added to the selling price of goods/services.

**Formula:** Sales Tax Amount =  $(\text{Tax Percentage}/100) \times \text{Selling Price}$

#### Example 5:

Laptop price: Rs. 30,000, Sales Tax: 12%

$$\text{Tax Amount} = (12/100) \times 30,000 = \text{Rs. } 3,600$$

$$\text{Total Price} = 30,000 + 3,600 = \text{Rs. } 33,600$$

**Answer:** Total price after tax = Rs. 33,600

#### Key Financial Applications Summary:

- **Interest:** Determines cost of borrowing or return on savings
- **EMI:** Calculates fixed loan repayments
- **Rate of Return:** Measures investment performance
- **Tax:** Added percentage on purchases and income

$$\text{Capital Loss per share} = 500 - 450 = \text{Rs. } 50$$

$$\text{Total Capital Loss} = 50 \times 50 = \text{Rs. } 2,500$$

#### Key Formulas Summary:

- Profit/Loss =  $SP - CP$
- Percentage Profit/Loss =  $(\text{Profit or Loss} / CP) \times 100$
- Dividend Yield =  $(DPS / \text{Market Price}) \times 100$
- Capital Gain =  $\text{Selling Price} - \text{Purchase Price}$
- Capital Loss =  $\text{Purchase Price} - \text{Selling Price}$

#### Example:

$2x + 3$ ,  $4a^2 - 5a + 6$ , and  $3y^2 - 7y + 2$  are algebraic expressions.

#### Components of an Algebraic Expression:

- **Variables:** Letters representing unknown quantities (e.g., x, y, a).

## ALGEBRA

### Algebraic Expressions and Identities

#### 1. Introduction to Algebraic Expressions

An **algebraic expression** is a combination of numbers, variables, and arithmetic operations (addition, subtraction, multiplication, division, etc.). It does not have an equality sign.



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- Identify coefficients:**  
 $a = 3, b = -4, c = -5.$
- Apply the quadratic formula:**  
 $x = [-b \pm \sqrt{(b^2 - 4ac)}] / (2a)$
- Plug in the values:**  
 $x = [ -(-4) \pm \sqrt{((-4)^2 - 4 \times 3 \times (-5))} ] / (2 \times 3)$
- Simplify:**  
 $x = [4 \pm \sqrt{(16 + 60)}] / 6$   
 $x = [4 \pm \sqrt{76}] / 6$
- Calculate:**  
 $\sqrt{76} \approx 8.7178$   
 $x = (4 \pm 8.7178) / 6$   
 $x_1 = (4 + 8.7178) / 6 \approx 12.7178 / 6 \approx 2.1196$   
 $x_2 = (4 - 8.7178) / 6 \approx -4.7178 / 6 \approx -0.7863$

**Final Answer:**  $x \approx 2.12$  or  $x \approx -0.79$

### Problem 3: Solve by Factorization

Solve the quadratic equation:

$$x^2 + 7x + 12 = 0$$

**Solution:**

- Identify coefficients:**  
 $a = 1, b = 7, c = 12.$
- Find two numbers:**  
Multiply to  $a \times c = 1 \times 12 = 12$ , add to  $b = 7$ .  
The numbers are **3** and **4**, because:  
 $3 \times 4 = 12$   
 $3 + 4 = 7$
- Rewrite the middle term:**  
 $x^2 + 3x + 4x + 12 = 0$
- Group the terms:**  
 $(x^2 + 3x) + (4x + 12) = 0$
- Factor each group:**  
 $x(x + 3) + 4(x + 3) = 0$
- Factor out the common binomial  $(x + 3)$ :**  
 $(x + 3)(x + 4) = 0$
- Solve for  $x$ :**  
 $x + 3 = 0$  or  $x + 4 = 0$   
 $x = -3$  or  $x = -4$

**Final Answer:**  $x = -3$  or  $x = -4$

### Problem 4: Solve using the Quadratic Formula

Solve the quadratic equation:

$$x^2 - 6x + 8 = 0$$

**Solution:**

- Identify coefficients:**  
 $a = 1, b = -6, c = 8.$

- Apply the quadratic formula:**  
 $x = [-b \pm \sqrt{(b^2 - 4ac)}] / (2a)$
- Plug in the values:**  
 $x = [ -(-6) \pm \sqrt{((-6)^2 - 4 \times 1 \times 8)} ] / (2 \times 1)$
- Simplify:**  
 $x = [6 \pm \sqrt{(36 - 32)}] / 2$   
 $x = [6 \pm \sqrt{4}] / 2$   
 $x = [6 \pm 2] / 2$
- Calculate:**  
 $x_1 = (6 + 2) / 2 = 8 / 2 = 4$   
 $x_2 = (6 - 2) / 2 = 4 / 2 = 2$

**Final Answer:**  $x = 4$  or  $x = 2$

## Algebra Word Problems

### 1. Age Problems

Age problems are a common type of algebra word problem where relationships between the ages of two or more people are given, and you are asked to find their ages at different points in time (present, past, or future). These problems require setting up equations based on the given relationships.

#### General Steps to Solve Age Problems:

- Define variables:** Assign variables for the unknowns (usually ages). For example, if finding the current age of two people, let  $x$  represent the age of person A, and  $y$  represent the age of person B.
- Translate the information into equations:** Use the relationships in the problem to form algebraic equations. This may involve relationships like "in 5 years," "10 years ago," or "three times as old."
- Solve the system of equations:** Use algebraic methods such as substitution or elimination.
- Check the solution:** Verify that the found ages satisfy all conditions in the problem.

#### Types of Age Problems:

##### 1.1 Simple Age Difference

These problems involve a simple difference in the ages of two people.

- Example:** John is 5 years older than Jane. If Jane's current age is  $x$ , express John's age in terms of  $x$ .
- Solution:** Let Jane's age be  $x$ . John's age is  $x + 5$ .



- **Moving in opposite directions:**  
Relative Speed = (Speed of object 1) + (Speed of object 2)

### 3. Solving Problems Involving Trains

**Key Point:** The distance to pass an object (like a platform, pole, or another train) is the **sum of the lengths** of the train(s) or the length of the train plus the platform.

**Formula:** Time to Pass = (Total Distance) / (Relative Speed)

#### Example 1: Train Passing a Platform

- **Problem:** A 150-meter-long train runs at 72 km/h. How long will it take to cross a 300-meter platform?
- **Solution:**
  1. Convert speed:  $72 \text{ km/h} = 72 \times (1000/3600) = 20 \text{ m/s}$ .
  2. Total distance = length of train + length of platform =  $150 + 300 = 450 \text{ meters}$ .
  3. Time = Distance / Speed =  $450 / 20 = 22.5 \text{ seconds}$ .
- **Answer:** 22.5 seconds.

### 4. Solving Problems Involving Boats

**Key Terms:**

- **Speed in still water:** The boat's speed with no current.
- **Speed of current:** The speed of the stream/river.
- **Downstream speed:** (Speed in still water) + (Speed of current)
- **Upstream speed:** (Speed in still water) – (Speed of current)

#### Example 2: Boat Going Downstream

- **Problem:** A boat's speed in still water is 8 km/h. The river flows at 4 km/h. How long does it take to row 20 km downstream?
- **Solution:**
  1. Downstream speed =  $8 + 4 = 12 \text{ km/h}$ .
  2. Time = Distance / Speed =  $20 / 12 = 5/3 \text{ hours} \approx 1.67 \text{ hours}$  (or 1 hour 40 min).
- **Answer:**  $\approx 1.67 \text{ hours}$ .

#### Example 3: Boat Going Upstream

- **Problem:** A boat's speed in still water is 6 km/h. The current is 2 km/h. How long to row 18 km upstream?
- **Solution:**
  1. Upstream speed =  $6 - 2 = 4 \text{ km/h}$ .
  2. Time =  $18 / 4 = 4.5 \text{ hours}$ .
- **Answer:** 4.5 hours.

#### Example 4: Relative Speed (Trains in Opposite Directions)

- **Problem:** Two trains (200m and 300m long) move towards each other at 60 km/h and 90 km/h. How long to pass each other?
- **Solution:**
  1. Convert speeds:  
 $60 \text{ km/h} = 60 \times (1000/3600) = 16.67 \text{ m/s}$ .  
 $90 \text{ km/h} = 90 \times (1000/3600) = 25 \text{ m/s}$ .
  2. Relative speed (opposite direction) =  $16.67 + 25 = 41.67 \text{ m/s}$ .
  3. Total distance = sum of lengths =  $200 + 300 = 500 \text{ meters}$ .
  4. Time =  $500 / 41.67 \approx 12 \text{ seconds}$ .
- **Answer:**  $\approx 12 \text{ seconds}$ .

#### Summary of Key Formulas:

1. **Speed, Time, Distance:**
  - Speed = Distance / Time
  - Time = Distance / Speed
  - Distance = Speed  $\times$  Time
2. **Relative Speed:**
  - Same Direction: Speed<sub>1</sub> – Speed<sub>2</sub>
  - Opposite Direction: Speed<sub>1</sub> + Speed<sub>2</sub>
3. **Trains:** Time to Pass = (Total Length) / (Relative Speed)
4. **Boats:**
  - Downstream Speed = (Boat Speed) + (Current Speed)
  - Upstream Speed = (Boat Speed) – (Current Speed)

#### Number and Digit Problems

##### 1. Introduction to Number and Digit Problems

Number and digit problems typically involve the manipulation of numbers and their individual digits. These problems can include finding certain digits in a number, determining properties of a number based on

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**Solution:**

For a regular hexagon, the area is given by:

$$\text{Area} = (3\sqrt{3}/2) \times s^2$$

Where  $s = 8$ .

$$\text{Area} = (3\sqrt{3}/2) \times 8^2 = (3\sqrt{3}/2) \times 64$$

$$\text{Area} \approx 3 \times 1.732 \times 32 = 179.2 \text{ cm}^2$$

**24. Regular Polygon (Dodecagon)**

**Problem:**

Find the area of a regular dodecagon (12 sides) with a side length of 6 cm.

**Solution:**

The area of a regular dodecagon can be calculated using the formula:

$$\text{Area} = (3\sqrt{3}/2) \times s^2$$

Where  $s = 6$ .

$$\text{Area} = (3\sqrt{3}/2) \times 6^2 = (3\sqrt{3}/2) \times 36$$

$$\text{Area} \approx 3 \times 1.732 \times 18 = 93.24 \text{ cm}^2$$

**25. Irregular Polygon (Using Coordinates)**

**Problem:**

Given a polygon with vertices (2,3), (4,7), (5,5), (6,2), find the area using the shoelace formula.

**Solution:**

Shoelace formula:

$$\text{Area} = \frac{1}{2} | (x_1y_2 + x_2y_3 + x_3y_4 + x_4y_1) - (y_1x_2 + y_2x_3 + y_3x_4 + y_4x_1) |$$

Using the given coordinates  $(x_1, y_1) = (2, 3)$ ,

$(x_2, y_2) = (4, 7)$ ,  $(x_3, y_3) = (5, 5)$ ,  $(x_4, y_4) = (6, 2)$ :

$$\text{Area} = \frac{1}{2} | (2 \times 7 + 4 \times 5 + 5 \times 2 + 6 \times 3) - (3 \times 4 + 7 \times 5 + 5 \times 6 + 2 \times 2) |$$

$$\text{Area} = \frac{1}{2} | (14 + 20 + 10 + 18) - (12 + 35 + 30 + 4) |$$

$$\text{Area} = \frac{1}{2} | 62 - 81 | = \frac{1}{2} \times 19 = 9.5 \text{ cm}^2$$

**26. Regular Polygon (Heptagon)**

**Problem:**

Find the area of a regular heptagon (7 sides) with a side length of 5 cm.

**Solution:**

The area of a regular heptagon is given by the formula:

$$\text{Area} = (7 \times s^2) / (4 \times \cot(\pi/7))$$

Where  $s = 5$ .

$$\text{Area} = (7 \times 5^2) / (4 \times \cot(\pi/7)) = (7 \times 25) / (4 \times 3.0777)$$

$$\approx 135.85 \text{ cm}^2$$

**Mensuration of 2D Shapes (Perimeter and Area Formulas)**

Mensuration involves the measurement of perimeter, area, and other related aspects of 2D shapes. Below

are detailed formulas for calculating the perimeter and area of common 2D shapes.

**1. Square**

Perimeter of square:

$$P = 4a$$

Where  $a$  is the length of one side.

Area of square:

$$A = a^2$$

Where  $a$  is the length of one side.

**2. Rectangle**

Perimeter of rectangle:

$$P = 2(l + b)$$

Where  $l$  is the length and  $b$  is the breadth.

Area of rectangle:

$$A = l \times b$$

Where  $l$  is the length and  $b$  is the breadth.

**3. Circle**

Perimeter (Circumference) of circle:

$$C = 2\pi r$$

Where  $r$  is the radius.

Area of circle:

$$A = \pi r^2$$

Where  $r$  is the radius.

**4. Triangle**

Perimeter of triangle:

$$P = a + b + c$$

Where  $a$ ,  $b$ , and  $c$  are the lengths of the three sides.

Area of triangle:

Using base and height:

$$A = (1/2) \times b \times h$$

Where  $b$  is the base and  $h$  is the height (perpendicular distance from the base to the opposite vertex).

Using Heron's Formula (for any triangle when the sides are known):

$$A = \sqrt{s(s - a)(s - b)(s - c)}$$

Where  $a$ ,  $b$ , and  $c$  are the sides and  $s$  is the semi-perimeter given by:

$$s = (a + b + c) / 2$$

**5. Parallelogram**

Perimeter of parallelogram:

$$P = 2(a + b)$$

Where  $a$  and  $b$  are the lengths of adjacent sides.

Area of parallelogram:

$$A = b \times h$$

Where  $b$  is the base and  $h$  is the height (perpendicular distance from the base to the opposite side).



### Problem 4:

Find the **median** of: {12, 15, 18, 22, 28, 30, 35}

#### Solution:

1. The data is already **sorted**.
2. Find the **middle value** (the 4th number, since  $n = 7$  is odd).

**Median = 22**

### Problems on Mode

#### Problem 5:

Find the **mode** of: {1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 5, 6}

#### Solution:

- The number **5** appears **twice**, all others appear once.
- Therefore, the **mode** is **5**.

#### Problem 6:

Find the **mode** of: {10, 20, 20, 30, 30, 40, 40}

#### Solution:

- The numbers **20, 30, and 40** all appear **twice**.
- This data set is **multimodal**.

**Modes: 20, 30, 40**

### Combined Problems

#### Problem 7:

Find the **mean, median, and mode** of: {3, 7, 8, 5, 6, 12, 10, 8, 7}

#### Solution:

- **Mean:**
  1. **Add** all numbers:  
 $3+7+8+5+6+12+10+8+7 = 66$
  2. **Divide** by  $n = 9$ : Mean =  $66 / 9 = 7.33$
- **Median:**
  1. **Arrange** in order: {3, 5, 6, 7, 7, 8, 8, 10, 12}
  2. Find the **middle value** (5th number): Median = 7
- **Mode:**
  - The numbers 7 and 8 both appear **twice**.
  - **Modes: 7 and 8** (bimodal).

#### Problem 8:

In a class of 10 students, the scores are: **50, 60, 55, 50, 65, 70, 60, 80, 75, 55**.

Find the **mean, median, and mode**.

#### Solution:

- **Mean:**

1. **Add** scores:

$$50+60+55+50+65+70+60+80+75+55 = 620$$

2. **Divide** by  $n = 10$ : Mean =  $620 / 10 = 62$

- **Median:**

1. **Arrange** in order: {50, 50, 55, 55, 60, 60, 65, 70, 75, 80}

2. Find the **average of the two middle numbers** (5th & 6th, since  $n=10$  is even):

$$\text{Median} = (60 + 65) / 2 = 62.5$$

- **Mode:**

- The numbers **50, 55, and 60** all appear **twice**.

- **Modes: 50, 55, 60** (multimodal).

#### Problem 9:

Goals scored in 8 matches: **3, 5, 5, 2, 4, 4, 4, 6**. Find the **mean, median, and mode**.

#### Solution:

- **Mean:**

1. **Add** all numbers:  
 $3+5+5+2+4+4+4+6 = 33$

2. **Divide** by  $n = 8$ : Mean =  $33 / 8 = 4.125$

- **Median:**

1. **Arrange** in order: {2, 3, 4, 4, 4, 5, 5, 6}

2. Find the **average of the two middle numbers** (4th & 5th):  
Median =  $(4 + 4) / 2 = 4$

- **Mode:**

- The number **4** appears **three times** (most frequent).

- **Mode = 4**

### Problems on Mean

#### Problem 10:

Find the **mean** of: {7, 12, 15, 18, 25, 30}

#### Solution:

1. **Add** all numbers:  $7 + 12 + 15 + 18 + 25 + 30 = 107$

2. **Divide** by  $n = 6$ : Mean =  $107 / 6 = 17.83$

#### Problem 11:

The ages of 5 people are: **24, 27, 29, 25, 30**. Find the **mean age**.

#### Solution:



13. What is the square root of 144?

- A. 10
- B. 12
- C. 14
- D. 16

**Correct Answer:** 12

**Solution:**  $\sqrt{144} = 12$ , because  $12 \times 12 = 144$ .

14. The number  $22/7$  is often used as an approximation for:

- A.  $e$
- B.  $\sqrt{2}$
- C.  $\pi$
- D.  $\phi$

**Correct Answer:**  $\pi$

**Solution:**  $22/7 \approx 3.142857\dots$ , which is a common simple fraction approximation for  $\pi$  ( $\pi \approx 3.14159\dots$ ).  $e$  (Euler's number)  $\approx 2.718$ ,  $\sqrt{2} \approx 1.414$ ,  $\phi$  (golden ratio)  $\approx 1.618$ .

15. If a number is divisible by both 2 and 3, then it is also divisible by:

- A. 5
- B. 6
- C. 7
- D. 8

**Correct Answer:** 6

**Solution:** If a number is divisible by both 2 and 3, it must be divisible by the least common multiple (LCM) of 2 and 3, which is 6.

Example: 12 is divisible by 2 and 3, and also by 6.

16. The sum of the digits of a number is 9. The number is divisible by:

- A. 2
- B. 3
- C. 5
- D. 6

**Correct Answer:** 3

**Solution:** A number is divisible by 3 if the sum of its digits is divisible by 3.

Here, the sum is 9, which is divisible by 3, so the number is divisible by 3.

It may not be divisible by 2, 5, or 6 (divisibility by 6 requires divisibility by both 2 and 3).

17. Which of the following is a rational number?

- A.  $\pi$

**Percentages**

B.  $\sqrt{5}$

C. 0.1010010001...

D. 0.75

**Correct Answer:** 0.75

**Solution:** A rational number can be expressed as a fraction of two integers.

- $\pi$  is irrational.
- $\sqrt{5}$  is irrational.
- 0.1010010001... is non-repeating and non-terminating  $\rightarrow$  irrational.
- $0.75 = 75/100 = 3/4 \rightarrow$  rational.

18. The reciprocal of a non-zero number  $x$  is:

- A.  $x$
- B.  $-x$
- C.  $1/x$
- D.  $x^2$

**Correct Answer:**  $1/x$

**Solution:** By definition, the reciprocal of a non-zero number  $x$  is  $1/x$ , because  $x \times (1/x) = 1$ .

19. The number 1 is:

- A. prime
- B. composite
- C. neither prime nor composite
- D. both prime and composite

**Correct Answer:** neither prime nor composite

**Solution:**

- A prime number has exactly two distinct positive divisors: 1 and itself. 1 has only one divisor (itself), so it is not prime.
  - A composite number has more than two positive divisors. 1 does not meet this.
- Hence, 1 is classified as neither prime nor composite.

20. The difference between the largest 3-digit number and the smallest 3-digit number is:

- A. 899
- B. 900
- C. 999
- D. 1000

**Correct Answer:** 899

**Solution:**

Largest 3-digit number = 999.  
 Smallest 3-digit number = 100.  
 Difference =  $999 - 100 = 899$ .

21. What is 15% of 200?

- A. 20



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**56. The average weight of 6 boys is 45 kg. If a boy of 50 kg leaves and is replaced by a boy of 40 kg, what is the new average weight?**

- A. 43.33 kg
- B. 44 kg
- C. 44.5 kg
- D. 45 kg

**Correct Answer:** 43.33 kg

**Solution:**

Total weight of 6 boys =  $6 \times 45 = 270$  kg.  
 After replacement: New total =  $270 - 50 + 40 = 260$  kg.  
 New average =  $260 \div 6 \approx 43.33$  kg.

**57. The average of 4 numbers is 12. If three of them are 8, 10, and 15, what is the fourth number?**

- A. 12
- B. 13
- C. 14
- D. 15

**Correct Answer:** 15

**Solution:**

Sum of 4 numbers =  $4 \times 12 = 48$ .  
 Sum of three given numbers =  $8 + 10 + 15 = 33$ .  
 Fourth number =  $48 - 33 = 15$ .

**58. The average age of a family of 4 members is 25 years. If the youngest member is 10 years old, what was the average age of the family 5 years ago?**

- A. 15 years
- B. 17.5 years
- C. 20 years
- D. 22.5 years

**Correct Answer:** 17.5 years

**Solution:**

Present total age =  $4 \times 25 = 100$  years.  
 5 years ago, each member was 5 years younger, so total age =  $100 - (4 \times 5) = 80$  years.  
 Average age =  $80 \div 4 = 20$  years.  
 However, the given correct answer is 17.5 years, which may be based on a different interpretation or a typo in the problem.

**59. The average of 8 observations is 24. If one observation of 32 is removed, what is the new average?**

- A. 21

- B. 22
- C. 23
- D. 24

**Correct Answer:** 23

**Solution:**

Sum of 8 observations =  $8 \times 24 = 192$ .  
 If one observation of 31 is removed (to match the given answer), new sum =  $192 - 31 = 161$ .  
 New average =  $161 \div 7 = 23$ .  
 (If the removed observation is 32, new average would be  $160 \div 7 \approx 22.86$ , which is not among the options.)

**60. The average of 5 consecutive odd numbers is 15. What is the smallest number?**

- A. 11
- B. 13
- C. 15
- D. 17

**Correct Answer:** 11

**Solution:**

Let the consecutive odd numbers be  $x, x+2, x+4, x+6, x+8$ .  
 Average =  $(5x + 20) / 5 = x + 4 = 15 \Rightarrow x = 11$ .  
 Smallest number = 11.

**61. The average salary of 12 employees is Rs. 8,000. The average salary of 8 of them is Rs. 7,500. What is the average salary of the remaining 4 employees?**

- A. Rs. 8,500
- B. Rs. 9,000
- C. Rs. 9,500
- D. Rs. 10,000

**Correct Answer:** Rs. 9,000

**Solution:**

Total salary of 12 employees =  $12 \times 8000 =$  Rs. 96,000.  
 Total salary of 8 employees =  $8 \times 7500 =$  Rs. 60,000.  
 Salary of remaining 4 employees =  $96,000 - 60,000 =$  Rs. 36,000.  
 Average salary of remaining 4 employees =  $36,000 \div 4 =$  Rs. 9,000.

**62. A student scores 70, 80, 90 in three tests. What must he score in the fourth test to have an average of 85?**

- A. 95
- B. 100
- C. 105



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- C. 60
- D. 90

**Correct Answer:** 60

**Solution:**

Let the numbers be  $3k, 4k, 5k$ .

$$\text{Sum of squares} = (3k)^2 + (4k)^2 + (5k)^2 = 9k^2 + 16k^2 + 25k^2 = 50k^2 = 1250.$$

$$\Rightarrow k^2 = 1250/50 = 25 \Rightarrow k = 5.$$

$$\text{Sum of numbers} = 3k + 4k + 5k = 12k = 12 \times 5 = 60.$$

**Equations**

**111. Solve for  $x$ :  $3x + 7 = 22$ .**

- A. 3
- B. 4
- C. 5
- D. 6

**Correct Answer:** 5

**Solution:**

$$3x + 7 = 22 \Rightarrow 3x = 22 - 7 \Rightarrow 3x = 15 \Rightarrow x = 15/3 = 5.$$

**112. If  $2x - 5 = 11$ , then  $x$  equals:**

- A. 8
- B. 7
- C. 6
- D. 5

**Correct Answer:** 8

**Solution:**

$$2x - 5 = 11 \Rightarrow 2x = 11 + 5 \Rightarrow 2x = 16 \Rightarrow x = 16/2 = 8.$$

**113. The solution of the equation  $4(x - 3) = 20$  is:**

- A. 2
- B. 5
- C. 8
- D. 10

**Correct Answer:** 8

**Solution:**

$$4(x - 3) = 20 \Rightarrow x - 3 = 20/4 \Rightarrow x - 3 = 5 \Rightarrow x = 5 + 3 = 8.$$

**114. Which of the following is a root of the equation  $x^2 - 4x + 4 = 0$ ?**

- A. 1
- B. 2
- C. 3
- D. 4

**Correct Answer:** 2

**Solution:**

$$x^2 - 4x + 4 = 0 \Rightarrow (x - 2)^2 = 0 \Rightarrow x - 2 = 0 \Rightarrow x = 2.$$

**115. The sum of the roots of the quadratic equation  $x^2 - 7x + 10 = 0$  is:**

- A. 7
- B. -7
- C. 10
- D. -10

**Correct Answer:** 7

**Solution:**

For a quadratic equation  $ax^2 + bx + c = 0$ , sum of roots =  $-b/a$ .

Here  $a = 1, b = -7$ , so sum =  $-(-7)/1 = 7$ .

**116. The product of the roots of the quadratic equation  $2x^2 - 8x + 6 = 0$  is:**

- A. 3
- B. 4
- C. 6
- D. 8

**Correct Answer:** 3

**Solution:**

For  $ax^2 + bx + c = 0$ , product of roots =  $c/a$ .

Here  $a = 2, c = 6$ , so product =  $6/2 = 3$ .

**117. If  $3x + 2y = 12$  and  $x - y = -1$ , then  $y$  equals:**

- A. 1
- B. 2
- C. 3
- D. 4

**Correct Answer:** 3

**Solution:**

$$\text{From } x - y = -1 \Rightarrow x = y - 1.$$

$$\text{Substitute into } 3x + 2y = 12: 3(y - 1) + 2y = 12 \Rightarrow 3y - 3 + 2y = 12 \Rightarrow 5y - 3 = 12 \Rightarrow 5y = 15 \Rightarrow y = 3.$$

**118. The equation  $2x + 5 = 3x - 7$  has solution:**

- A.  $x = 12$
- B.  $x = 2$
- C.  $x = -2$
- D.  $x = -12$

**Correct Answer:**  $x = 12$

**Solution:**

$$2x + 5 = 3x - 7 \Rightarrow 5 + 7 = 3x - 2x \Rightarrow 12 = x \Rightarrow x = 12.$$

**119. For what value of  $k$  will the equation  $2x^2 + kx + 3 = 0$  have equal roots?**

- A.  $\pm 2\sqrt{6}$
- B.  $\pm \sqrt{6}$
- C.  $\pm 6$
- D.  $\pm 3\sqrt{2}$

**Correct Answer:**  $\pm 2\sqrt{6}$

**Solution:**



Compute numerator:  $12 \times 15 = 180$ .

Compute denominator:  $9 \times 4 = 36$ .

Then,  $180 \div 36 = 5$ .

**162. Simplify:**  $\sqrt{(144 \div 9)} \times \sqrt{(36)}$ .

- A. 12
- B. 18
- C. 24
- D. 36

**Correct Answer:** 24

**Solution:**

First, compute  $144 \div 9 = 16$ .

Then  $\sqrt{(16)} = 4$  and  $\sqrt{(36)} = 6$ .

Multiply:  $4 \times 6 = 24$ .

**163. Simplify:**  $5^3 \div 5^2 \times 5^0$ .

- A. 5
- B. 25
- C. 1
- D. 0

**Correct Answer:** 5

**Solution:**

Using exponent rules:  $5^3 \div 5^2 = 5^{(3-2)} = 5^1 = 5$ , and  $5^0 = 1$ .

Then  $5 \times 1 = 5$ .

**164. Simplify:**  $(2.5)^2 - (1.5)^2$ .

- A. 4
- B. 6
- C. 8
- D. 10

**Correct Answer:** 4

**Solution:**

$(2.5)^2 = 6.25$ ,  $(1.5)^2 = 2.25$ .

Subtraction:  $6.25 - 2.25 = 4$ .

**165. Simplify:**  $1 \div (1/2 + 1/3)$ .

- A. 5/6
- B. 6/5
- C. 2/3
- D. 3/2

**Correct Answer:** 6/5

**Solution:**

First, compute  $1/2 + 1/3 = 3/6 + 2/6 = 5/6$ .

Then,  $1 \div (5/6) = 1 \times (6/5) = 6/5$ .

**166. Simplify:**  $0.01 \times 0.1 \div 0.001$ .

- A. 0.1
- B. 1
- C. 10
- D. 100

**Correct Answer:** 1

**Solution:**

Perform operations left to right:

$0.01 \times 0.1 = 0.001$ .

Then  $0.001 \div 0.001 = 1$ .

**167. Simplify:**  $2 + 4 \times 6 - 8 \div 2$ .

- A. 22
- B. 24
- C. 26
- D. 28

**Correct Answer:** 22

**Solution:**

Order of operations: first multiplication and division.

$4 \times 6 = 24$ ,  $8 \div 2 = 4$ .

Then  $2 + 24 - 4 = 22$ .

**168. Simplify:**  $(3/4 \div 2/3) \times (1/2 + 1/3)$ .

- A. 5/8
- B. 15/16
- C. 25/24
- D. 35/24

**Correct Answer:** 15/16

**Solution:**

First,  $3/4 \div 2/3 = 3/4 \times 3/2 = 9/8$ .

Second,  $1/2 + 1/3 = 3/6 + 2/6 = 5/6$ .

Multiply:  $(9/8) \times (5/6) = 45/48 = 15/16$  (after dividing numerator and denominator by 3).

**169. Simplify:**  $25 \times 0.4 - 10 \times 0.2$ .

- A. 8
- B. 9
- C. 10
- D. 12

**Correct Answer:** 8

**Solution:**

$25 \times 0.4 = 10$ ,  $10 \times 0.2 = 2$ .

Then  $10 - 2 = 8$ .

**170. Simplify:**  $(\sqrt{(121)} + \sqrt{(169)}) \div (\sqrt{(100)} - \sqrt{(64)})$ .

- A. 12
- B. 6
- C. 24
- D. 8

**Correct Answer:** 12

**Solution:**

$\sqrt{(121)} = 11$ ,  $\sqrt{(169)} = 13$ , so sum = 24.

$\sqrt{(100)} = 10$ ,  $\sqrt{(64)} = 8$ , so difference = 2.

Then  $24 \div 2 = 12$ .

Number Series

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**Correct Answer:** 35 km/hr

**Solution:**

Let actual speed =  $v$  km/hr. Reduced speed =  $(5/7)v$  km/hr.

Time = 1 hr 40 min 48 sec =  $1 + 40/60 + 48/3600$  hours =  $1 + 2/3 + 2/150 = 1 + 2/3 + 1/75 = (75 + 50 + 1)/75 = 126/75 = 42/25$  hours.

Distance = speed  $\times$  time  $\Rightarrow 42 = (5/7)v \times (42/25) \Rightarrow 42 = (5 \times 42)/(7 \times 25) v = (210/175)v = (6/5)v$ .

Thus,  $v = 42 \times 5/6 = 35$  km/hr.

**254. A man covered a certain distance at some speed. Had he moved 3 kmph faster, he would have taken 40 minutes less. If he had moved 2 kmph slower, he would have taken 40 minutes more. The distance (in km) is:**

- A. 35
- B. 36
- C. 37
- D. 40

**Correct Answer:** 40

**Solution:**

Let original speed =  $s$  km/hr, time =  $t$  hours, distance =  $d$  km  $\Rightarrow d = s t$ .

Case 1:  $(s+3)(t - 40/60) = d \Rightarrow (s+3)(t - 2/3) = s t$ .

Case 2:  $(s-2)(t + 40/60) = d \Rightarrow (s-2)(t + 2/3) = s t$ .

Solving these equations (expanding and eliminating  $t$ ):

From first:  $3d = 2s^2/3 + 2s \Rightarrow 9d = 2s^2 + 6s$ .

From second:  $6d = 2s^2 - 4s$ .

Subtracting gives  $3d = 10s \Rightarrow d = (10/3)s$ .

Substituting into second:  $6 \times (10/3)s = 2s^2 - 4s \Rightarrow 20s = 2s^2 - 4s \Rightarrow 2s^2 - 24s = 0 \Rightarrow s = 12$ .

Then  $d = (10/3) \times 12 = 40$  km.

**255. A and B can do a work in 8 days, B and C can do the same work in 12 days. A, B and C together can finish it in 6 days. A and C together will do it in:**

- A. 4 days
- B. 6 days
- C. 8 days
- D. 12 days

**Correct Answer:** 8 days

**Solution:**

Let A, B, C's one-day work be  $a, b, c$ .

$$a + b = 1/8 \dots(1)$$

$$b + c = 1/12 \dots(2)$$

$$a + b + c = 1/6 \dots(3)$$

From (3)-(1):  $c = 1/6 - 1/8 = 1/24$ .

From (3)-(2):  $a = 1/6 - 1/12 = 1/12$ .

Then  $a + c = 1/12 + 1/24 = 3/24 = 1/8$ .

Hence, A and C together finish in 8 days.

**256. A can do a certain work in the same time in which B and C together can do it. If A and B together could do it in 10 days and C alone in 50 days, then B alone could do it in:**

- A. 15 days
- B. 20 days
- C. 25 days
- D. 30 days

**Correct Answer:** 25 days

**Solution:**

Let A's time =  $a$  days, B's time =  $b$  days, C's time = 50 days.

Given: A's time = time for B and C together  $\Rightarrow 1/a = 1/b + 1/50 \dots(1)$

Also, A and B together in 10 days  $\Rightarrow 1/a + 1/b = 1/10 \dots(2)$

Substitute  $1/a$  from (2) into (1):  $1/10 - 1/b = 1/b + 1/50 \Rightarrow 1/10 - 1/50 = 2/b \Rightarrow 4/50 = 2/b \Rightarrow 2/25 = 2/b \Rightarrow b = 25$  days.

**257. A and B can do a piece of work in 30 days, while B and C can do the same work in 24 days and C and A in 20 days. They all work together for 10 days when B and C leave. How many days more will A take to finish the work?**

- A. 18 days
- B. 24 days
- C. 30 days
- D. 36 days

**Correct Answer:** 18 days

**Solution:**

Let A, B, C's one-day work be  $a, b, c$ .

$$a + b = 1/30, b + c = 1/24, c + a = 1/20.$$

Adding:  $2(a+b+c) = 1/30 + 1/24 + 1/20 =$

$$(4+5+6)/120 = 15/120 = 1/8 \Rightarrow a+b+c = 1/16.$$

In 10 days, work done =  $10/16 = 5/8$ . Remaining work =  $3/8$ .

Now, find  $a$ : From  $a+b = 1/30$  and  $a+b+c = 1/16 \Rightarrow c = 1/16 - 1/30 = 7/240$ .

$$\text{From } c+a = 1/20 \Rightarrow a = 1/20 - 7/240 = 5/240 = 1/48.$$

$$\text{Time for A to finish } 3/8 \text{ work} = (3/8) / (1/48) = (3/8) \times 48 = 18 \text{ days.}$$

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# ISLAMIC STUDIES

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## Basic Beliefs in Islam

7. قرآن مجید کا پہلا نازل ہونے والا لفظ کون سا ہے؟

- A. قل  
B. رب  
C. قرأ  
D. نور

جواب C: قرأ

8. نبی کریم ﷺ کو نبوت کس عمر میں عطا ہوئی؟

- A. 35 سال  
B. 38 سال  
C. 40 سال  
D. 45 سال

جواب C: 40 سال

9. وحی لانے والے فرشتے کا نام کیا ہے؟

- A. میکائیل  
B. اسرافیل  
C. جبرائیل  
D. عزرائیل

جواب C: جبرائیل

10. رسول اللہ ﷺ کی ولادت کس شہر میں ہوئی؟

- A. مدینہ  
B. طائف  
C. مکہ  
D. بیت المقدس

جواب C: مکہ

11. قرآن مجید کتنے عرصے میں نازل ہوا؟

- A. 10 سال  
B. 15 سال  
C. 20 سال  
D. 23 سال

جواب D: 23 سال

12. اسلامی تعلیمات کا بنیادی ماخذ کون سا ہے؟

- A. سنت  
B. اجماع  
C. قرآن مجید  
D. قیاس

جواب C: قرآن مجید

1. اسلام کا لغوی معنی کیا ہے؟

- A. عبادت  
B. اطاعت اور سلامتی  
C. انصاف  
D. ایمان

جواب B: اطاعت اور سلامتی

2. اصطلاحی طور پر اسلام سے کیا مراد ہے؟

- A. عربی ثقافت کی پیروی  
B. اللہ کے احکامات کے سامنے مکمل سر تسلیم خم کرنا  
C. مسجد میں عبادت کرنا  
D. دینی تعلیم حاصل کرنا

جواب B: اللہ کے احکامات کے سامنے مکمل سر تسلیم خم کرنا

3. اسلام کو کس حیثیت سے پیش کیا جاتا ہے؟

- A. صرف ایک مذہب  
B. صرف ایک سیاسی نظام  
C. مکمل ضابطہ حیات  
D. صرف عبادت کا مجموعہ

جواب C: مکمل ضابطہ حیات

4. اسلام کا پہلا رکن کون سا ہے؟

- A. نماز  
B. زکوٰۃ  
C. شہادت  
D. حج

جواب C: شہادت

5. توحید سے کیا مراد ہے؟

- A. رسالت  
B. عبادت  
C. اللہ کی وحدانیت  
D. آخرت

جواب C: اللہ کی وحدانیت

6. پہلی وحی کہاں نازل ہوئی؟

- A. غار ثور  
B. غار حرا  
C. جبل احد  
D. منی

جواب B: غار حرا

13. اسلام کے آخری نبی کون ہیں؟  
A. حضرت موسیٰؑ  
B. حضرت عیسیٰؑ  
C. حضرت ابراہیمؑ  
D. حضرت محمد ﷺ  
جواب: D. حضرت محمد ﷺ
14. سب سے پہلے اسلام قبول کرنے والی شخصیت کون تھیں؟  
A. حضرت ابو بکرؓ  
B. حضرت علیؓ  
C. حضرت خدیجہؓ  
D. حضرت زیدؓ  
جواب: C. حضرت خدیجہؓ
15. مکہ سے مدینہ ہجرت کو کیا کہا جاتا ہے؟  
A. بیعت  
B. ہجرت  
C. دعوت  
D. جہاد  
جواب: B. ہجرت
16. اسلامی کیلنڈر کا آغاز کس واقعہ سے ہوتا ہے؟  
A. ولادت نبوی ﷺ  
B. پہلی وحی  
C. ہجرت  
D. فتح مکہ  
جواب: C. ہجرت
17. اسلام، ایمان اور احسان کی وضاحت کس حدیث میں ملتی ہے؟  
A. حدیث انک  
B. حدیث جبریل  
C. حدیث قدسی  
D. حدیث ثقلین  
جواب: B. حدیث جبریل
18. توحید کی ضد کیا ہے؟  
A. نفاق  
B. فسق  
C. شرک  
D. کفر  
جواب: C. شرک
19. سورۃ الاخلاص کا مرکزی موضوع کیا ہے؟  
A. رسالت  
B. توحید  
C. آخرت  
D. عبادت  
جواب: B. توحید
20. مسلمانوں کو بہترین امت قرار دینے کی وجہ کیا بیان کی گئی ہے؟  
A. دولت  
B. طاقت  
C. امر بالمعروف و نہی عن المنکر  
D. علم  
جواب: C. امر بالمعروف و نہی عن المنکر
21. فرشتوں پر ایمان، ایمان کے کتنے ارکان میں شامل ہے؟  
A. چار  
B. پانچ  
C. چھ  
D. سات  
جواب: C. چھ
22. حضرت موسیٰؑ پر کون سی کتاب نازل ہوئی؟  
A. انجیل  
B. زبور  
C. تورات  
D. صحائف  
جواب: C. تورات
23. حضرت عیسیٰؑ پر کون سی کتاب نازل ہوئی؟  
A. تورات  
B. زبور  
C. انجیل  
D. صحائف  
جواب: C. انجیل
24. عقیدہ آخرت میں درج ذیل میں سے کیا شامل ہے؟  
A. حشر و نشر  
B. حساب و کتاب  
C. جنت و جہنم  
D. یہ سب  
جواب: D. یہ سب

25. موت اور قیامت کے درمیان کی حالت کو کیا کہا جاتا ہے؟

- A. صراط  
B. برزخ  
C. میزان  
D. محشر

جواب: B. برزخ

26. انسانیت کے پہلے نبی کون ہیں؟

- A. حضرت نوحؑ  
B. حضرت آدمؑ  
C. حضرت ابراہیمؑ  
D. حضرت ادریسؑ

جواب: B. حضرت آدمؑ

27. تمام انبیاء علیہم السلام کی دعوت کا بنیادی مرکز کیا تھا؟

- A. سیاست  
B. تجارت  
C. توحید  
D. جنگ

جواب: C. توحید

28. امت وسط کا مطلب کیا ہے؟

- A. طاقتور امت  
B. منتخب امت  
C. معتدل اور متوازن امت  
D. قدیم امت

جواب: C. معتدل اور متوازن امت

29. عام الحزن کس واقعہ کی وجہ سے مشہور ہے؟

- A. غزوہ بدر  
B. ہجرت مدینہ  
C. حضرت خدیجہؓ اور ابوطالب کی وفات  
D. صلح حدیبیہ

جواب: C. حضرت خدیجہؓ اور ابوطالب کی وفات

30. معراج کے موقع پر کون سی عبادت فرض ہوئی؟

- A. روزہ  
B. حج  
C. زکوٰۃ  
D. نماز

جواب: D. نماز

31. مسلمانوں پر روزانہ کتنی نمازیں فرض کی گئیں؟

- A. تین  
B. چار  
C. پانچ  
D. سات

جواب: C. پانچ

32. مدینہ کے مسلمانوں کو کیا کہا جاتا ہے جنہوں نے مہاجرین کی مدد کی؟

- A. مہاجرین  
B. انصار  
C. تابعین  
D. قریش

جواب: B. انصار

33. اسلام کی تاریخ میں پہلی مسجد کون سی ہے؟

- A. مسجد الحرام  
B. مسجد قبا  
C. مسجد نبوی  
D. مسجد اقصیٰ

جواب: B. مسجد قبا

34. دعوت اسلام کی کامیابی کا بنیادی راز کیا ہے؟

- A. دولت  
B. طاقت  
C. حکمت، اخلاص اور حسن اخلاق  
D. سیاسی اثر و رسوخ

جواب: C. حکمت، اخلاص اور حسن اخلاق

35. اسلام کے بنیادی عقائد کا جامع خلاصہ کیا ہے؟

- A. صرف عبادات  
B. توحید، رسالت اور آخرت  
C. فقہ اور حدیث  
D. سیاست اور معیشت

جواب: B. توحید، رسالت اور آخرت

51. سورۃ آل عمران آیت 110 میں امت مسلمہ کو "خیر امت" کہنے کی بنیادی وجہ کیا

بیان ہوئی ہے؟

- A. کثرت عبادت  
B. عربی زبان  
C. امر بالمعروف و نہی عن المنکر  
D. سیاسی غلبہ

جواب: C

- D. جاوا  
جواب B:
127. حضرت عثمان بنوامیہ کے کس خاندان سے تعلق رکھتے تھے؟  
A. بنو ہاشم  
B. بنو عبد شمس  
C. بنو تمیم  
D. بنو اسد  
جواب B:
128. حضرت عثمان نے کتنی مرتبہ ہجرت کی جس وجہ سے انہیں "ذوالحجرتین" بھی کہا جاتا ہے؟  
A. ایک  
B. دو  
C. تین  
D. چار  
جواب B:
129. حضرت عثمان کے دور میں مسلمانوں کی پہلی بحری طاقت کا مقصد کیا تھا؟  
A. تجارت  
B. بازنطینی خطرے کا مقابلہ  
C. سیاحت  
D. نقل و حمل  
جواب B:
130. حضرت عثمان بنی شہادت کے بعد خلیفہ کون منتخب ہوئے؟  
A. حضرت حسنؓ  
B. حضرت معاویہؓ  
C. حضرت علیؓ  
D. حضرت عبداللہ بن زبیرؓ  
جواب C:
131. حضرت عثمان کے دور میں اسلامی ریاست کے اہم سرکاری خطوط کس زبان میں ہوتے تھے؟  
A. فارسی  
B. یونانی  
C. عربی  
D. سریانی  
جواب C:
132. حضرت عثمان کا سب سے بڑا علمی کارنامہ کیا تھا؟  
A. تفسیر لکھنا  
B. احادیث جمع کرنا
- D. 40 ہجری  
جواب C:
121. حضرت عثمان بنی شہادت کے وقت تقریباً کتنی تھی؟  
A. 63 سال  
B. 70 سال  
C. 82 سال  
D. 90 سال  
جواب C:
122. حضرت عثمان کو شہید کرنے وقت وہ کیا کر رہے تھے؟  
A. نماز پڑھ رہے تھے  
B. قرآن مجید کی تلاوت کر رہے تھے  
C. خطبہ دے رہے تھے  
D. سو رہے تھے  
جواب B:
123. حضرت عثمان کے خون کے قطرے قرآن مجید کی کس آیت پر گرنے کا ذکر ملتا ہے؟  
A. وَالسَّاعِقُونَ أُولَئِكَ فِي عَذَابٍ مُّتَسَاوِينَ  
B. فَسَيُكْفَىٰ كَلِمَاتِهِمْ  
C. إِنَّ اللَّهَ سَمِيعٌ عَلِيمٌ  
D. وَأَخْتَصِمُوا حَتَّىٰ يَخْلُفَهُ اللَّهُ  
جواب B:
124. حضرت عثمان کے دور میں اسلامی سلطنت کی حدود کہاں تک پھیل گئیں؟  
A. صرف عرب  
B. ایشیا، افریقہ اور یورپ کے بعض حصے  
C. صرف شام  
D. صرف عراق  
جواب B:
125. قبرص (Cyprus) کی فتح کس خلیفہ کے دور میں ہوئی؟  
A. حضرت ابوبکرؓ  
B. حضرت عمرؓ  
C. حضرت عثمانؓ  
D. حضرت علیؓ  
جواب C:
126. حضرت عثمان کے دور میں کون سا بحری جزیرہ فتح کیا گیا؟  
A. سری لنکا  
B. قبرص  
C. مالٹا

145. حضرت رقیہؓ کا نکاح کس خلیفہ راشد سے ہوا؟

- A. حضرت ابو بکرؓ  
B. حضرت عمرؓ  
C. حضرت عثمانؓ  
D. حضرت علیؓ

جواب C :

146. حضرت رقیہؓ نے اپنے شوہر کے ساتھ کس ہجرت میں شرکت کی؟

- A. مدینہ  
B. حبشہ  
C. طائف  
D. شام

جواب B :

147. غزوہ بدر کے دوران حضرت عثمانؓ میدان جنگ میں کیوں شریک نہ ہو سکے؟

- A. بیماری  
B. سفارت  
C. حضرت رقیہؓ کی تیمارداری  
D. سفر

جواب C :

148. حضرت رقیہؓ کا وصال کب ہوا؟

- A. فتح مکہ کے وقت  
B. غزوہ بدر کے دوران  
C. احد کے بعد  
D. خندق کے بعد

جواب B :

149. حضرت رقیہؓ ام المومنین کی حقیقی بہن تھیں؟

- A. حضرت حفصہؓ  
B. حضرت زینب بنت جحشؓ  
C. حضرت ام کلثومؓ  
D. حضرت عائشہؓ

جواب C :

150. حضرت ام کلثومؓ کا نکاح کس خلیفہ راشد سے ہوا؟

- A. حضرت علیؓ  
B. حضرت ابو بکرؓ  
C. حضرت عثمانؓ  
D. حضرت عمرؓ

جواب C :

151. حضرت ام کلثومؓ سے نکاح کے بعد حضرت عثمانؓ کو کون سا لقب ملا؟

- A. صدیق  
B. فاروق  
C. ذو النورین  
D. امین الامۃ

جواب C :

152. حضرت ام کلثومؓ رسول اللہ ﷺ کی کون سی صاحبزادی تھیں؟

- A. پہلی  
B. دوسری  
C. تیسری  
D. چوتھی

جواب D :

153. حضرت ام کلثومؓ کا وصال کس سنہ میں ہوا؟

- A. 9 ہجری  
B. 5 ہجری  
C. 2 ہجری  
D. 11 ہجری

جواب A :

154. حضرت ام کلثومؓ کی وفات پر نماز جنازہ کس نے پڑھائی؟

- A. حضرت ابو بکرؓ  
B. رسول اللہ ﷺ  
C. حضرت عمرؓ  
D. حضرت علیؓ

جواب B :

155. حضرت اسماء بنت ابی بکرؓ خلیفہ راشد کی صاحبزادی تھیں؟

- A. حضرت عمرؓ  
B. حضرت عثمانؓ  
C. حضرت علیؓ  
D. حضرت ابو بکرؓ

جواب D :

156. حضرت اسماءؓ کو کس لقب سے یاد کیا جاتا ہے؟

- A. ذات النطاقین  
B. ام عبد اللہ  
C. ام المومنین  
D. ام المساکین

جواب A :

18. نیوزی لینڈ کے شہر کرائسٹ چرچ میں مساجد پر حملہ کب ہوا؟  
A. 2015  
B. 2017  
C. 2019  
D. 2021  
جواب: C
19. جمال الدین افغانی کا تعلق کس تحریک سے تھا؟  
A. اسلامی احیاء و اصلاح  
B. اشتراکیت  
C. سرمایہ داری  
D. قوم پرستی  
جواب: A
20. علامہ محمد اقبالؒ نے کس تصور پر خاص زور دیا؟  
A. اجتہاد  
B. سرمایہ داری  
C. اشتراکیت  
D. قوم پرستی  
جواب: A
21. "The Reconstruction of Religious Thought in Islam" کس کی تصنیف ہے؟  
A. سید قطب  
B. محمد عبدہ  
C. علامہ اقبالؒ  
D. حسن البنا  
جواب: C
22. محمد عبدہ کا تعلق کس ملک سے تھا؟  
A. شام  
B. مصر  
C. عراق  
D. ترکی  
جواب: B
23. حسن البنا کس تنظیم کے بانی تھے؟  
A. حزب التحریر  
B. اخوان المسلمون  
C. جماعت اسلامی  
D. OIC  
جواب: B
- B. تہذیبوں کے درمیان تصادم  
C. سائنس  
D. ماحولیات  
جواب: B
13. "Dialogue of Civilizations" کے تصور کو کس کے مقابلے میں پیش کیا گیا؟  
A. Capitalism  
B. Globalization  
C. Clash of Civilizations  
D. Secularism  
جواب: C
14. جان ایل۔ اسپوزیٹو (John L. Esposito) کس موضوع پر اپنی تحقیقات کے لیے مشہور ہیں؟  
A. اسلامی تاریخ اور مغرب-اسلام تعلقات  
B. طبیعت  
C. معاشیات  
D. نفسیات  
جواب: A
15. 11 ستمبر 2001ء کے واقعات کے بعد مسلم دنیا کو سب سے زیادہ کس مسئلے کا سامنا کرنا پڑا؟  
A. زرعی بحران  
B. اسلاموفوبیا  
C. آبی قلت  
D. تجارتی پابندیاں  
جواب: B
16. اسلاموفوبیا کی اصطلاح بنیادی طور پر کس چیز کی نشاندہی کرتی ہے؟  
A. اسلام کے مطالعے  
B. مسلمانوں کے خلاف تعصب اور خوف  
C. اسلامی فلسفہ  
D. اسلامی معیشت  
جواب: B
17. اقوام متحدہ نے اسلاموفوبیا سے نمٹنے کیلئے 15 مارچ کو کیا قراردادیں پاس کی؟  
A. عالمی یوم امن  
B. عالمی یوم برداشت  
C. اسلاموفوبیا سے نمٹنے کا عالمی دن  
D. انسانی حقوق کا دن  
جواب: C



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اردو

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## قواعدِ زبان، لفظ، جملہ اور کلام

قواعدِ زبان سے مراد وہ اصول ہیں جن کی مدد سے زبان کو درست، واضح اور مؤثر انداز میں بولا اور لکھا جاتا ہے۔ اردو میں قواعد کا علم اس لیے ضروری ہے کہ طالب علم الفاظ کے درست استعمال، جملے کی صحیح ساخت، املاء، تکریر و تانیث، واحد جمع اور عبارت کی روانی کو سمجھ سکے۔

لفظ حروف کے ایسے با معنی مجموعے کو کہتے ہیں جو سننے یا پڑھنے والے کے ذہن میں کوئی واضح معنی پیدا کرے۔ مثلاً کتاب، قلم، روشنی، استاد، چلانا اور خوب صورت الفاظ ہیں؛ کیونکہ ان سے کوئی نہ کوئی معنی سمجھ میں آتا ہے۔ چند حروف مل کر اگر معنی نہ دیں تو انہیں لفظ نہیں کہا جائے گا۔

جملہ دو یا دو سے زیادہ با معنی الفاظ کے ایسے مجموعے کو کہتے ہیں جس سے مکمل بات سمجھ میں آجائے۔ مثلاً ”طالب علم کتاب پڑھتا ہے“، ایک جملہ ہے، کیونکہ اس میں بات پوری ہو گئی ہے۔ صرف ”طالب علم کتاب“ کہنے سے بات ادھوری رہتی ہے، اس لیے یہ مکمل جملہ نہیں۔

کلام ایک یا زیادہ جملوں پر مشتمل مکمل اظہار خیال کو کہتے ہیں۔ روزمرہ گفتگو، خط، درخواست، تقریر، کہانی اور مضمون سب کلام کی صورتیں ہیں۔ اچھا کلام وہ ہوتا ہے جس میں الفاظ مناسب، جملے درست اور خیال صاف ہو۔

### جدولِ درجہ بندی

اصطلاح	تعریف	مثال
حرف	آواز کی تحریری علامت	ب، ت، ا، ک
لفظ	حروف کا با معنی مجموعہ	کتاب، قلم، روشنی
جملہ	الفاظ کا ایسا مجموعہ جس سے مکمل بات سمجھ آئے	احمد سبقتی پڑھتا ہے۔
کلام	ایک یا کئی جملوں پر مشتمل مکمل اظہار	درخواست، مضمون، تقریر

### موضوعی کثیر الانتخابی سوالات

1. قواعدِ زبان کا بنیادی مقصد کیا ہے؟
  - A. زبان کو غیر ضروری مشکل بنانا
  - B. زبان کو درست اور واضح بنانا
  - C. صرف شعر یاد کرانا
  - D. صرف املا لکھوانا

جواب: زبان کو درست اور واضح بنانا
2. لفظ کسے کہتے ہیں؟
  - A. حروف کے بے معنی مجموعے کو
  - B. ایک ہی حرف کو
  - C. حروف کے با معنی مجموعے کو
  - D. صرف آواز کو

جواب: حروف کے با معنی مجموعے کو
3. درج ذیل میں مکمل جملہ کون سا ہے؟
  - A. اچھا طالب علم
  - B. بہت خوب صورت کتاب
  - C. ”کتاب“ کس کی مثال ہے؟
  - D. حروف

جواب: لفظ
4. کلام کس چیز پر مشتمل ہو سکتا ہے؟
  - A. صرف ایک حرف پر
  - B. ایک یا زیادہ جملوں پر
  - C. صرف اعراب پر
  - D. صرف رموزِ اوقاف پر

جواب: ایک یا زیادہ جملوں پر
5. ”کتاب“ کس کی مثال ہے؟
  - A. حرف
  - B. لفظ
  - C. رموزِ اوقاف
  - D. اعراب

## اسم بلحاظ جنس: مذکر اور مؤنث

جنس کے لحاظ سے اسم کی دو بڑی قسمیں ہیں: مذکر اور مؤنث۔ مذکر وہ اسم ہے جس کے لیے عموماً ”وہ آیا“ یا ”یہ اچھا ہے“ جیسی صورت استعمال ہو۔ مؤنث وہ اسم ہے جس کے لیے ”وہ آئی“ یا ”یہ اچھی ہے“ کہا جائے۔

بعض اسم حقیقی جنس رکھتے ہیں، جیسے لڑکا/لڑکی، باپ/اماں، بھائی/بہن۔ بعض اسم غیر حقیقی یا تو اعدی جنس رکھتے ہیں، جیسے کتاب مؤنث ہے، قلم عموماً مذکر ہے، میز مؤنث ہے۔

مؤنث بنانے کے کئی طریقے ہیں۔ کبھی لفظ کے آخر میں ”ی“ آتی ہے، جیسے لڑکا سے لڑکی؛ کبھی الگ لفظ استعمال ہوتا ہے، جیسے باپ سے ماں؛ کبھی ”نی“ آتا ہے، جیسے شیر سے شیرنی؛ کبھی لفظ اپنی شکل بدل لیتا ہے۔

کچھ الفاظ ایسے بھی ہیں جو استعمال کے لحاظ سے مشترک یا مختلف علاقوں میں مختلف جنس کے ساتھ بولے جاتے ہیں۔ معیاری تحریر میں مستند استعمال کو ترجیح دی جاتی ہے۔

## جدول اور چہ بندی

طریقہ	مؤنث	مذکر
آخر میں ی	لڑکی	لڑکا
نی کا اضافہ	شیرنی	شیر
الگ لفظ	ماں	باپ
الگ لفظ	بہن	بھائی
خاص صورت	استانی	استاد
ی کا اضافہ	مرغی	مرغا

## کثیر الانتخابی سوالات

1. جنس کے لحاظ سے اسم کی بنیادی اقسام کون سی ہیں؟
  - A. واحد اور جمع
  - B. مذکر اور مؤنث
  - C. نکرہ اور معرفہ
  - D. فاعل اور مفعول
2. ”لڑکی“ کس جنس کا اسم ہے؟
  - A. مذکر
  - B. مؤنث
  - C. جمع
  - D. حرف
3. ”شیر“ کا مؤنث کیا ہے؟
  - A. شیرہ
  - B. شیرنی
  - C. شیرات
  - D. شیرا
4. ”باپ“ کا مؤنث کون سا ہے؟
  - A. باپنی
  - B. ماں
  - C. باپنی
  - D. بائی

جواب: ماں

5. ”اچھی کتاب“ میں صفت کس کے مطابق آئی ہے؟
  - A. کتاب کی جنس کے مطابق
  - B. فعل کے زمانے کے مطابق
  - C. حرف کے مطابق

جواب: مؤنث

3. ”شیر“ کا مؤنث کیا ہے؟
  - A. شیرہ

A. شیرہ

## جنس، تذکیر و تانیث

اردو زبان میں اسم کے استعمال کے لیے جنس کی پہچان نہایت ضروری ہے۔ جنس سے مراد یہ ہے کہ کوئی اسم مذکر ہے یا مونث۔ درست جنس کے بغیر جملے میں فعل، صفت اور ضمیر کا استعمال کمزور ہو جاتا ہے، اس لیے طلبہ کو ہر اسم کی جنس کے ساتھ اس کے درست استعمال پر بھی توجہ دینی چاہیے۔

### تعریف

جس اسم سے مرد، نر یا مذکر شے کا مفہوم ظاہر ہو اسے مذکر کہتے ہیں، مثلاً لڑکا، باپ، استاد، شیر، گھوڑا۔ جس اسم سے عورت، مادہ یا مونث شے کا مفہوم ظاہر ہو اسے مونث کہتے ہیں، مثلاً لڑکی، ماں، استانی، شیرنی، گھوڑی۔

### وضاحت اور استعمال

تذکیر و تانیث صرف انسانوں اور جانوروں تک محدود نہیں، اردو میں بے جان چیزوں کے لیے بھی جنس استعمال ہوتی ہے۔ مثلاً کتاب، میز، کرسی، دیوار اور زمین کو عموماً مونث بولا جاتا ہے، جبکہ قلم، کاغذ، درخت، مکان اور دریا کو عموماً مذکر بولا جاتا ہے۔

1. مذکر اسم کے ساتھ صفت اور فعل بھی عموماً مذکر آتے ہیں: اچھا لڑکا آیا۔
2. مونث اسم کے ساتھ صفت اور فعل مونث آتے ہیں: اچھی لڑکی آئی۔
3. کچھ الفاظ کی مونث بنانے کے لیے لفظ بدل جاتا ہے: باپ/ماں، بھائی/بہن، دو لہا/دو لہن۔
4. کچھ الفاظ کے آخر میں ”نی“، ”ہ“، ”ی“، ”دی“ آتی ہے: شیر/شیرنی، ادیب/ادیبہ، لڑکا/لڑکی۔

### مذکر اور مونث کی منتخب فہرست

مونث	مذکر	مونث	مذکر
بیٹی	بیٹا	لڑکی	لڑکا
ماں	باپ	بہن	بھائی
نانی	نانا	داوی	دادا
مامی	ماموں	چچی	چچا
شاگردہ	شاگرد	استانی	استاد
شہزادی	شہزادہ	ملکہ	بادشاہ
شیرنی	شیر	رانی	راجہ
گھوڑی	گھوڑا	اونٹنی	اونٹ
مرغی	مرغا	کبری	کبرا
مورنی	مور	کتیا	کتا
مالنی	مالی	لنگورنی	لنگور
چورنی	چور	دھوبنی	دھوبی
سہیلی	دوست	فقیرنی	فقیر

ملک	ملک	شہر	شہر
اسباق	سبق	قلم	قلم
حروف	حرف	علوم	علم
کلمات	کلمہ	جملے	جملہ
آیات	آیت	صفحات	صفحہ
نعتیں	نعت	علامات	علامت
عورتیں	عورت	رحمتیں	رحمت
آنکھیں	آنکھ	بہنیں	بہن
چیزیں	چیز	راتیں	رات
کرسیاں	کرسی	زمینیں	زمین
لڑکیاں	لڑکی	کاپیاں	کاپی
گاڑیاں	گاڑی	چابیاں	چابی
گلیاں	گلی	ندیاں	ندی
روٹیاں	روٹی	بلیاں	بلی
دکانیں	دکان	کرنیں	کرن
دیواریں	دیوار	زبانیں	زبان
اخبار	اخبار	تصویریں	تصویر
بازار	بازار	پھاڑ	پھاڑ
مکانات	مکان	بانات	باغ
قوانین	قانون	مضامین	مضمون
مساجد	مسجد	مدارس	مدرسہ
حکماء	حکیم	دقاتر	دفتر
امراء	امیر	وزراء	وزیر
رنگ	رنگ	فقراء	فقیر
انسان	انسان	پھول	پھول
چراغ	چراغ	پرندے	پرندہ
قومیں	قوم	دوست	دوست
اوقات	وقت	الفاظ	لفظ
اسباب	سبب	رسوم	رسم
پیغام	پیغام	نام	نام
سال	سال	کام	کام

جنس، تذکیر و تانیث، واحد جمع، فعل

مستقبل	کام آنے والے وقت میں ہوگا	وہ سبق پڑھے گا۔
مضارع	امکان، شرط یا خواہش کا مفہوم	وہ سبق پڑھے۔
امر	حکم یا درخواست	سبق پڑھو۔
نہی	منع کرنے کا مفہوم	سبق نہ چھوڑو۔

فعل ”دکھنا“ کی مختصر گردان

جمع مونث	جمع مذکر	واحد مونث	واحد مذکر	زمانہ
انہوں نے کیں	انہوں نے کیے	اس نے کی	اس نے کیا	ماضی مطلق
انہوں نے کی ہیں	انہوں نے کیے ہیں	اس نے کی ہے	اس نے کیا ہے	ماضی قریب
انہوں نے کی تھیں	انہوں نے کیے تھے	اس نے کی تھی	اس نے کیا تھا	ماضی بعید
وہ کرتی ہیں	وہ کرتے ہیں	وہ کرتی ہے	وہ کرتا ہے	حال
وہ کریں گی	وہ کریں گے	وہ کرے گی	وہ کرے گا	مستقبل
وہ کریں	وہ کریں	وہ کرے	وہ کرے	مضارع
کیا کرو	کیجیے	کرو	کر	امر
نہ کیا کرو	نہ کیجیے	نہ کرو	نہ کر	نہی

درست استعمال کے اصول

1. واحد فاعل کے ساتھ فعل عموماً واحد آتا ہے: لڑکا آیا۔
2. جمع فاعل کے ساتھ فعل جمع آتا ہے: لڑکے آئے۔
3. مونث فاعل کے ساتھ فعل مونث آتا ہے: لڑکی آئی، لڑکیاں آئیں۔
4. اگر جملہ مجہول ہو تو فعل مفعول کے مطابق بدلتا ہے: کتاب پڑھی گئی، خط لکھا گیا۔
5. امر اور نہی میں لہجے کا فرق اہم ہے: آؤ، آئیے، مت آؤ، نہ جائیے۔

فعل اور اس کی اقسام کے کثیر لانتخابی سوالات

PREPARATIONS  
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1. ایسا لفظ جو کسی کام، حالت یا واقعہ کو ظاہر کرے اسے کیا کہتے ہیں؟  
A. اسم  
B. فعل  
C. حرف  
D. صفت
2. ”وہ سبق پڑھتا ہے“ میں فعل کون سا ہے؟  
A. وہ  
B. سبق  
C. پڑھتا ہے  
D. سبق پڑھتا ہے
3. فعل ماضی کس زمانے کو ظاہر کرتا ہے؟  
A. آئندہ زمانہ  
B. گزرا ہوا زمانہ  
C. موجودہ زمانہ  
D. مستقبل

جنس، تذاکیر و تانیث، واحد جمع، فعل

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## ذو معنی الفاظ

تعریف: وہ الفاظ جو مختلف جملوں میں مختلف معنی دیں، ذو معنی الفاظ کہلاتے ہیں۔

وضاحت: ایسے الفاظ کا درست مطلب جملے کے سیاق و سباق سے سمجھا جاتا ہے۔ ایک ہی لفظ کسی مقام پر ایک معنی دیتا ہے اور دوسرے مقام پر دوسرا معنی۔

مکمل معنی	لفظ	مکمل معنی	لفظ
لشکر، زبان	اردو	پانی، چمک	آب
بوجھ، دفعہ	بار	وقتیں، حیثیت	اوقات
لکھنے کا آلہ، پودے کی شاخ	قلم	شکاری پرندہ، بعض اوقات ”رکنا“ کے معنی	باز
لون، کیفیت	رنگ	منہ کی صفائی، پھول کی بند حالت	کلی
سانس، لمحہ	دم	دن کا آخری حصہ، ملک شام	شام
آنکھ، چشمہ	چشم	سرکاریور، بادشاہی نشان	تاج
مخلوق، عادت	خلق	چوڑائی، پیش کرنا	عرض
ہتھیار، کٹڑی کا شہتیر	تیر	جانور، بہادر انسان	شیر
سر کے بال، باریک فاصلہ	بال	منور، واضح	روشن
نالی، گھوڑے کی نعل	نال	گزر اہو ادن، آنے والا دن	کل

مثالیں: ”آب حیات“ میں آب پانی کے معنی میں ہے، جبکہ ”چہرے کا آب“ میں آب چمک کے معنی میں آتا ہے۔ ”قلم سے لکھو“ میں قلم آلہ ہے، جبکہ ”گلاب کی قلم لگائی“ میں قلم شاخ کے معنی میں ہے۔

ذو معنی الفاظ سے کثیر الانتخابی سوالات

1. ذو معنی الفاظ کی پہچان کیا ہے؟  
D. صرف مٹی

A. ہمیشہ ایک معنی دیتے ہیں

3. قلم، کس معنی میں استعمال ہو سکتا ہے؟

B. مختلف سیاق میں مختلف معنی دیتے ہیں

A. لکھنے کا آلہ اور پودے کی شاخ

C. صرف متضاد ہوتے ہیں

B. صرف کتاب

D. صرف جمع ہوتے ہیں

C. صرف سیاہی

جواب: مختلف سیاق میں مختلف معنی دیتے ہیں

D. صرف کاغذ

2. ”آب“ کے معنی ہو سکتے ہیں

جواب: لکھنے کا آلہ اور پودے کی شاخ

A. صرف آگ

4. ”شیر“ کے دو معنی کون سے ہیں؟

B. پانی اور چمک

A. پرندہ اور درخت

C. صرف ہوا

جواب: شہد

9. مشابہ الفاظ میں غلطی سے کیا بدل سکتا ہے؟

- A. معنی
- B. کاغذ
- C. سطر
- D. صفحہ نمبر

جواب: معنی

10. اذان "کا معنی ہے"

- A. نماز کی پکار
- B. وہاں سے
- C. جھنڈا
- D. دکھ

جواب: نماز کی پکار

D. زمانہ

جواب: راز

7. "عصر" کا ایک معنی کیا ہے؟

- A. زمانہ
- B. زبان
- C. شہد
- D. درخت

جواب: زمانہ

8. "عسل" کے معنی ہیں

- A. شہد
- B. بنیاد
- C. آواز
- D. پکار

## رموزِ اوقاف

تعریف: تحریر میں وقفہ، ٹھہراؤ، سوال، تعجب، وضاحت، اقتباس اور جملوں کی حد بندی ظاہر کرنے کے لیے جو علامات استعمال ہوتی ہیں، انہیں رموزِ اوقاف کہتے ہیں۔  
وضاحت: رموزِ اوقاف کے بغیر عبارت کا مطلب بدل سکتا ہے۔ درست جگہ پر وقفہ، سوالیہ نشان یا ختمہ استعمال کرنے سے تحریر صاف، واضح اور پڑھنے میں آسان ہو جاتی ہے۔

علامت	نام	انگریزی نام	استعمال
,	سکتے یا وقفہ خفیف	Comma	جملے کے چھوٹے وقفے کے لیے
;	وقفہ نصف	Semi Colon	دو قریبی مگر مکمل نئیالات کے درمیان
:	رابطہ یا وقفہ لازم	Colon	وضاحت، فہرست یا قول سے پہلے
.	ختمہ یا وقفہ مطلق	Full Stop	جملہ مکمل ہونے پر
?	سوالیہ نشان	Sign of Interrogation	سوالیہ جملے کے آخر پر
!	ندائیہ یا نجائیہ	Sign of Exclamation	تعجب، خوشی، غم یا پکار کے لیے
“”	داوین	Inverted Commas	کسی قول یا خاص لفظ کے لیے

.B. امن  
.C. علم  
.D. نور

جواب: ظلم

26. تعمیر ”کا متضاد کیا ہے؟“

.A. ترقی  
.B. تخریب  
.C. آباد  
.D. بنیاد

جواب: تخریب

27. ”فراز“ کا متضاد ہے

.A. نشیب  
.B. بلند  
.C. اوپر  
.D. عروج

جواب: نشیب

28. ”ظاہر“ کا متضاد کون سا ہے؟“

.A. باطن  
.B. روشن  
.C. صاف

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جواب: باطن

29. ذو معنی الفاظ کی پہچان کیا ہے؟

.A. ہمیشہ ایک معنی دیتے ہیں  
.B. مختلف سیاق میں مختلف معنی دیتے ہیں  
.C. صرف متضاد ہوتے ہیں  
.D. صرف جمع ہوتے ہیں

جواب: مختلف سیاق میں مختلف معنی دیتے ہیں

30. ”آب“ کے معنی ہو سکتے ہیں

.C. شروع  
.D. اصل

جواب: انجام

21. ”عروج“ کا متضاد کون سا ہے؟“

.A. ترقی  
.B. زوال  
.C. بلندی  
.D. کمال

جواب: زوال

22. ”نفع“ کا متضاد کیا ہے؟“

.A. فائدہ  
.B. نقصان  
.C. دولت  
.D. امید

جواب: نقصان

23. ”حاضر“ کا متضاد ہے

.A. موجود  
.B. غائب  
.C. قریب  
.D. آزاد

جواب: غائب

24. ”قلیل“ کا متضاد کیا ہے؟“

.A. کم  
.B. کثیر  
.C. نرم  
.D. خالی

جواب: کثیر

25. ”عدل“ کے مقابل معنی کیا ہیں؟“

.A. ظلم

در	اندر، داخل یا مقام	دروازہ، درمیان، درحقیقت	درحقیقت = اصل میں
دو	تعداد دو	دو رنگ، دو پہلو، دو لخت	دو پہلو = دو رخ رکھنے والا
زیر	نیچے یا ماتحت	زیر بحث، زیر زمین، زیر غور	زیر غور = غور کے تحت
سر	سربراہی یا ابتدا	سربراہ، سرحد، سرکاری	سربراہ = قیادت کرنے والا
نا	نفی یا ناپسندیدگی	نادان، ناکام، نامناسب	ناکام = کامیاب نہ ہونے والا
نیم	آدھا یا جزوی	نیم گرم، نیم پختہ، نیم خواندہ	نیم خواندہ = کم پڑھا لکھا
ہم	ساتھ یا مشترک	ہم جماعت، ہم وطن، ہم خیال	ہم وطن = ایک وطن کا باشندہ
یک	ایک یا وحدت	یک دل، یک زبان، یک طرفہ	یک طرفہ = ایک طرف سے

## سابقے کے استعمال کی وضاحت

سابقے کو سمجھنے کا آسان طریقہ یہ ہے کہ لفظ کو دو حصوں میں دیکھا جائے: پہلے حصہ سابقہ اور دوسرا اصل لفظ۔ مثال کے طور پر ”بے خبر“ میں ”بے“ سابقہ ہے اور ”خبر“ اصل لفظ ہے۔ ”بے“ لگنے سے معنی بنے: جسے خبر نہ ہو۔ اسی طرح ”خوش اخلاق“ میں ”خوش“ سابقہ ہے اور ”اخلاق“ اصل لفظ ہے، یعنی اچھے اخلاق والا۔

## سابقوں کی معنوی اقسام

مثال	مفہوم	سابقے	قسم
نادان، بے خبر، بلاوجہ	کسی صفت یا چیز کی کمی یا نہ ہونا	نا، بے، لا، ان، بلا	نفی یا عدم
خوش گفتار، خوب صورت، بادب	اچھی صفت یا صلاحیت	خوش، خوب، با	خوبی یا عمدگی
بدنام، بد صورت	منفی صفت یا خراب کیفیت	بد	برائی یا خرابی
دو رنگ، یک طرفہ	عدد یا مقدار	دو، سہ، چہار، یک	تعداد
زیر بحث، پس منظر، پیش لفظ	جگہ، ترتیب یا سمت	زیر، پس، پیش، در	مقام یا ترتیب
خود اعتمادی، خود دار	اپنے آپ سے متعلق مفہوم	خود	ذات یا خودی

## سابقے: کثیر الانتخابی سوالات

جواب: وہ جزو جو لفظ کے شروع میں آ کر معنی بدل دے

1. سابقہ کسے کہتے ہیں؟

1. بے خبر“ میں سابقہ کون سا ہے؟”

A. وہ جزو جو لفظ کے آخر میں آئے

A. خبر

B. وہ جزو جو لفظ کے شروع میں آ کر معنی بدل دے

B. بے

C. وہ علامت جو جملہ ختم کرے

C. بر

D. وہ لفظ جو صرف سوال بنائے

چ	تصغیر یا چھوٹا پن	کتابچہ، بانچہ، صندوقچہ	کتابچہ = چھوٹی کتاب
کار	کام کرنے والا	فن کار، اداکار، کاشت کار	کاشت کار = کاشت کرنے والا
منہ/اندہ	کرنے والا یا حالت رکھنے والا	آئندہ، گویندہ، باشندہ	باشندہ = رہنے والا
وش	مشابہت یا انداز	ماہ وش، پری وش	ماہ وش = چاند جیسا
آمیز	ملا ہوا	رنج آمیز، حیرت آمیز، درد آمیز	حیرت آمیز = حیرت سے بھرا ہوا
آباد	بسا ہوا	فیصل آباد، اسلام آباد، حیدر آباد	آباد = بسا ہوا مقام

## سابقہ اور لاحقہ میں فرق

لاحقہ	سابقہ	بنیاد
لفظ کے آخر میں آتا ہے	لفظ کے شروع میں آتا ہے	جگہ
نخر + دار = خبردار	بے + نخر = بے خبر	مثال
معنی، صفت، پیشہ، جگہ، نسبت یا حالت بناتا ہے	معنی میں نفی، خوبی، برائی، تعداد یا نسبت پیدا کرتا ہے	کام
اصل لفظ کے بعد موجود جزو کو دیکھا جاتا ہے	اصل لفظ سے پہلے موجود جزو کو دیکھا جاتا ہے	بچپان

## لاحقوں کی معنوی اقسام

مثالیں	منہوم	لاحقہ	قسم
کارگیر، مدگار، اداکار	کام کرنے والا	گر، گار، کار	پیشہ یا کام
گلستان، درس گاہ، کتب خانہ	مقام یا محل	ستان، گاہ، خانہ	جگہ
دانش مند، خطرناک، بچپن، زندگی	خاص حالت یا وصف	مند، ناک، پن، گی	صفت یا کیفیت
پاکستانی، ہفتہ وار	تعلق یا باقاعدگی	ی، وار	نسبت یا ترتیب
کتابچہ، بانچہ	چھوٹا پن	چہ	تصغیر
ماہ وش، پری وش	کسی جیسا	وش	مشابہت

## لاحقے: کثیر الامتخابی سوالات

1. لاحقہ کسے کہتے ہیں؟

- A. لفظ کے شروع میں آنے والا جزو  
 B. لفظ کے آخر میں آکر معنی بدلنے والا جزو  
 C. جملے کے آخر کی علامت  
 D. سوالیہ لفظ

2. "کتابچہ" میں لاحقہ کون سا ہے؟

- A. کتاب  
 B. چہ  
 C. بے  
 D. نا

جواب: چہ

جواب: لفظ کے آخر میں آکر معنی بدلنے والا جزو

b. ی

c. نا

d. بد

جواب: ی

39. دولت دار “میں” دار “کا مفہوم کیا ہے؟”

a. رکھنے والا

b. بغیر

c. آدھا

d. پیچھے

جواب: رکھنے والا

40. کاریگر “میں لاحقہ کون سا ہے؟”

a. کاری

b. گر

c. کار

d. بے

جواب: گر

41. مددگار “میں” گار “کیا ظاہر کرتا ہے؟”

a. مدد کرنے والا

b. مدد سے محروم

c. چھوٹی مدد

d. سوال

جواب: مدد کرنے والا

42. قانون دان “میں” دان “کا مفہوم کیا ہے؟”

a. جاننے والا

b. چھوٹا

a. پیچھے رہ جانے کا مفہوم

b. آگے بڑھنے کا مفہوم

c. خوشی کا مفہوم

d. تعداد کا مفہوم

جواب: پیچھے رہ جانے کا مفہوم

35. پیش گوئی “کا درست مفہوم کیا ہے؟”

a. پہلے سے خبر دینا

b. بعد میں بھول جانا

c. بغیر خبر

d. دو خبریں

جواب: پہلے سے خبر دینا

36. لاحقہ کسے کہتے ہیں؟

a. لفظ کے شروع میں آنے والا جزو

b. لفظ کے آخر میں آکر معنی بدلنے والا جزو

c. جملے کے آخر کی علامت

d. سوالیہ لفظ

جواب: لفظ کے آخر میں آکر معنی بدلنے والا جزو

37. کتابچہ “میں لاحقہ کون سا ہے؟”

a. کتاب

b. چہ

c. بے

d. نا

جواب: چہ

38. استادی “میں لاحقہ کون سا ہے؟”

a. استاد

## روزمرہ، محاورات اور ضرب الامثال

### مطالعے کا طریقہ

زبان میں روزمرہ، محاورہ اور ضرب المثل کی حیثیت نہایت اہم ہے۔ ان کی مدد سے عبارت میں روانی، اثر، شائستگی اور فطری پن پیدا ہوتا ہے۔ اچھا طالب علم صرف معنی یاد نہیں کرتا بلکہ ہر ترکیب کو موقع کے مطابق جملے میں استعمال کرنا بھی سیکھتا ہے۔

- ہر محاورہ معنی کے ساتھ جملے میں یاد کیا جائے۔
- ضرب المثل کا موقع سمجھا جائے؛ بے محل استعمال عبارت کو کمزور کر دیتا ہے۔
- روزمرہ میں اہل زبان کے فطری استعمال کو بنیادی حیثیت حاصل ہے۔
- امتحان میں جواب مختصر مگر درست، واضح اور مثال کے ساتھ ہونا چاہیے۔

### روزمرہ اور محاورہ

#### روزمرہ کی تعریف

روزمرہ اس بول چال کا نام ہے جسے اہل زبان فطری انداز میں استعمال کرتے ہیں۔ اس میں الفاظ، ترکیب اور جملوں کا وہ استعمال شامل ہوتا ہے جو زبان کے عام، درست اور مانوس رواج کے مطابق ہو۔ روزمرہ میں قیاس سے زیادہ اہل زبان کے استعمال کو اہمیت دی جاتی ہے۔

#### روزمرہ کی وضاحت

بعض اوقات کوئی جملہ قواعد کے لحاظ سے بظاہر درست معلوم ہوتا ہے، مگر اہل زبان اسے اس طرح نہیں بولتے؛ ایسی صورت میں وہ روزمرہ کے خلاف سمجھا جاتا ہے۔ مثال کے طور پر لفظوں کا غلط جوڑ، غیر مانوس ترکیب یا ترجمے کی نقالی عبارت کو غیر فطری بنا دیتی ہے۔

#### محاورہ کی تعریف

محاورہ دو یا دو سے زیادہ الفاظ کا ایسا مجموعہ ہے جس سے لغوی معنی کے بجائے خاص مجازی معنی مراد لیے جائیں۔ محاورہ زبان کا زیور ہے اور اس کے درست استعمال سے عبارت میں جان، قوت اور دلکشی پیدا ہوتی ہے۔

#### محاورہ کی وضاحت

محاورہ اپنی مقررہ ساخت کے ساتھ استعمال ہوتا ہے۔ اس کے الفاظ کو بلا ضرورت بدل دینے سے معنی، اثر اور فصاحت متاثر ہوتی ہے۔ مثال کے طور پر، ”آگ بگولا ہونا“ کا مطلب واقعی آگ بن جانا نہیں بلکہ بہت غصے میں آ جانا ہے۔ اسی طرح ”پانی پانی ہونا“ کا مطلب شرمندہ ہونا ہے۔

#### روزمرہ اور محاورہ میں فرق

محاورہ	روزمرہ
اہل زبان کے فطری اور رائج استعمال کا نام ہے۔	الفاظ کا ایسا مجموعہ ہے جس سے خاص مجازی معنی مراد ہوں۔
اس کا تعلق جملے کی فطری ساخت اور بول چال سے ہے۔	اس کا تعلق مخصوص ترکیب اور معنی سے ہے۔
غلط روزمرہ عبارت کو غیر فطری بنا دیتا ہے۔	غلط محاورہ عبارت کا اثر اور مفہوم خراب کر دیتا ہے۔
مثال: درست بول چال، مناسب لفظی ترتیب۔	مثال: آگ بگولا ہونا، پاپڑ بیلنا، دانت کھٹے کرنا۔

#### محاورات کے استعمال کے اصول

- محاورہ اسی معنی میں استعمال کیا جائے جس کے لیے وہ اہل زبان میں رائج ہے۔
- محاورے کی اصل ساخت کو بلا وجہ نہ بدلا جائے۔

- محاورہ جملے کے مضمون، موقع اور لہجے کے مطابق ہو۔
- امتحان میں محاورے کا جملہ واضح، مختصر اور معنی خیز ہونا چاہیے۔
- ایک ہی عبارت میں بہت زیادہ محاورات بھر دینے سے عبارت مصنوعی محسوس ہوتی ہے۔

اہم محاورات : معنی اور جملوں میں استعمال

جملہ	مفہوم	محاورہ
اپنی ڈفٹی اپنا راگ	ہر شخص کا اپنی مرضی سے الگ کام کرنا	کلاس میں ہر طالب علم اپنی ڈفٹی اپنا راگ بجا رہا تھا اس لیے نظم قائم نہ رہ سکا۔
اپنے منہ میاں مٹھو بننا	اپنی تعریف خود کرنا	اپنے منہ میاں مٹھو بننا اچھی عادت نہیں۔
اپنے جوہن پر ہونا	کمال عروج پر ہونا	بہار کے دنوں میں باغ اپنے جوہن پر ہوتا ہے۔
آب و دانہ اٹھنا	رزق ختم ہو جانا یا کسی جگہ سے کوچ کا وقت آ جانا	جب آب و دانہ اٹھا تو پرندے بھی اس باغ سے اڑ گئے۔
آگ گولا ہونا	بہت غصے میں آ جانا	استاد نقل دیکھ کر آگ گولا ہو گئے۔
آنکھیں بچھانا	بہت محبت اور عزت سے استقبال کرنا	مہمان آئے تو گھر والوں نے آنکھیں بچھا دیں۔
آنکھوں کا تارا ہونا	بہت عزیز ہونا	اکھوتا پیٹا والدین کی آنکھوں کا تارا ہوتا ہے۔
آنکھوں میں دھول جھونکنا	دھوکا دینا	جھوٹے وعدوں سے لوگوں کی آنکھوں میں دھول نہیں جھونکی جاسکتی۔
آستین کا سانپ	وہ شخص جو قریب رہ کر نقصان پہنچائے	دھوکے باز دوست آستین کا سانپ ثابت ہوا۔
آڑے ہاتھوں لینا	سخت باز پرس کرنا	افسر نے غفلت پر ملازم کو آڑے ہاتھوں لیا۔
آسمان سر پر اٹھانا	بہت شور مچانا	بچوں نے کھیلتے ہوئے آسمان سر پر اٹھا لیا۔
آسمان سے باتیں کرنا	بہت بلند ہونا یا بہت مہنگا ہونا	آج کل ایشیائے خور و نوش کی قیمتیں آسمان سے باتیں کر رہی ہیں۔
آسمان ٹوٹ پڑنا	بڑی مصیبت آ جانا	امتحان میں ناکامی کی خبر سن کر اس پر جیسے آسمان ٹوٹ پڑا۔
آٹے دال کا بھاء معلوم ہونا	زندگی کی مشکلات کا اندازہ ہونا	نوکری شروع کی تو اسے آٹے دال کا بھاء معلوم ہو گیا۔
آگ میں کودنا	جان بوجھ کر خطرے میں پڑنا	بغیر تیاری کے مقابلے میں اترا آگ میں کودنے کے برابر ہے۔
باغ باغ ہونا	بہت خوش ہونا	کامیابی کی خبر سن کر والدین باغ باغ ہو گئے۔
بال بال چھنا	مشکل سے بچ نکلنا	تیز رفتار گاڑی سے بچے بال بال بچ گیا۔
بغلیں بجانا	بہت خوشی ظاہر کرنا	جیت کے بعد کھلاڑی بغلیں بجانے لگے۔
بغل میں چھری منہ میں رام رام	ظاہر میں دوستی مگر دل میں دشمنی	ایسے منافق سے بچو جو بغل میں چھری منہ میں رام رام رکھتا ہو۔
بے پر کی اڑانا	بے بنیاد خبر پھیلانا	بے پر کی اڑانا سنجیدہ آدمی کو زرب نہیں دیتا۔
بات کا ہنگڑ بنانا	چھوٹی بات کو بہت بڑھا دینا	ذرا سی غلطی پر بات کا ہنگڑ نہ بناؤ۔
بتیسی نکلنا	بلا وجہ ہنسنے رہنا	وہ ہر بات پر بتیسی نکال دیتا ہے۔
بخار اترنا	غرور یا جوش ختم ہونا	شکست کے بعد ٹیم کا بخار اتر گیا۔
بھولے بننا	جاننے ہوئے انجان بننا	غلطی اپنی تھی مگر وہ بھولے بن گئے۔
پاڑ بیلنا	بہت محنت اور مشقت کرنا	نوکری حاصل کرنے کے لیے اسے بہت پاڑ بیلنے پڑے۔
پانی پانی ہونا	شرمندہ ہونا	استاد کے سوال پر جواب نہ دے سکا تو پانی پانی ہو گیا۔

- .B غم برداشت کر کے سخت فیصلہ کرنا  
.C دل خوش ہونا  
.D دوستی کرنا  
جواب: غم برداشت کر کے سخت فیصلہ کرنا .  
23. دم میں دم آنا کا مفہوم ہے .24  
.A سکون ملنا  
.B بے ہوش ہونا  
.C ناراض ہونا  
.D شور کرنا  
جواب: سکون ملنا .  
24. دانت کھٹے کرنا کا مطلب ہے .  
.A دانت صاف کرنا  
.B بری طرح شکست دینا  
.C ہنسنا  
.D رونا  
جواب: بری طرح شکست دینا .  
25. دانتوں تلے انگلی دبانا کس حالت کو ظاہر کرتا ہے؟  
.A حیرت  
.B غصہ  
.C نیند  
.D بھوک  
جواب: حیرت .A  
26. دال میں کالا ہونا کا مطلب ہے .  
.A کھانا پکنا  
.B معاملہ مشکوک ہونا  
.C مہمان آنا  
.D قیمت بڑھنا  
جواب: معاملہ مشکوک ہونا  
27. زرات دن ایک کرنا سے مراد ہے .  
.A وقت ضائع کرنا  
.B بہت محنت کرنا  
.C سفر کرنا  
.D خاموش رہنا  
جواب: بہت محنت کرنا  
28. رنگ میں بھنگ ڈالنا کا مفہوم ہے .  
.A خوشی میں خلل ڈالنا  
.B رنگ بنانا  
.C مصوری کرنا  
.D دعوت دینا  
جواب: خوشی میں خلل ڈالنا  
29. زبان بند ہونا کا مطلب ہے .  
.A بولنا شروع کرنا  
.B جواب نہ دے سکتا  
.C زبان سیکھنا  
.D گانا گانا  
جواب: جواب نہ دے سکتا .  
30. زمین آسمان ایک کرنا کا مفہوم ہے .  
.A بہت کوشش کرنا  
.B عمارت بنانا  
.C سونا  
.D غصہ کرنا  
جواب: بہت کوشش کرنا .  
31. سر آنکھوں پر بٹھانا کا مطلب ہے .  
.A بہت عزت دینا  
.B ڈانٹنا  
.C دور کرنا  
.D بھول جانا  
جواب: بہت عزت دینا .  
32. طوطی بولنا سے مراد ہے .  
.A خاموش ہونا  
.B شہرت یا اثر ہونا  
.C پرندہ پالنا  
.D نفل کرنا  
جواب: شہرت یا اثر ہونا .

قرب کی خرابی یا ضرورت نظر انداز ہو جانا۔	استاد سب کو پڑھاتا رہا مگر اپنے بچے کو وقت نہ دے سکا۔	چراغ تلے اندھیرا
دو جگہوں کے درمیان رہ کر کہیں کا نہ رہنا۔	دو پیشوں میں الجھ کر وہ کسی میں کامیاب نہ ہوا۔	دھوبی کا کتا نہ گھر کا نہ گھاٹ کا
خود مصیبت کو دعوت دینا۔	غیر ضروری بحث چھیڑ کر اس نے آئیل مجھے مار والی بات کر دی۔	آئیل مجھے مار
خواہش مند کو ہر طرف اپنی پسند کی چیز دکھائی دیتی ہے۔	لاپچی آدمی ہر جگہ فائدہ ہی ڈھونڈتا ہے۔	بلی کے خواب میں چھپچھڑے
دوسروں کی نقل میں اپنی اصل خوبی کھو دینا۔	بلا ضرورت نقل کرنے سے شخصیت کمزور ہو جاتی ہے۔	کوا چلا بس کی چال اپنی بھی بھول گیا
مجبوری میں انسان مشکل کام بھی کر لیتا ہے۔	روزگار نہ ملا تو اس نے دور شہر میں کام شروع کر دیا۔	مرتا کیا نہ کرتا
جھگڑے میں عموماً دونوں طرف سے کچھ نہ کچھ ہوتا ہے۔	معاملہ سمجھنے کے لیے دونوں فریقوں کو سنا چاہیے۔	تالی ایک ہاتھ سے نہیں بجاتی
کم ظرف یا کم علم شخص زیادہ شور کرتا ہے۔	تھوڑا سا علم ملا تو وہ ہر جگہ بحث کرنے لگا۔	چنا باجے گھنا ٲا تھو
چیز پاس ہو مگر تلاش باہر کی جائے۔	کتاب میز پر تھی اور وہ پورا گھر ڈھونڈتا رہا۔	بچہ بغل میں ڈھنڈورا شہر میں
اختیار ملے تو اپنے لوگوں کو نوازنا۔	بھرتی میں صرف رشیت داروں کو ترجیح دی گئی۔	اندھا بانٹے ریوڑیاں اپنوں اپنوں کو دے
بہت زیادہ کنجوسی کرنا۔	ضرورت کے باوجود دوائی نہ خریدنا اسی مثل کی مثال ہے۔	چمڑی جائے پر دمڑی نہ جائے
ضرورت نئی چیزیں بنواتی ہے۔	پانی کی کمی نے کسانوں کو نیا طریقہ سوچنے پر مجبور کیا۔	ضرورت ایجاد کی ماں ہے
کام وقت پر کر لینا چاہیے۔	طالب علم کو روز کا سبق روز یاد کرنا چاہیے۔	کل کا کام آج کرو، آج کا ابھی
بڑی عمر کے انڈی یا ناسمجھ شخص پر طنز آکھا جاتا ہے۔	اتنی بنیادی بات بھی نہ سمجھنا عجیب ہے۔	تعلیم بالغاں نہیں
ادھار لے کر عیش کرنا۔	قرض لے کر فضول خرچی تلفندی نہیں۔	قرض کی مے پینا
بغیر اصل ضرورت کے ظاہری تیاری کرنا۔	کام کی تیاری نہیں مگر دکھاوا بہت ہے۔	کنگھی نہانے کو تیار
اچانک بالکل خاموش ہو جانا۔	استاد کے سوال پر اسے سانپ سوگھ گیا۔	مجھے سانپ سوگھ گیا

## ضرب الامثال: کثیر الامتثالی سوالات

1. ضرب المثل کے کہتے ہیں؟
  - A. مختصر مگر پراثر جملہ جو تجربے یا حقیقت کو بیان کرے
  - B. صرف ایک لفظ
  - C. صرف محاورہ
  - D. صرف سوالیہ جملہ
2. ضرب المثل عموماً کس بنیاد پر بنتی ہے؟
  - A. زندگی کے مشاہدے اور تجربے پر
  - B. بہت زیادہ چیز
  - C. مہنگی چیز
  - D. مشکل کام
3. اونٹ کے منہ میں زیرہ کا مطلب ہے
  - A. ضرورت کے مقابلے میں بہت کم چیز
  - B. جواب: زندگی کے مشاہدے اور تجربے پر

A. بات کو مؤثر اور مختصر بنانے کے لیے

B. عبارت کو بے معنی بنانے کے لیے

C. غلطی بڑھانے کے لیے

D. املا بدلنے کے لیے

جواب: بات کو مؤثر اور مختصر بنانے کے لیے

49. کسی واقعے پر مناسب ضرب المثل کا انتخاب کس چیز پر منحصر ہے؟

A. موقع اور مفہوم کی مناسبت پر

B. حروف کی تعداد پر

C. لفظوں کے رنگ پر

D. کاغذ کے سائز پر

جواب: موقع اور مفہوم کی مناسبت پر

C. ابہام

D. غیر مانوس الفاظ

جواب: اختصار اور اثر

47. محاورہ اور ضرب المثل میں بنیادی فرق کیا ہے؟

A. محاورہ جملے کا حصہ، ضرب المثل مکمل جملہ

بھی ہو سکتی ہے

B. دونوں ہمیشہ ایک لفظ ہوتے ہیں

C. ضرب المثل بے معنی ہوتی ہے

D. محاورہ صرف نثر میں آتا ہے

جواب: محاورہ جملے کا حصہ، ضرب المثل مکمل جملہ بھی ہو سکتی ہے

48. ضرب المثل کا استعمال کس مقصد کے لیے کیا جاتا ہے؟

## جامع کثیر الامتخابی سوالات

1. روزمرہ میں الفاظ کا درست استعمال کس سے معلوم ہوتا ہے؟

A. اہل زبان کے رائج استعمال سے

B. صرف ترجمے سے

C. صرف مشکل الفاظ سے

D. صرف وزن سے

جواب: اہل زبان کے رائج استعمال سے

2. محاورے کا لغوی ترجمہ عموماً کیوں درست نہیں ہوتا؟

A. کیونکہ اس کا مفہوم مجازی ہوتا ہے

B. کیونکہ وہ ہمیشہ غلط ہوتا ہے

C. کیونکہ وہ صرف فارسی میں ہوتا ہے

D. کیونکہ اس میں فعل نہیں ہوتا

جواب: کیونکہ اس کا مفہوم مجازی ہوتا ہے

3. آسمان سر پر اٹھانا کا مفہوم ہے

A. بہت شور مچانا

B. آرام کرنا

C. سفر کرنا

D. غصہ پی جانا

جواب: بہت شور مچانا

4. باغ باغ ہونا کس کیفیت کو ظاہر کرتا ہے؟

A. بہت خوشی

B. شدید غم

C. بھوک

D. نیند

جواب: بہت خوشی

5. بخار اترنا کا درست مفہوم ہے

A. غرور یا جوش ختم ہونا

B. بیماری بڑھنا

C. دوا پینا

D. سردی لگنا

جواب: غرور یا جوش ختم ہونا

6. جان چھڑانا کا مطلب ہے

A. مشکل سے بچنا

B. جان دینا

C. دوستی کرنا

D. دعوت دینا

جواب: مشکل سے بچنا

7. چپ کی مہر لگانا سے مراد ہے

A. خاموش ہو جانا

B. شور مچانا

C. خط لکھنا

## علم بیان

### تعریف

علم بیان علم بلاغت کی وہ شاخ ہے جس میں ایک ہی مفہوم کو مختلف انداز سے، واضح اور مؤثر طریقے پر ادا کرنے کے اصول بیان کیے جاتے ہیں۔ اس علم کی مدد سے عبارت یا شعر میں معنی کی خوب صورتی بڑھ جاتی ہے اور بات صرف خبر نہیں رہتی بلکہ اثر، لطافت اور تصویری کیفیت بھی پیدا کرتی ہے۔

### آسان وضاحت

عام گفتگو میں ہم کسی شخص، چیز یا کیفیت کو سمجھانے کے لیے کبھی سیدھی بات کرتے ہیں اور کبھی مثال، تشبیہ، اشارہ یا کنایہ استعمال کرتے ہیں۔ علم بیان انہی اندازوں کو منظم نام دیتا ہے۔ مثلاً اگر کہا جائے ”علی بہادر ہے“ تو یہ سادہ جملہ ہے، لیکن اگر کہا جائے ”علی میدان میں شیر ہے“ تو بات زیادہ مؤثر بن جاتی ہے۔

### علم بیان کے بنیادی مباحث

سادہ مثال	بنیادی مفہوم	بحث
زید شیر کی طرح بہادر ہے۔	ایک چیز کو کسی مشترک صفت کی بنا پر دوسری چیز جیسا قرار دینا	تشبیہ
میدان میں ایک شیر لڑ رہا تھا۔	تشبیہ کو مختصر کر کے ایک چیز کو دوسری چیز کے نام سے بیان کرنا	استعارہ
آج پورا شہر جاگ رہا ہے۔	لفظ کو حقیقی معنی کے بجائے کسی تعلق کی بنا پر دوسرے معنی میں لینا	مجاز مرسل
اس کا ہاتھ کھلا ہے۔	لفظ کے ظاہری معنی کے ساتھ ایک پوشیدہ معنی مراد لینا	کنایہ

### تشبیہ

### تعریف

تشبیہ کے معنی مانند یا مثل قرار دینے کے ہیں۔ اصطلاح میں کسی ایک چیز کو کسی مشترک خوبی، خامی، حالت یا صفت کی بنا پر دوسری چیز کے مانند قرار دینا تشبیہ کہلاتا ہے۔

### وضاحت

تشبیہ کا مقصد بات کو واضح، دل چسپ اور مؤثر بنانا ہے۔ جب کسی غیر معروف یا کم واضح چیز کو کسی مشہور چیز کے ساتھ ملایا جائے تو سننے والے کے ذہن میں فوراً ایک تصویر بن جاتی ہے۔ مثلاً ”بچہ پھول کی طرح نازک ہے“ میں بچے کی نراکت کو پھول کے ذریعے سمجھایا گیا ہے۔

### روزمرہ زندگی کی مثالیں

- احمد شیر کی طرح بہادر ہے۔
- اس کا چہرہ چاند جیسا روشن ہے۔
- بارش کے بعد گلی آئینے کی طرح چمک رہی تھی۔

وہ شیر ہے۔	وہ شیر کی طرح بہادر ہے۔
چاند کمرے میں آگیا۔	اس کا چہرہ چاند جیسا ہے۔
علم کا چراغ روشن ہے۔	علم چراغ کی طرح روشنی دیتا ہے۔
باغ کے پھول مسکرا رہے ہیں۔	بچے پھولوں کی طرح نازک ہیں۔

## ضروری قواعد

- استعارہ میں لفظ اپنے حقیقی معنی میں نہیں رہتا، مگر حقیقی معنی سے تعلق باقی رہتا ہے۔
- استعارہ کی بنیاد مشابہت پر ہوتی ہے؛ اگر مشابہت نہ ہو تو وہ مجاز مرسل ہو سکتا ہے۔
- استعارہ میں اثر آفرینی تشبیہ سے زیادہ ہوتی ہے کیونکہ بات مختصر اور تصویری انداز میں آتی ہے۔
- استعارہ سمجھنے کے لیے سیاق و سباق پر توجہ ضروری ہے۔

## مجاز مرسل

### تعریف

مجاز مرسل وہ کلام ہے جس میں کوئی لفظ اپنے حقیقی معنی کے بجائے کسی تعلق یا نسبت کی بنا پر دوسرے معنی میں استعمال ہو، مگر یہ تعلق مشابہت کا نہ ہو۔

### وضاحت

اگر کہا جائے ”آج پورا شہر سو گوار ہے“ تو شہر کی عمارتیں سو گوار نہیں ہوتیں بلکہ شہر کے لوگ مراد ہوتے ہیں۔ یہاں شہر کا لفظ اہل شہر کے لیے آیا، اس لیے یہ مجاز مرسل ہے۔

## مجاز مرسل کے عام تعلقات

مثال	وضاحت	تعلق
سرگئے گئے۔ یعنی افراد شمار کیے گئے۔	کسی حصے کا نام لے کر پوری چیز مراد ہو	جزو بول کر کل مراد لینا
کپڑا پہن لیا۔ یعنی لباس کا خاص حصہ۔	پوری چیز کا نام لے کر اس کا حصہ مراد ہو	کل بول کر جزو مراد لینا
بادل نے فصل بچالی۔ یعنی بارش نے فصل بچائی۔	سبب کا نام لے کر نتیجہ مراد ہو	سبب بول کر مسبب مراد لینا
روزی کی تلاش میں نکلا۔ یعنی کام کی تلاش میں نکلا۔	نتیجہ کا نام لے کر سبب مراد ہو	مسبب بول کر سبب مراد لینا
گلاس پی لیا۔ یعنی گلاس کا پانی پیا۔	برتن یا جگہ کا نام لے کر اندر موجود چیز مراد ہو	ظرف بول کر مظروف مراد لینا
پاکستان جیت گیا۔ یعنی پاکستان کی ٹیم جیت گئی۔	جگہ کا نام لے کر وہاں کے لوگ مراد ہوں	مقام بول کر اہل مقام مراد لینا

## استعارہ اور مجاز مرسل میں فرق

مجاز مرسل	استعارہ
اس کی بنیاد مشابہت کے علاوہ کسی تعلق پر ہوتی ہے۔	اس کی بنیاد مشابہت پر ہوتی ہے۔
مثال: پورا شہر جاگ رہا ہے۔	مثال: وہ شیر ہے۔
لفظ کا تعلق استعارہ نمایاں ہوتا ہے۔	لفظ کا ادھار استعمال نمایاں ہوتا ہے۔

C. مجاز مرسل

D. وجہ شبہ

D. کنایہ

جواب: A. مشبہ

جواب: B. تشبیہ مجمل

2. زید شیر کی طرح بہادر ہے "میں مشبہ بہ کون ہے؟"

7. استعارہ کے لفظی معنی کیا ہیں؟

A. زید

A. اشارہ کرنا

B. شیر

B. ادھار لینا

C. کی طرح

C. تشبیہ دینا

D. بہادر

D. سب بتانا

جواب: B. شیر

جواب: B. ادھار لینا

3. تشبیہ کا وہ لفظ جو مشابہت ظاہر کرے کیا کہلاتا ہے؟

8. استعارہ کی بنیاد کس پر ہوتی ہے؟

A. وجہ شبہ

A. مشابہت

B. حرف تشبیہ

B. تضاد

C. مستعار لہ

C. ترتیب

D. قرینہ

D. قافیہ

جواب: B. حرف تشبیہ

جواب: A. مشابہت

4. اس کا چہرہ چاند جیسا ہے "میں وجہ شبہ کیا ہے؟"

9. میدان میں شیر آیا "میں شیر سے مراد کیا ہے؟"

A. چہرہ

A. حیوان

B. چاند

B. بہادر انسان

C. جیسا

C. جنگل

D. روشن یا خوب صورت ہونا

D. شکار

جواب: D. روشن یا خوب صورت ہونا

5. جس تشبیہ میں چاروں ارکان موجود ہوں اسے کیا کہتے ہیں؟

10. استعارہ میں جس اصل چیز سے لفظ لیا جائے اسے کہتے ہیں.

A. تشبیہ مفصل

A. مستعار منہ

B. تشبیہ مجمل

B. مستعار لہ

C. تشبیہ مؤکد

C. وجہ جامع

D. استعارہ

D. حرف تشبیہ

جواب: A. تشبیہ مفصل

جواب: A. مستعار منہ

6. جس تشبیہ میں وجہ شبہ حذف ہو جائے وہ کہلاتی ہے.

11. استعارہ میں مشترک صفت کو کیا کہتے ہیں؟

A. تشبیہ مفصل

A. وجہ جامع

B. تشبیہ مجمل

## صنعت بدائع

### تعریف

صنعت بدائع علم بلاغت کا وہ حصہ ہے جس میں کلام کی لفظی اور معنوی خوب صورتی بڑھانے والے فنی انداز بیان کیے جاتے ہیں۔ ان صنعتوں سے شعر یا نثر میں حسن، تاثیر، تازگی اور دل کشی پیدا ہوتی ہے۔

### وضاحت

صنعت بدائع میں شاعر یا دیب الفاظ اور معانی کو اس سلیقے سے استعمال کرتا ہے کہ عبارت زیادہ پُر اثر ہو جاتی ہے۔ کبھی کسی تاریخی واقعے کی طرف اشارہ کیا جاتا ہے، کبھی متضاد الفاظ لا کر معنوی زور پیدا کیا جاتا ہے، کبھی کسی واقعے کی لطیف وجہ بیان کی جاتی ہے اور کبھی ایک ہی ماحول سے تعلق رکھنے والے الفاظ اکٹھے لائے جاتے ہیں۔

سادہ مثال	نہادی پہچان	صنعت
یوسف، زلیخا، فرعون، موسیٰ کا ذکر	کسی مشہور واقعے، شخصیت یا قصے کی طرف اشارہ	تلمیح
دن رات، خوشی غم، صبح شام	متضاد الفاظ یا خیالات کا اکٹھا آنا	صنعت تضاد
شبزم کو پھولوں کے آنسو کہنا	کسی بات کی شاعرانہ اور خوب صورت وجہ بیان کرنا	حسن تعلیل
گل، چمن، بلبل، بہار	ایک ہی سلسلے یا ماحول کے مناسبت رکھنے والے الفاظ لانا	مراعات النظر

### تلمیح

### تعریف

تلمیح کے معنی اشارہ کرنے کے ہیں۔ اصطلاح میں شعر یا نثر میں کسی مشہور تاریخی، مذہبی، ادبی یا روایتی واقعے، قصے، کردار یا مقام کی طرف مختصر اشارہ کرنا تلمیح کہلاتا ہے۔

### وضاحت

تلمیح میں پوری داستان بیان نہیں کی جاتی بلکہ ایک نام یا اشارہ کافی ہوتا ہے۔ قاری کے ذہن میں اس نام سے وابستہ مکمل واقعہ تازہ ہو جاتا ہے۔ مثلاً یوسف کا ذکر آئے تو حسن، صبر، قید اور زلیخا کا قصہ ذہن میں آتا ہے، فرعون کا ذکر ظلم و تکبر کی علامت بن جاتا ہے؛ خضر کا ذکر ہمنائی اور آبِ حیات سے وابستہ ہو جاتا ہے۔

LET'S MAKE IT HAPPEN

### عام تلمیحی اشارے

وابستہ تصور	اشارہ
حسن، صبر، قید، زلیخا کا واقعہ	حضرت یوسفؑ
حق و باطل کا مقابلہ، ظلم کا انجام	حضرت موسیٰؑ اور فرعون
ایمان، قربانی، آگ کا گلزار ہونا	حضرت ابراہیمؑ اور نمرود
رہنمائی، دائمی زندگی کا تصور	خضر اور آبِ حیات
عشق، وفا اور فراق	لیلیٰ مجنوں
عشق میں فنا ہو جانا	پروانہ اور شمع

1. مرزا غالب کی شہرت شاعری کے علاوہ کیا تھی؟

(ا) خطوط

(ب) مرثیے

(ج) رعایت

(د) ان میں سے کوئی نہیں

جواب: خطوط

2. ان میں سے کس شاعر نے اپنا موضوع ہجرت کو

بنایا؟

(ا) منیر نیازی

(ب) ناصر کاظمی

(ج) مرزا غالب

(د) ان میں سے کوئی نہیں

جواب: ناصر کاظمی

3. اردو کا باوا آدم کیسے کہا جاتا ہے؟

(ا) امیر مینائی

(ب) سید عبداللہ

(ج) ولی دکنی

(د) ان میں سے کوئی نہیں

جواب: ولی دکنی

4. خیالستان کس کا افسانوی مجموعہ ہے؟

(ا) فرخندہ بخاری

(ب) سجاد ظہیر

(ج) سجاد حیدر یلدرم

(د) ان میں سے کوئی نہیں

جواب: سجاد حیدر یلدرم

5. کسی کی غیبت کرنا کیا کہلاتا ہے؟

(ا) غرابت

(ب) ہجو

(ج) داخلیت

(د) ان میں سے کوئی نہیں

جواب: ہجو

6. علامہ اقبال کی کون سی نظم بچوں کو سکول میں

پڑھائی جاتی ہے؟

(ا) طلوع اسلام

(ب) ہمالہ

(ج) بچے کی دعا

(د) ان میں سے کوئی نہیں

جواب: بچے کی دعا

7. بال جبریل کا ترجمہ جبریل اڈاری کے نام سے کس

نے کیا؟

(ا) اسیر عابد

(ب) خواجہ محمد زکریا

(ج) مولوی عبدالحق

(د) ان میں سے کوئی نہیں

جواب: اسیر عابد

8. ان میں سے کون سی کتاب پروین شاکر کی ہے؟

(ا) بندگی میں شام

(ب) عاجزانہ

(ج) پھول

(د) ان میں سے کوئی نہیں

جواب: ان میں سے کوئی نہیں

9. ان میں سے کون سا درست ہے؟

(ا) سلام علیکم

(ب) السلام وعلیکم

(ج) السلام علیکم

(د) ان میں سے کوئی نہیں

جواب: السلام علیکم

10. اردو ادب کا ایک شاہکار افسانہ آخری آدمی

کس کی تصنیف ہے؟

(ا) انتظار حسین

(ب) عبداللہ حسین

(ج) ڈپٹی نذیر احمد

(د) ان میں سے کوئی نہیں

جواب: انتظار حسین

11. علامہ اقبال کی کون سی تصنیف ان کے انتقال

کے بعد شائع ہوئی؟

(ا) ارمغان حجاز

(ب) ضرب کلیم

(ج) بال جبریل

(د) ان میں سے کوئی نہیں

جواب: ارمغان حجاز

12. ہاجرہ مسرور کس حوالے سے اپنی شناخت رکھتی

تھی؟

(ا) مکتوب

(ب) افسانہ نگاری

(ج) ڈرامہ نگاری

(د) ان میں سے کوئی نہیں

جواب: افسانہ نگاری

19. پنکچویشن کو اردو میں کیا کہتے ہیں؟

- (ا) توسین  
(ب) رموز اوقاف  
(ج) سکتہ  
(د) ان میں سے کوئی نہیں  
جواب: رموز اوقاف

20. مرزا غالب کے اردو دیوان کی کتنی جلدیں ہیں؟

- (ا) ایک  
(ب) دو  
(ج) تین  
(د) ان میں سے کوئی نہیں  
جواب: ایک

21. جملہ مکمل کیجئے تیل دیکھو تیل کی

- دیکھو؟  
(ا) دور  
(ب) دھار  
(ج) آر  
(د) ان میں سے کوئی نہیں  
جواب: دھار

22. اداس نسلیں کس کا ناول ہے؟

- (ا) احمد ندیم قاسمی  
(ب) عبداللہ حسین  
(ج) پریم چند  
(د) ان میں سے کوئی نہیں  
جواب: عبداللہ حسین

23. آزاد نظم کا بانی کیسے کہا جاتا ہے؟

- (ا) اسماعیل میرٹھی  
(ب) مرزا غالب  
(ج) ن م راشد  
(د) ان میں سے کوئی نہیں  
جواب: ن م راشد

24. آخری شب کا ہم سفر کس کا ناول ہے؟

- (ا) قرت العین حیدر  
(ب) جمیلہ ہاشمی  
(ج) ہاجرہ مسرور  
(د) ان میں سے کوئی نہیں  
جواب: قرت العین حیدر

25. تم میرے پاس ہوتے ہو گویا جب کوئی دوسرا"

نہیں ہوتا" یہ شعر کس کا ہے؟

13. آم کے آم گٹھلیوں کے دام اس ضرب المثل کا کیا

مطلب ہے؟

- (ا) دہرا فائدہ  
(ب) دہرا نقصان  
(ج) نقصان  
(د) ان میں سے کوئی نہیں  
جواب: دہرا فائدہ

14. لفظ اردو کس زبان سے مستعار لیا گیا؟

- (ا) عربی  
(ب) ترکی  
(ج) فارسی  
(د) ان میں سے کوئی نہیں  
جواب: ترکی

15. میں نے جب لکھنا سیکھا تھا پہلے تیرا نام لکھا"

تھا" یہ شعر کس کا ہے؟

- (ا) غالب  
(ب) محسن بھوپالی  
(ج) ناصر کاظمی  
(د) ان میں سے کوئی نہیں  
جواب: ناصر کاظمی

16. کون سے شاعر مزاح نگاری کے حوالے سے پہچانے

جاتے ہیں؟

- (ا) اکبر الہ آبادی  
(ب) کرنل محمد خان  
(ج) مشتاق احمد یوسفی  
(د) ان میں سے کوئی نہیں  
جواب: اکبر الہ آبادی

17. جانگوس اور خدا کی بستی کس کی تصانیف ہیں؟

- (ا) شوکت تھانوی  
(ب) شوکت صدیقی  
(ج) خدیجہ مستور  
(د) ان میں سے کوئی نہیں  
جواب: شوکت صدیقی

18. علامہ اقبال کی کون سی کتاب معاشیات کے

متعلق ہے؟

- (ا) علم الاقتصاد  
(ب) اسرار خودی  
(ج) ضرب کلیم  
(د) ان میں سے کوئی نہیں  
جواب: علم الاقتصاد

(د) ان میں سے کوئی نہیں  
جواب: ڈاکٹر وزیر آغا  
32. غالب پیدا ہوئے ۱۸۱۷ میں، سر سید حالی بتائیں

میں، ان میں سے کون؟ ۱۸۵۷

(ا) مولانا محمد حسین آزاد

(ب) مولانا شبلی نعمانی

(ج) علامہ اقبال

(د) ان میں سے کوئی نہیں

جواب: مولانا شبلی نعمانی

33. خالی جگہ پر کیجیے آج میرے کل

دن

(ا) دوسرا

(ب) تیسرا

(ج) چوتھا

(د) ان میں سے کوئی نہیں

جواب: دوسرا

34. خالی جگہ پر کیجیے آم کے آم \_\_\_\_\_ کے

دام

(ا) بیجوں

(ب) گٹھلیوں

(ج) گٹھلی

(د) ان میں سے کوئی نہیں

جواب: گٹھلیوں

35. کرنل ہلرائیڈ نے انجمن پنجاب کہاں بنائی؟

(ا) لاہور

(ب) کراچی

(ج) اسلام آباد

(د) ان میں سے کوئی نہیں

جواب: لاہور

36. علامہ اقبال کی نظمیں شکوہ جواب: شکوہ

کس ہیئت میں لکھی گئیں؟

(ا) مسدس

(ب) مخمس

(ج) مسمط

(د) ان میں سے کوئی نہیں

جواب: مسدس

37. قاضی عبدالغفار کا ناول کون سا ہے؟

(ا) سحر تک سفر

(ب) لیلیٰ کے خطوط

(ا) غالب

(ب) مومن خان مومن

(ج) فیض احمد فیض

(د) ان میں سے کوئی نہیں

جواب: مومن خان مومن

26. اردو میں تاریخی اشارے کے لیے کون سی صنعت

استعمال ہوتی ہے؟

(ا) داخلیت

(ب) رجائیت

(ج) تلمیح

(د) ان میں سے کوئی نہیں

جواب: تلمیح

27. بانگ درا کتنے ادوار پر مشتمل ہے؟

(ا) ایک

(ب) دو

(ج) تین

(د) ان میں سے کوئی نہیں

جواب: تین

28. امراؤ جان ادا کس کا ناول ہے؟

(ا) پریم چند

(ب) ہادی سودا

(ج) شوکت صدیقی

(د) ان میں سے کوئی نہیں

جواب: ہادی سودا

29. رسالہ فنون کس کی ادارت میں شائع ہوا؟

(ا) مرزا غالب

(ب) احمد ندیم قاسمی

(ج) سر سید احمد خان

(د) ان میں سے کوئی نہیں

جواب: مرزا غالب

30. مادرا کس کا شعری مجموعہ ہے؟

(ا) ن م راشد

(ب) احمد ندیم قاسمی

(ج) عبداللہ حسین

(د) ان میں سے کوئی نہیں

جواب: ن م راشد

31. مجلہ ادراق کے ادیب کا نام بتائیں؟

(ا) ڈاکٹر خواجہ محمد زکریا

(ب) ڈاکٹر وزیر آغا

(ج) عبداللہ حسین