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Law Amission Test



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This Book is Guide you for Law Admission Test. This Book Include Unique Content.There is no irrevelant Material in this Book.

**Law Admission**

**Test**

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Aslam-o-Alikum!

Our goal is to guide people. I am Abdul Rehman and my team, we want progress on every path of this nation and are going to wake people up

امید ہے آپ خیریت سے ہوں گے۔انشاءاللہ لاء ایڈمیشن ٹیسٹ کی تیاری کےلیے ڈاکٹرعبدالرحمان یاسین کی تیار کردہ کتاب آپ کے لیے مفید اور پائیدارثابت ہوگی۔ مختلف قسم کے مطالعے کرنے کے بعد لاء ایڈمیشن ٹیسٹ کی کتاب لکھی ہے ۔جس طرح آپ دوسری لیٹ ٹیسٹ کی کتابوں میں غیرضروری مواد دیکھتےہیں الحمداللہ میری کتاب میں آپ کو نظر نہیں آۓ گا۔کتاب کو بہت ہی غور و فکر سے بنایاگیاہے۔مجھےامیدہےکامیابی آپ کاقدم چومےگی۔

کتاب کو پڑھتےوقت چند باتون کا خیال رکیں

کتاب سےتیاری کےلئےایک خاص وقت مقررکریں

نہ صرف پڑھنے کی بلکہ سمجھ کرپڑھنے کی کوشش کریں

باربارپڑھ کرایک چیز پرعبورحاصل کریں

مضمون لکھتے وقت مضمون کی پالیسی کو یاد رکھیں۔ لیٹ ٹیسٹ میں آپکو ایک شیٹ ملے گیاور اس کےمطابق آپ صرف چار پیراگراف لکھیں گے اور مضمون لکھنے کی پالیسی یہ ہے کہ

**1st Pragraph : Introduction**

**2nd and 3rd Paragraph: Main Body**

**4th Paragraph: Conclusion**

# Essay

**Corruption in Pakistan**

Pakistan came into existence after the partition of India in 1947 and since then it has not been able to transform itself into a growing State as it would have been expected after 64 years of independence. The major underlying cause of such a disappointing situation for the country is that there is corruption in almost every sector of the country.

According to the most recent perception report from Transparency International Pakistan published at the end of 2011, corruption in Land Administration leads the long list of corrupt affairs followed by police, income tax, judiciary, tendering and contracting, customs, plus state corporations and the least corrupt sector is perceived to be the army.

The problem of corruption in Land Administration is predictably leading the list of the perceived evil of corruption. The politicians do not pay enough heat to this issue and refrain from carrying out the task of managing collections and preservation. This is more of a concern in the tribal areas where Feudal Lords backed by politicians dominate the land affairs. The police supposedly have a common ill in the underdeveloped world. There is inappropriate selection of the policemen without any emphasis given on keeping education as a pre requisite for entry into the sector.

However most recently the country has kept a minimal level of education as a necessary requirement for being recruited in the police but corruption in the sector does not allow for such conditions to be practically implemented. The number of police officials in the country is highly disproportionate to the ever growing population of Pakistan. Although the training provided to them is presumably the same as the army, there are hardly any traces of these training techniques being useful in this particular sector.

Corruption is widespread in the country and it is vital to understand its root cause. There is no attention paid or effort put by the government to lessen or eradicate corruption in the country. The politicians themselves are corrupt and are only willing to fill their pockets rather than to solve the various problems Pakistan faces. The Anti Corruption unit is also believed by many as one of the most corrupt units in the country. As long as there is no proper check and control on corruption it will continue to take place at every level whether household or governmental. Pakistan should try to deal with the issue of corruption or else a time would come when it would be labeled as a “Failed State”.

# Essay

**Islam is the complete code of Life**

Islam – The Complete Way of Life

The essence of Islam is the very essence of humanity. Islam is a complete and comprehensive way of life. It leads to a balanced way of living. Islam brings civilization and happiness to man. Islamic principles and teachings can provide realistic, fair and objective solutions to the prevention of individual, familial, social and international problems which are threatening the existence of human communities throughout the world.

Human rights centre on equality and freedom. Caliph Omar reprimanded the governor of Egypt whose son had struck a Copt in these words that admirably illustrate this concept : "On what account have you enslaved men who were born free by their mothers?". Again his instructions to establish equality among people demonstrate the best egalitarian features: the highly-placed man cannot take advantage of his position, and the weak person is not made to despair of his condition.

Islam establishes a clear system of worship, civil rights, laws of marriage and divorce, laws of inheritance, code of behavior, what not to drink, what to wear, and what not to wear, how to worship God, how to govern, the laws of war and peace, when to go to war, when to make peace, the law of economics, and the laws of buying and selling. Islam is a complete code of life. Islam is not practiced in the mosque only, it is for daily life, a guide to life in all its aspects: socially, economically, and politically.

Moreover, Islam has a unique understanding for the concept of Ummah. Ummah is the field for knowledge, ethics, government and positivism. Ummah in Islam is a system in which people integrate, even if they belong to different belief systems. It is a system of universal justice and peace that accommodates everyone who believes in freedom of thinking and in calling people to the truth-whether they are individuals or communities.

Indeed, Ummah in Islam is an apparatus which is more advanced than that developed by the West, the UN, or those apparatuses established by the American-European block merely to bring about a “new world order,” but which in reality often are geared only to maintain Western control over Third World human and material resources.

Islam integrates all domains of human life, just like the different systems in the human body integrate to provide a complete human being. If one system does not work properly, it has got to affect the whole body. Likewise, Islam proposes systems of laws that integrate all parts of human society to bring happiness and peace to all its members.

**Essay**

**Energy Crisis in Pakistan**

It is a fact that Pakistan is the state which is facing problems since its independence and unfortunately failed to find a relevant solution for these problems. One of the major problems of Pakistan is load-shedding, but it has increased for the last two decades. Other Countries of the world are moving towards enlightenment but Pakistan is still in dark. It feels so awkward to hear that Pakistan is an atomic state but couldn’t resolve this issue even in the 21st century.

The major cause of this issue is increasing demand, as the population of the country increasing day by day, it requires more electricity, but the government is failed to fill this gap. According to an estimated calculation published by essay writing service, our country needs 22000-24000 megawatt electricity and this demand is rapidly increasing with time, around 5% per year. Unfortunately, Pakistan is only able to produce not more than 18000-megawatt energy until now. Perhaps, the government claimed to produce more, but the reality is slightly different.

There are two sources of electricity, one is natural gas other is imported oil. Oil is always an expensive source for the power producer so they emphasize mainly natural gas, but nowadays they are facing the shortage of natural gas also which decreases the capacity of production. Coal is in abundance in Pakistan but due to the in-expertise, they are not utilizing it correctly.

This is a modern era, we have electronic gadgets all around us, and they are the biggest consumer of electricity. Many of the government building including General Assemblies consume a lot of electricity often do not pay their utility bills.

This problem is not something new in Pakistan; electricity can be stolen anywhere by anyone easily. Although, the subsidy is given by the government to power Supply Company this is not enough for them to recover this major drawback.  At the time 20-30% of electricity is being stolen by the theft and it has become a big challenge to control.

In the field of technology, Pakistan is lagging behind among most of the other countries of the world. The same issue is with power projects, the government is not interested in information on new projects, which will be an addition to the production. Every elected government mainly focused on a non-development program like a laptop scheme, etc.

Hydropower is one of the most inexpensive sources of producing electricity, but this idea is totally ignored by the current government. In the past, Parvez Musharraf worked on it, but later on, it could not be carried on by the next government. All developed countries including China, America, Germany and even India are producing a huge part of electricity by establishing the hydropower, solar and wind power plant. The government should take initiatives to install these projects in the country; they are cheap, durable and reliable.

**Essay**

**Democracy in Pakistan**

Democracy is the basis on which Pakistan came into being in 1947. Pakistan is considered as the World largest among Islamic democracies in the Muslim world. The most special thing about democracy is people choose their leader and have active involvement in the government decision. The fluctuation in Pakistan’s democracy has been observed from the start, whether it is military or civilian government due to the instability of Pakistan. There are many countries all over the world that follows democracy but Pakistan follows its own different ways.

The reason behind this is the less knowledge of Pakistani people regarding how actual democracy works. Also, this is the same cause that can affect Pakistan’s future badly. Moreover, flawed political culture and legal pluralism is another thing that is another unsafe picture of the future.

There are different sects of Pakistan which follows their own set of rules and these different ideologies have open door to political revolution. Knowledge can make ways towards the betterment when awareness is the key to solve any country matters. Pakistan has survived through democracy system. The fact can’t be denied that Pakistan democratic organizations have been crushed many times. The political parties themselves are found to break the rules and ride the cycle of corruption, money laundering, and other false tricks.

People of Pakistan are strong enough in facing various calamities that occur their way. The influence of the military is not less even after being transformed as a democratic Country. Here in Pakistan if we see deeply derived meaning of democracy is the steps of parliamentarian’s steps for their own well-being. From years the political parties are working on their own betterment rather than the country establishment. When a Democratic Party transfers its power to another is what until now understood as a democracy in this country. Surprisingly, 2018 elections show success as the longest period of democracy without the involvement of a military coup.

Democratic countries are making a good change in the world but this change is also caused when people know much and the literacy rate is high. When the government thinks about its people and people regard its government decisions. Many believed that the future of Pakistan is nowhere seeing the political condition and less informed democratic rules. The current government has given the biggest hopes to Pakistanis but the current economic situation doesn’t show a good sign for at least coming five years.

**Essay**

**Co-Education**

Co-education means the studying of boys and girls together in a school, college or in a university. It is a highly controversialقابلِ بحث   topic in our country regarding whether it should be implementedنافذالعمل ہونا   or not implemented in this country.

Those who are not in favour of this kind of education, they oppose it on moral grounds. In co – education, it is feared that there are the chances of moral corruption and flirtation. The people who are in favour of co-education, they are of the view that such chances like moral corruption are very rare in co-education. The institute where co –education is practiced, the boys in the presence of girls become more civilized and girls in the presence of boys behaves nicely.

Some who are not in favour of co-education, they further the points by saying that woman s’ job is only to rear the children and do domestic duties. Therefore women should be given a quite different type of education as compared to boys. Male should be imparted the kind of education which is useful in earning the livelihood whereas the women should be given the type of education which is useful in enhancing their domestic activities.

However at present, the modern women have totally negated this concept. They are of the view that women are equal to men in every respect. This is why they should be given the same education which is being given to the men. No nation can progress fast without a constructive role played by the women. So, women should be given equal opportunities in every walk of life.

Those who are in favour of co-education, they say that Pakistan is a poor country. The government cannot afford separate educational institutes both for the boys as well as for the girls. The government cannot afford the separate teaching faculty and non-teaching faculty both for boys and girls. So, the co-education system becomes very economical for the country like ours.

When boys and girls study in co-education institute, naturally a competition arises between the both sexes. They try to get good grades and marks. They try to outdo other in education field. A healthy competition arises among boys and girls. This positive competition shapes their academic performance way.

The girls are shy naturally. Sometimes this shyness becomes a hindrance in making big life decisions. In co-education system there arises a better understanding among boys and girls. Sometime this understanding ends up at the happy bond of marriage. This becomes a guarantee for a happy and successful life.

We are Muslims; we believe that Islam does not allow the free mixing of boys and girls. Its effects are harmful not only in this world but in the next world.

Summing up the discussion, we can say that there should be co-education but only at the primary level. If resources allow us, we should manage separate college, universities for boys and girls. Being Muslims, we should try to save our traditional and Islamic values

**Essay**

**Education Problems in Pakistan**

Education is the basic right of every child. Education plays an important role in shaping the character of every person. An educated person performs every responsibility related to him very well. An uneducated person fails to manage his affairs. So every person should try to get an education as possible as he can get.

But unfortunately in Pakistan literacy rate is very low. It causes many problems all over the country. There are many reasons for this factor. Here we shall discuss a few important factors which are responsible for the low literacy rate in Pakistan.

Lack of good schools and colleges is the main educational problem in Pakistan. People want to teach their children but they fail to do so because of the non-availability of schools and colleges. In Pakistan, most of the people live in villages. Schools and colleges are far from their houses. They also have to face the problem of transport. In this way, many students give up study and remain uneducated.

Poverty is also a serious educational problem in Pakistan. Pakistan is a developing country. Here people have to live from hand to mouth. Every member of the family has to do something to support his family. Moreover, it is hard for poor people to bear the educational experiences of the children. They want to educate their children but they failed to do so due to their poor economic condition. In this way, poverty is a serious economic problem in Pakistan.

The non-availability of well-qualified teachers is also a serious educational problem in Pakistan. The government spends a very low budget for education. Due to this, there are many schools without teachers. The teachers who are available are unaware of modern trends. They fail to teach the students properly. This is also a very serious problem in our educational system.

The defective examination system is also a serious problem in our education system. There are many faults in our examination system like cramming, cheating and leak out the paper before exams. By using these unfair means the ordinary students get more marks than the hard-working and intelligent students. This effects seriously on the minds of the learners.

In short, education plays an important role in the whole progress of the country. If a country wants to make progress in economic, social, cultural and political fields the literary rate of that country should be very high. No nation can make progress without education. So we try to give a chance to every person to get more and more education. The government should build such systems which are independent and self-sufficient in terms of production and consumption.

# Essay

**Poverty**

Poverty is lack of basic human needs like health, education, clean water, nutrition etc. It is a condition in which one income is not sufficient enough to fulfill his basic needs. It is curse and something like nobody would want to own. In Pakistan it is not a yesterday born issue, it is eating up Pakistan and now it has spread out its circle to a larger radius now. Historically it began just with independence because of lack of proper resources at that time. In 1980 there was a slight decline in its level but the level again risen up after 1990 and till now it is rising with fluctuation of time.

Currently about 35% of Pakistan population lives below the line of poverty.Mostly people of rural areas live below the line of poverty and two third of our population live in rural areas. Scenario is also not different in urban areas where 40% population of urban area live below the line of poverty. Currently poverty is the cause behind many critical problems in Pakistan on one hand but it is also outcome of many other problems.

There are a lot of reasons behind poverty. Mostly people blame politics and politicians as one of the reason for prevailing poverty. Some call it lack of good leadership, some call it bad government policies and some call it bad politics but they all are same in one. Politicians are some time not sincere for eradication of poverty and some do not have proper plan for its solution. The policies adopted by different government only cause a little fluctuation in level of poverty but the condition of people remains same every time. Bad governance also relates corruption with poverty. Corruption has totally engulfed every office of Pakistan it now not considered as a sin but as right. It has griped the country from highest level to lowest level so that leads to weak economy and ultimately to poverty.

Bad law and order is another situation for which government can be blamed as it is also cause of poverty. Law and order situation is getting worse because government doesn’t seems to be qualified to solve this issue. Law and order and protests is affecting the business directly because businessmen do not feel safe to carry out their business and the economy gets weak and poverty gets stronger. War against terror is provoking safety issues in Pakistan and poverty is proportional to safety issues naturally. Lack of standard education causes poverty because education make people aware of everything which could be used efficiently with education. People here in Pakistan don’t have good business knowledge and they don’t know which business could lead to greater income for them so lack of education is also the leading cause poverty in Pakistan.

Shortly it can be concluded that poverty has totally engulfed Pakistan in its mouth where the escape is difficult but not impossible. There are still many ways to get Pakistan out of this disaster. Leadership has got central importance here, with proper planning and good government policies the problem can be solved. All they need to do is to appoint competent and wall qualified economists to help them tackle this issue and obviously their sincerity for its solution cannot be ignored as well. A country econmy is the backbone of its country with its solution when it is soved many problems will automatically. Alone leadership is not enough for its solution. People of Pakistan have too got responsibility with equal share. People needs to cooperate fully with government and should be sincere with their own country and put all their energies for eradication of poverty.

**Essay**

**Human Rights**

There is no precise definition of Human Rights. The Oxford Power Dictionary (1993) defines human rights as the ‘basic freedom that all people should have’. The human rights ‘basically emerge out of human needs and capabilities. In a simple language, human rights are meant for human beings to satisfy their basic needs.

In a broader sense, the human rights are “those rights to which every man and woman inhabiting any part of the world should be deemed entitled by virtue of having been born a human being” (Kashyap). In other words, human rights are those rights which are essential for a dignified and a decent human living as well as human existence and adequate development of human personality.

Human rights are held by all human beings and human rights exist as long as human beings exist. Both are inalienable and cannot be separated. Precisely, human rights imply availability of “Such conditions which are essential for the fullest development and realization of the innate characteristics which nature has bestowed him/her with, as a human being”. They are essential to ensure the dignity of every person as a human being’.

Man is gregarious and he loves staying together. Every human being, as a social being, lives in a group in the society. As an individual, he has a right to life and right to a decent living. As a social being, and an inseparable part of the society/community, he too has other rights, like: right to freedom of speech, expression, thought, belief and faith and right to move freely. Thus, human rights are essential for the development of the human personality in society, where he lives.

# Essay

**Over Population**

Citizens in developing countries like India are already living in a very overpopulated country. Over 50 per cent of the population struggle to find means to survive, they struggle to get just the basic necessities that include shelter and food.  A lot of these third world countries barely get any funding on birth control. In a lot of families, the girls leave school at an early age and then try to make a family. A lot of the studies have proven the lower the education the higher the birth rate. We must also consider the supply of food, we won’t have much supply to meet the demand for the overpopulation and this is cause for concern. The farmers won’t get enough land to grow their crops and this creates more issues with the supply of food.

A lot of the third world countries face a lot of difficulty in growing and this mainly because of overpopulation. The problem is that even if these countries were to develop faster and have a better economy even that wouldn’t solve the problem as the damage is already done. So it is very important that we take action now and make sure we create awareness for the future. This is highly important as we can avoid many issues such as the depletion of resources and avoid scarcity of resources. The educated must seriously consider their choices because there are already so many children in the world and we must really take a step back to think.

A lot of the third world countries face a lot of difficulty in growing and this mainly because of overpopulation. The problem is that even if these countries were to develop faster and have a better economy even that wouldn’t solve the problem as the damage is already done. So it is very important that we take action now and make sure we create awareness for the future. This is highly important as we can avoid many issues such as the depletion of resources and avoid scarcity of resources. The educated must seriously consider their choices because there are already so many children in the world and we must really take a step back to think.

So to conclude we must make weaker sections of society more aware of the problems that people face so that people can get a more structured understanding of the issues at hand. By creating awareness only can people get informed on the various issues at hand. In this essay, we saw many of the factors that create overpopulation and how people in third world countries are at stake. We must tell people to make more conscious efforts so that we can reap the benefits of later without future generations.

**Essay**

**Child Abuse**

Child abuse is defined as any act or neglect of a child’s needs by parents, day-care, someone living in their home, or from strangers, which cause physical or emotional abuse, as well as death. Child abuse is not just physical abuse but also includes domestic abuse, sexual abuse, emotional abuse.

A child is physically abused by an adult. Hitting, throwing, burning, biting, and pastoring are common examples of physical abuse. It is a manner towards a child. This is what stops a child’s emotional growth.

**“Children need models rather than critics.”**

Sexual abusecan define as touching of private parts and inappropriate behavior of sexual nature toward children. When a parent fails to provide food, clothing, shelter, or needs for a child, this is also defined as neglect.

Domestic abuseis when child abuse occurs in the home and the abuser is, for example, the child’s parent or caregiver. It is a form of domestic violence. It includes rebuke and even hitting a child on the part of the parent or caregiver. Victorian parents often beat their children with a view of making them fit for the battle of life.

**“Childhood should be carefree, playing in the sun;**

**not living a nightmare in the darkness of the soul.”**

*Emotionally abuse*is where a child is emotionally abused. An adult does not regard a child’s respect seriously. He treats a child as a pretty creation. He often beats him, he often rebukes him, he often insults him openly. He often hits his ego in front of others. Emotional abuse can also have a psychological effect; such as leaving a child to feel worthless and stupid. No child should feel worthless; in fact, children are the ornament of life and hope of the future.

Parents can play a vital role in stopping child abuse. Being a father or a mother, you should know the signs, report abuse, and know the types of child abuse. Education starts with simply offering your time. Assist children and their households. Begin a playgroup. Discipline your kids thoughtfully. Never discipline your kid when you’re annoyed. Allow time to yourself to relax. Recall that self-discipline is a means to educate your kid. Analyze your behavior. Misuse is not merely bodily. Both actions and words can inflict deep, enduring wounds. Be-a nurturing parent. Use your actions to demonstrate to other adults and kids that issues can be resolved without striking or screaming.

As they develop kids rely on many grownups. Family members, parents, teachers, and child-care workers all provide kids with support, love, and guidance. Teach children their rights. Nobody wants to see kids develop anxiety, frustration through abuse. But no-one is born knowing the way to look after kids. Sometimes we make errors that damage them. Adults do not need to be ideal, only ready to develop, learn, listen, and transform. When children are educated in their rights they will be safe; furthermore, child abuse will be less likely and child abuse reports will be more likely.

**Essay**

**Sexual Harassment**

There are many factors of harassment which varies from situation to situation. The most significant factor is our culture, values and the relative power and status of the men and women in our society. The way women and men are brought up in our society influences their behavior. Women usually lack the confidence because since childhood their behavior is customized to suffer silence and make compromises. On the other hand men are brought up exactly opposite to women. Such patriarchal view creates an atmosphere that allows men the freedom of sexual harassment in the workplace.

In recent years, social and political changes have brought the power game. Advancement of women in career, their independence at work threatened the men. So in the tough times men try to insist on sexual favors in exchange for benefits he can give out due to his position.

Harassment is a worldwide growing problem in every sector whether its government sector, private sector, schools or institute. Harassment hinders with people’s educational path and career and productivity. The effects of harassment can be physical, emotional, and psychological. Harassment at workplace is deepening its roots which cause adverse effects to the growth of economy which leads to lower morale and low productivity, increase in absenteeism and employee turnover that cost a lot to any organization.

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**جدید ٹیکنالوجی کے فوائد اور نقصانات**

**انٹرنیٹ کےفائدے اور نقصانات**

**انٹرنیٹ اورہماری نئ نسل**

سوشل میڈ یا ایک ایسا آلہ ہے جو لوگوں کو اظہار راۓ ، تبادلہ میں تصویر اور دیاع ز شیئر کرنے کی اجازت دیتا ہے۔ جس کی مقبولیت میں تیزی سے اضافہ ہورہا ہے۔ سوشل میڈیا کی بدولت پوری دنیا ایک گاؤں میں تبدیل ہو گئی ہے۔ سوشل ویب سائٹس میں سے زیادہ تر لوگ نی یک ، ٹویٹر ایوب گوگل پلس اور لنکڈان و غیر واستعال کرتے ہیں۔ میں سوشل میڈ یا کے قوائد کے ساتھ ساتھ نقصانات کو بھی مد نظر رکھنا چاہے۔

سوشل میڈ یا سے اچھے مقاصد بھی سر انجام دیئے جاسکتے ہیں۔ یوزر زایک ، دوسرے سے رابطہ رکھتے اور اپنے خیالات کا اظہار کرتے ہیں۔ تصویر کا دوسرارخ سامنے آتا ہے کئی مرتبہ نیوز چینلز بھی دہ معلومات نہیں دیکھاتے جو سوشل میڈیا کے ذریعے ہم تک پہنچ جاتی ہے ، مثا : " برما ایک اور کشمیر وغیرہ کے حالات و واقعات ‘‘ ۔ قرآن وحدیث کی شیئرنگ اور عقیدے کی در تقلی کا کام بھی کیا جا سکتا ہے البتہ تحقیق کر کے شیئر کرنا چا ہے ۔ تعلیم ، تفریح اور معاشرے کو متحرک بنانے کے ساتھ مشکل میں مدد کے امکان کا بھی سبب ہے ۔ ہمیں سوشل میڈ یاکو اچھے مقاصد کے لیے استعمال کر ناچاہیے

سماجی میڈیا کے نقصانات سے بھی خبر وار رہنا چا ہیے ۔ سوشل میڈیا کے استعمال کی وجہ سے طالب علموں کا بہت ساوقت ضائع ہو تا ہے ، جس کے باعث عام طور پر نمبر کم آتے ہیں۔ تحقیق سے پہلے ہیں خبر پوری دنیامیں پھیل جاتی ہے۔ جعلی اکاؤ نٹس کے ذریعے لوگوں کو گمراہ کیا جا تا ہے۔ فحاشی کو فروغ ، بے حیائی کا کھلے عام اظہار بے معنی ، ناشائستہ اور بے ہودہ زبان کا استعمال کیا جا تا ہے۔ سوشل میڈ یا کے زیادہ استعمال کی وجہ سے لوگ اپنے والدین ، بہن بھائیوں اور رشتہ داروں کو وقت نہیں دے پاتے ۔

آپ ایسے لوگوں سے خبر دار ہیں جو سوشل میڈ یا پر فساد بد امنی، لڑائی جھگڑے ، بے حیائی اور غلط خبریں پھیلاتے ہیں۔ کوئی بھی بات بغیر تحقیق کے شیئر نہ کریں ۔ آپ ہمیشہ سامی ویب سائٹس پر انچی اور حق و صداقت پر مبنی چیزیں شیئر کریں۔ جو آپ کے لیے صدقہ جاریہ بھی ہیں۔ حکومت کو چاہیے کہ: سوشل میڈ یا پر جعلی اکاو ٹس رکھتے اور دہشتگر دی چیلانے والوں کو کڑی سے کڑی سزادے۔

**پاکستان میں کرپشن**

**کرپشن کا خاتمہ**

ٹرانسپرنسی انٹرنیشنل کا کہنا ہے کہ گزشتہ دس سالوں میں پاکستان میں کرپشن میں اضافہ ہوا جبکہ اس کے پڑوسی ملک بھارت میں کمی ہوئی ہے۔ البتہ گزشتہ سال کی نسبت پاکستان میں اس سال کرپشن میں کمی واقعی ہوئی ہے اور وہ اس فہرست میں تین نمبر اوپر چلا گیا ہے۔

ٹرانسپرنسی انٹرنیشل دنیا بھر میں کرپشن اور بدعنوانی کی فہرست مرتب کرتے وقت مختلف ممالک کو شفاف حکومتی نظام اور کرپشن کے لحاظ سے ایک سے دس کے پیمانے پر جانچتا ہے۔ اس پیمانے پر سب سے کم نمبر لینے والے ملک کو دنیا کا کرپٹ ترین جب کہ زیادہ نمبر لینے والے کو شفاف ترین ملک قرار دیا جاتا ہے۔ٹرانسپرنسی انٹرنیشنل کی جانب سے سال دو ہزار آٹھ کی جاری کردہ رپورٹ میں بتایا گیا ہے کہ صومالیہ اور عراق دنیا کے سب سے زیادہ کرپٹ ممالک میں سر فہرست ہیں جبکہ ڈنمارک، نیوزی لینڈ اور سویڈن ایسے ممالک ہیں جن میں کرپشن کی شرح سب سے کم ہے۔

ادارے کا کہنا ہے کہ دنیا میں بڑہتی ہوئی کرپشن اور غربت کا آزار انسانی فلاح و بہبود کے لیئے خطرہ بنتا جارہا ہے۔ کم آمدنی والے ممالک میں بڑہتی ہوئی کرپشن سے غربت و مفلسی کے خلاف جنگ کو شدید نقصان پہننچے کا امکان ہے ۔ٹرانسپرنسی انٹرنیشنل پاکستان کے چیئرمین عادل گیلانی کا کہنا ہے کہ پاکستان میں کرپشن کم کرنے کے لیئے ہر سطح پر سنجیدگی کے ساتھ قوائدوضوابط کے نفاذ کی ضرورت ہے۔ اگر پاکستان اور ہندوستان کا جائزہ لیا جائے تو گزشتہ دس سالوں نیں ہندوستان میں کرپشن کم ہوئی ہے، جتنی کرپشن کم ہوگی اتنی ہی معشیت بہتر ہوجائے گی۔

ٹرانسپرنسی انٹرنیشنل نے عالمی بینک کی حالیہ رپورٹ کا حوالا دیتے ہوئے کہا ہے کہ کرپشن ہی پاکستان کی ترقی میں رکاوٹ کی بنیادی وجہ ہے۔ شفافیت کی کمی اور کرپشن سے پروکیورمنٹ میں تاخیر ہوتی ہے جس سے پانی، بجلی، آبپاشی اور ٹرانسپورٹ سیکٹر کے بنیادی ڈہانچے کی فراہمی میں قلت پیدا ہو رہی ہے۔اس رپورٹ میں بتایا گیا ہے کہ پاکستان کی درخواست پر عالمی بینک اور منصوبہ بندی کمیشن حکومت پاکستان نے فروری دو ہزار آٹھ میں ایک رپورٹ جاری کی ہے جس میں اس بات کی توثیق اور تصدیق کی گئی ہے کہ پاکستان کے ترقیاتی بجٹ کا پندرہ فیصد پروکیورمنٹ میں کرپشن کی نذر ہوجاتا ہے۔

ٹرانسپرنسی انٹرنیشنل پاکستان کے چیئرمین عادل گیلانی کا کہنا ہے کہ سابق صدر پرویز مشرف کے دور حکومت میں کرپشن میں اضافہ ہوا اس کے مقابلے میں دوسرے ممالک میں کمی ہوئی ہے اس وجہ سے پاکستان کی معشیت برے حالوں میں ہے۔انہوں نے بتایا کہ ملک میں کرپشن کی روک تھام کے لیئے اینٹی کرپشن، قومی احستاب بیورو سمیت کئی ادارے موجود ہیں مگر ان کو مشرف حکومت نے بھی اپنے ہی مقاصد کے لیئے ہی استعمال کیا ہے۔

ٹرانسپرنسی انٹرنیشنل پاکستان کے سربراہ کا کہنا تھا کہ کرپشن کے خاتمے کے لیئے آزاد عدلیہ کا قیام بھی ضروری ہے۔عدلیہ واحد جگہ ہے جہاں پر جاکر آدمی داد و فریاد کرتا ہے اگر وہاں حکومت کے من پسند لوگ بیٹھے ہیں تو وہاں کون جائے گا۔ان کا کہنا تھا کہ حکومت پاکستان نے کرپشن کے خلاف اقوام متحدہ کے کنونشن کی توثیق ہے اس لیئے اس پر لازم ہے کہ ایسے اداروں کی تشکیل کی جائے جو کرپشن کے خلاف جنگ اور کرپشن سے محفوظ رہنے کے لیئے اطمینان بخش ہوں۔

**جنسی ھراسمنٹ**

**عورتوں کو درپیش مسائل**

جنسی ہراسانی سے مراد ملازمت یا رشتے داری یا کسی اور وجہ سے جس سے کہ کسی فرد کو دوسرے شخص پر بالادستی حاصل ہو، یوں ناجائز طور جنسی معاملوں میں پریشان کرے، تکلیف پہنچائے یا غیر رضاکارانہ طور پر اپنی ہوس کا نشانہ بنانے کی کوشش کرے۔ حالانکہ جنسی ہراسانی کے واقعات دفاتر، اسکول، کالج، ہاسٹل، یتیم خانوں، بیواؤں کے لیے خصوصی رہائشوں، حتی کہ گھروں وغیرہ پر بھی سامنے آئے ہیں، مگر ہراسانی کے سب سے زیادہ معاملے کام کی جگہ پر دیکھنے میں آئے ہیں

پاکستان کی کئی خواتین کو کام کے دوران میں بدتمیزی کے متعدد واقعات کا سامنا کرنا پڑتا ہے۔ مناسب حل کے بغیر، واقعات کی بڑی تعداد اکثر خواتین کی خاموشی کا باعث بنتی ہے، کیوں کہ وہ قانونی کارروائی کرنے سے قاصر ہیں۔ کام کی جگہ پر پہلے ہی حفاظت کی کمی اور تنخواہوں کے فرق کا سامنا کرنا پڑ رہا ہے، اگر خواتین کام پر ہراساں کرنے کے بارے میں بات کرنے کا انتخاب کرتی ہیں تو، انہیں ملازمت سے محروم ہونے کے مستقل خوف کا سامنا کرنا پڑتا ہے۔ مثال کے طور پر، ماہی گیری کے 70 فیصد گھرانے خواتین کی سربراہی میں ہیں۔ آمدنی کی ضرورت کے تحت انہیں اکثر ایسی پریشانی میں خاموشی کا سامنا کرنا پڑتا ہے۔ مبہم تحریری قوانین کی وجہ سے تجارتی تنظیمیں عام طور پر مدد نہیں کرتی ہیں، جو مالدار اور طاقت ور مردوں کے حق میں ہیں۔ مثال کے طور پر، ورکس پلیس ایکٹ، 2010ء میں خواتین کو ہراساں کرنے کے خلاف پروٹیکشن میں یہ بھی وضاحت نہیں کی گئی ہے کہ کام کی جگہ کی تشکیل کیا ہے۔[[7]](https://ur.wikipedia.org/wiki/%D9%85%DB%8C_%D9%B9%D9%88_%D8%AA%D8%AD%D8%B1%DB%8C%DA%A9_(%D9%BE%D8%A7%DA%A9%D8%B3%D8%AA%D8%A7%D9%86)" \l "cite_note-:2-7)[[6]](https://ur.wikipedia.org/wiki/%D9%85%DB%8C_%D9%B9%D9%88_%D8%AA%D8%AD%D8%B1%DB%8C%DA%A9_(%D9%BE%D8%A7%DA%A9%D8%B3%D8%AA%D8%A7%D9%86)#cite_note-:1-6) قانون غیر رسمی کارکنوں، جیسے گھریلو خدمت کی کارکنوں یا طالبات پر بھی لاگو نہیں ہوتا ہے۔

پاکستان میں جنسی تعلیم ایک حساس موضوع ہے۔ جہاں عوام کا ایک گوشہ اسکولوں اور کالجوں میں جنسی تعلیم کے حق میں ہے، وہیں عوام کا ایک معتد بہ حصہ اس کے خلاف ہے۔ لوگ مغربی دنیا کی مثالیں دیتے ہیں جہاں [جنسی تعلیم](https://ur.wikipedia.org/wiki/%D8%AC%D9%86%D8%B3%DB%8C_%D8%AA%D8%B9%D9%84%DB%8C%D9%85) کا رجحان بے حد عام ہونے کے ساتھ ساتھ عوام میں [جنسی آزادی](https://ur.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=%D8%AC%D9%86%D8%B3%DB%8C_%D8%A2%D8%B2%D8%A7%D8%AF%DB%8C&action=edit&redlink=1)، [عریانیت](https://ur.wikipedia.org/wiki/%D8%B9%D8%B1%DB%8C%D8%A7%D9%86%DB%8C%D8%AA)، جنسی بے راہ روی، وغیرہ بہت عام ہو چکے ہیں۔ تاہم کچھ سنجیدہ انداز میں ملک کی وافر اکثریت مسلمانوں کی مذہبی کتابوں کا بھی حوالہ دیتے ہیں، جن میں جنسی تعلیمات موجود ہیں۔ [اسلام](https://ur.wikipedia.org/wiki/%D8%A7%D8%B3%D9%84%D8%A7%D9%85) نے جس طرح سے [جلق](https://ur.wikipedia.org/wiki/%D8%AC%D9%84%D9%82) لگانے پر روک لگائی، [زنا](https://ur.wikipedia.org/wiki/%D8%B2%D9%86%D8%A7) کو گناہ عظیم قرار دیا ہے، [نکاح](https://ur.wikipedia.org/wiki/%D9%86%DA%A9%D8%A7%D8%AD) کو ایک مثبت معاشرے کی اہم ضرورت قرار دیا ہے، اولاد کو شادی کا ایک مقصد قرار دیا ہے، دس سال کی عمر کے بعد اولاد اور ماں باپ کو الگ سونے کی ہدایت دی ہے، یہ مثالیں ہیں کہ مذہب میں جنسی اخلاق اور جنسی ہدایات موجود ہیں جن پر عمل کیا جا سکتا ہے

جنسی ہراسانی سے نجات صرف اور صرف اس میں یے کہ ہم اسلام ارو قرآن کا دامن تھام لیں اور اسلامی تعلیمات کو فروغ دیں ۔ ایک اسلامی معاشرے میں جنسی ہراسانی ہونا ہمارے مذہب کی بھی توہین ہے۔اسلام ارو اسلامی عےتعلیمات کے زریعے سے ہم جنسی ہراسانی کوشکست سے سکتے ہیں

### بڑھتی ہوئی آبادی

### بڑھتی ہوئی آبادی کے مسائل

### بڑھتی ہوئی آبادی اور اس کاحل

آج انسانی آبادی میں بے تحاشا اضافہ زمین اور ماحول کیلیے بہت سے مسائل کی وجہ بن رہا ہے۔ آبادی کے تیزی سے بڑھنے کی ایک وجہ غربت اور جہالت بھی ہے۔ماہرین کے مطابق معیاری طرز حیات کیلیے زمین پہ دو ارب انسانوں کی گنجائش ہے جبکہ موجودہ آبادی 8 ارب کے قریب جا پہنچی ہے۔بڑھتی ہوئی آبادی کی وجہ سے وسائل ختم ہوتے جارہے ہیں  
دنیا میں آبادی تیزی سے بڑھتی جا رہی ہے۔پوری دنیا کی آبادی اس وقت 7.4 ارب سے زائد ہے۔سن1800 ء میں دنیا کی آبادی ایک ارب تھی اور اسے دوگنا ہونے میں ایک سو پچیس سال لگے۔مگر وقت کے ساتھ ساتھ اس اضافے کی شرح کی رفتار میں ناقابل یقین حد تک اضافہ دیکھا جا رہاہے۔ایک اندازے کے مطابق ہر 8 سیکنڈ کے بعد دنیا میں ایک بچے کی پیدائش ہوتی ہے اور ہر 11 سیکنڈ کے بعد ایک انسان کی موت ہوتی ہے۔دنیامیں ایشیاء سب سے زیادہ آبادی والا حصہ ہے ۔اگر پاکستان، بھارت، چین اور بنگلادیش کو لیا جائے تو پوری دنیا کی 40 فیصد آبادی تو ان چاروں ممالک میں موجود ہے۔اسی سے آپ اندازہ لگا سکتے ہیں کہ ایشیاء میں آبادی کی تعداد کتنی زیادہ ہے

ایڈوانس ٹیکنالوجی کی وجہ سے اب اموات کی شرح میں کمی واقع ہو رہی ہے اور پیدائش کی شرح میں اضافہ ہورہا ہے۔آبادی کنٹرول کرنے والے ممالک، ترقی یافتہ ممالک کی صف میں کھڑے ہیں جبکہ زیادہ آبادی والے نہ صرف پسماندگی کا شکار ہیں بلکہ دوسرے ممالک پر انحصار کرنے پر مجبورہیں۔چین نے ستر کی دہائی میں قانون سازی کے زریعے اس سیلاب کو روکا اور آج ترقی یافتہ قوم کی حیثیت سے اپنا لوہا منوا چکا ہے۔اگر چین آبادی پر قابو پانے کیلئے ٹھوس اقدامات نہ کرتا تو آج اس کی آبادی ایک ارب کی بجائے دو گنا ہوتی۔ایک اندازے کے مطابق 2025 تک انڈیا چین کو آبادی میں پیچھے چھوڑ جائے گا

آج ہماری حکومت کو سب سیاسی اور مذہبی جماعتوں کو ساتھ بٹھا کے آبادی کنٹرول کرنے کا کوئی ایسا لائحہ عمل اختیار کرنا چاہیے جو ہر حال جاری رہے ۔ عوام کو سمجھایا جائے کہ مہنگائی, بیروزگاری, صحت ,لاقانونیت اور سموگ جیسے مسائل آبادی کنٹرول کرنے سے ہی کم ہوں گے ۔کبھی ہم نے دشمن کے بچوں کو پڑھانے کا عہد کیا تھا چلیں آج اپنے بچوں کے بہتر مستقبل کی خاطر اپنے دوست چین,مسلم ملک بنگلا دیش اور دشمن دیش بھارت سے کچھ سیکھنے کا عہد کرلیں۔آبادی کنٹرول ہوگی تو ملکی معیشت پھلے پھولے گی اور لوگوں کی زندگی کا معیار بہتر ہونے لگے گا ۔

انسانی حقوق

اخلاقیات اور حسن سلوک

انسانی حقوق کیا ہیں

ہر انسان انصاف، امن، محبت اور خوشحالی کا طلب گار ہے۔ ناانصافی، بدامنی، نفرت اور غربت کو برا سمجھتا ہے۔معاشرے میں تمام قانون، ادارے اور ضابطے اسی لیے بنائے جاتے ہیں کہ انسانوں کو انصاف، امن اور خوشحالی مل سکے اور بدامنی، ناانصافی اور محرومی کا راستہ روکا جاسکے۔بس اسی کا نام انسانی حقوق ہے۔

انسانی حقوق کی اخلاقی بنیاد سمجھنے کے لیے اخلاقیات کے دیگر نظاموں اور انسانی حقوق میں بنیادی فرق جاننا ضروری ہے۔انسانی حقوق میں اخلاقی اقدار کے ماخذ کی بجائے ان کے نتائج کو اہمیت دی جاتی ہے۔ انسانی حقوق کی اصابت اور صداقت ان کے عملی نتائج سے متعین ہوتی ہے۔ انسانی حقوق کی جانچ عظیم ہستیوں کے اقوال سے نہیں کی جاتی۔ انسانی حقوق کی سند کتابوں سے نہیں ڈھونڈی جاتی اور نہ انسانی حقوق کسی ادارے کی توثیق ہی کے مرہونِ منت ہیں۔ انسانی حقوق انسانیت کے صدیوں پر محیط اجتماعی تجربات کا نچوڑ ہیں۔

انسانی حقوق کا عالمی اعلامیہ دراصل چند بنیادی اور متفق علیہ اقدار اور اصول بیان کرتا ہے۔ اب تک اس اعلامیہ کی روشنی میں درجنوںبین الاقوامی معاہدے، میثاقات اور دیگر دستاویزات تشکیل دی جاچکی ہیں۔اگرچہ بہت سی ریاستوں نے انسانی حقوق کی عالمی دستاویزات کی پابندی کا عہد کیا ہے لیکن اس کا یہ مطلب ہر گز نہیں کہ انسانی حقوق کی جدوجہد اپنی منزل تک پہنچ چکی۔ انسانی حقوق کی بین الاقوامی دستاویزات محض چند کم از کم معیارات متعین کرتی ہیں۔ انسانی حقوق کی فراہمی اور انسانی حقوق کا احترام بنیادی طور پر افراد اور گروہ کے باہمی تعلق سے جنم لیتا ہے۔ کوئی ریاست اپنے عوام کو ان کے حقوق کا شعور دیے بغیر، حقوق کے تحفظ کا اہل بنائے بغیر اور اپنے حقوق کے لیے احتجاج کا حق دےے بغیر انسانی حقوق کی حقیقی ضمانت فراہم نہیں کرسکتی۔ لیکن یہ بھی حقیقت ہے کہ انسانی حقوق کی حتمی ضمانت ریاستیں فراہم نہیں کیا کرتیں۔ انسانی حقوق کا تحفظ عدالتوں میں نہیں کوچہ و بازار سے شروع ہوتا ہے۔قانون کے بے جان الفاظ انسانی حقوق کی خوشبو کا احاطہ نہیں کرسکتے۔ انسانی حقوق ایک آزاد انسان، ذمہ دار شہری، ہمدرد دل اور روشن دماغ کی پکار ہیں۔ انسانی حقوق کے تعین اور فراہمی کی بنیادی اکائی فرد ہے۔آخری تجزیے میں انسانی حقوق کا تحفظ بھی فرد ہی کی ذمہ داری ہے۔

ریاست بذات خود پیچیدہ ڈھانچوں اور متوازی مفادات کا مجموعہ ہوتی ہے۔ انسانی حقوق اخلاقی، سماجی، معاشی اور سیاسی انصاف کا تقاضا کرتے ہیں۔ ایسی بنیادی تبدیلیوں کو معاشرے کے مراعات یافتہ افراد، طاقتور گروہوں اور مستبد ریاستی اداروں کی جانب سے مزاحمت کا سامنا کرنا ہوتا ہے۔ انسانی حقوق پر مبنی معاشرہ انسانوں کی منزل ہے۔ یہ منزل بہت قریب بھی ہے اور بہت دور بھی۔ ایسے معاشرے کے قیام کے لیے فوری اقدامات کی ضرورت بھی موجود رہتی ہے لیکن سماجی تحرک، پیداواری سرگرمیوں اور انسانی شعور میں اضافے کے ساتھ ساتھ انسانی حقوق کا تناظر بھی پھیلتا رہتا ہے۔ چنانچہ انسانی حقوق پر مبنی معاشرے کا قیام ایک مسلسل جدوجہد ہے۔

تاریخ کا پہیہ واپس نہیں موڑا جاسکتا۔ یہ امر طے ہے کہ انسانیت کا قافلہ جن وادیوں میں بھی پہنچے گا اسے انسانی مساوات، انفرادی آزادیوں، اجتماعی ذمہ داریوں اور اخوت کے پیڑوں کی چھاؤں درکار ہوگی۔ یہ حقیقت ایک خواب بھی ہے اور ایک انفرادی اور اجتماعی فریضہ بھی۔انسانی حقوق سب انسانوں کے لیے ہیں۔ انسانی حقوق کے لیے سب انسانوں کو جدوجہد کرنا ہوگی۔

**اسلام ایک مکمل ضابطہ حیات ہے**

**کیااسلام ایک مکمل ضابطہ حیات ہے؟**

اسلام ایک مکمل ضابطہ حیات ہے جو زندگی کے تمام معاملات ہماری راہنمائی کرتا ہے ۔ اللہ تعالی نے قرآن مجید میں انسان کی تخلیق کا مقصد بیان کرتے ہوئے سورۃ حجرات میں فرمایا " ہم نے نہیں پیدا کیا جنوں اور انسانوں کو مگر اپنی عبادت کے لیے ۔ " اس سے ہمیں معلوم ہوا کہ ہماری زندگی کا مقصد صرف اور صرف الله سبحانہ وتعالی کی عبادت کرنا ہے ۔ بعض لوگوں نے عبادات کو صرف نماز اور روزہ رکھنے کا نام سمجھ لیا ہے جبکہ یہ عبادت کا غلط مفہوم ہے صحیح بات تو یہ ہے کہ ہم جو کام بھی اسلامی تعلیمات کی روشنی میں اللہ کی رضا حاصل کرنے کے لیے کرتے ہیں وہ عبادت کہلاتا ہے ۔ چاہے وہ کام زندگی کے کسی شعبے سے بھی تعلق رکھتا ہو ۔

دور حاضر میں مسلمانوں کو گمراہ کرنے کے لیے جہاں بہت سے غلط نظریات کو اسلام کا لبادہ اوڑھ کر پیش کیا گیا وہاں سیکولرازم کے نظریے سے بھی اسلام پر حملہ کیا ، اور آج مسلمانوں کی اکثریت اس کے شبہات کا شکار ہے ۔ سیکولر نظریات کے مطابق مذہب کا تعلق انسان کی ذاتی زندگی سے ہے ۔

باقی اجتماعی زندگی میں مذہب نام کی کوني چیز نہیں ۔ اس طرح انہوں نے اسلام کو صرف مسجد میں قید کر کے رکھ دیا ۔ اور پھر ایک سازش کے تحت ہر اس شخص کو جو اسلام کو زندگی کے تمام معاملات میں نافذ کرنے کی بات کرے شدت پسند، دہشت گرد قدامت پسند تاریک خیال وغیرہ جیسے ناموں سے بدنام کرنے لگے ۔

جبکہ اسلام کی صحیح تعلیمات ہمیں یہ سبق دیتی ہے کہ ہمیں زندگی کے جن معاملات سے بھی واسطہ پڑے ان کے بارے میں رایتمانی اللہ اور اس کے رسول صلی اللہ علیہ والہ وسلم کے احکام سے لی جائے۔ اس لیے ہمیں چاہیے کہ اسلام و عبادت کے صحیح مفہوم سے خود بھی آگا ہوں اور دوسرے مسلمانوں کو بھی اس کی تعلیم دیں تاکہ لوگ اس فتنہ کا شکار ہونے سے بچ سکیں ۔ اللہ تعالی سے دعا ہے ہمیں اسلامی تعلیمات پر عمل کرنے کی توفیق عطا فرمائے آمین .

**پاکستان کا نظام تعلیم اور در پیش مسائل**

**ہماراتعلیمی نظام**

**تعلیمی نظام کےمختلف پہلوؤں پر غور**

اس میں کوئی شک نہیں کہ اقوام وافراد کی ترقی کا انحصارعلم اتعلیم پر ہے اس لیے معاشرہ اپنے نظام تعلیم کی ترقی کیلئے ہمیشہ کوشش کرتا ہے ۔ مطالعہ ومشاہدہ بتا تا ہے کہ ماضی میں علم وفنون کی ترقی کیلئے علماء اور مفکرین نے زبردست محنت وکوشش کی ۔ ان کے پیش نظر ہمیشہ ایک ہی معیار رہا ہے یعنی اہلیت و قابلیت ۔ یہی وجہ ہے کہ ماضی میں ہماری درس گاہوں اور اسا تذہ کو ایک مقام حاصل تھا اور پوری دنیا ان سے استفادہ کرتی تھی ۔ ان اداروں کی بدولت مختلف شعبہ ہائے حیات میں ایجادات ،تحقیقات اختراعات اور انمشافات کو آج بھی دنیا تسلیم کرتی ہے اور ان میں سے اکثر نظریات وحقائق کور نہیں کرتی ۔اس کی وجہ کیاتھی؟۔۔۔استادغور وفکر میں آزاد تھے اور درسگاہ نصاب سازی میں آزاتھی ۔ادارے مالی وسائل سے آزاد تھے اور حکومت ان اداروں میں مداخلت کرنے کی بجاۓ آسامیاں فراہم کر نے کیلئے کوشاں رہتی تھی۔

نظام کو درپیش ایک مسئلہ سیاسی رہنماؤں کی تعلیمی اداروں میں بے جامداخلت ہے۔ ہمارے قومی وصوبائی نمائندوں بکہ لوکل کونسلوں کے ارکان کی بھی تمام دلچسپیوں کا مرکز ومحور اسا تذہ کی تقرریاں و تبادلے ہوتے ہیں اور جب بھی کوئی نئی حکومت بنتی ہے اسی مداخلت تیز ہونے کا امکان ہوتا ہے ۔ جب اس سلسلے میں عوامی نمائندوں سے بات کی جاتی ہے تو وہ بجاطور پراس کا یہ جواز پیش کرتے ہیں کہ انکی مجبوری ہے ۔انھوں نے اپنے ووٹروں کو ناراض نہیں کرنا۔

دوسرا اہم مسئلہ اختیارات کی غیر ضروری مرکزیت کا ہے ۔ سلیپس کی تشکیل جیسا خالص اکیڈک معاملہ ہو یا کوئی انتظامی مسئلہ سب کچھ مرکز ہی نے حل کرنا ہے ۔ مقامی تعلیمی ضرورتوں ، کمرہ جماعت کے مسائل اور اسا تذہ کی راۓ کے بغیر ہی نصاب متعارف کروا دیا جا تا ہے ۔ اسطرح اسا تذہ کی حیثیت ایک کیسٹ کی ہی رہ جاتی ہے۔

ہمارے ہاں تعلیمی فیصلہ سازی میں متعلقہ افراد کی عدم شرکت بھی نظام تعلیم کو بگاڑنے کا ایک اہم سبب ہے۔ یہ عدم شرکت لط بے موقع اور غیر محکم فیصلوں کا باعث بنتی ہے، پالیسیاں تیزی کے ساتھ بنتی ہیں اور تیزی کے ساتھ تبد میں ہوتی رہتی ہیں۔ برطانیہ جیسی پارلیمانی جمہوریت میں ایک ایجوکیشن ایکٹ کو پاس ہوتے ہوۓ دوسال لگنا ایک عام سی بات ہے مگر ہمارے ہاں راتوں رات فیصلے ہوتے ہیں اور سیکرٹری تعلیم یا وز رتعلیم کے تبدیل ہونے پر وہی فیصلے کا لعدم ہوجاتے ہیں۔

انگریزی کی بجاۓ ذری تعلیم اردوہونا چاہیے کیونکہ طالب علم زیادہ سیکھنا چاہتا ہے اور بہتر سیکھنا چاہتا ہے لیکن ان پر دو پہلوؤں یعنی مقدار اور معیارتعلیم کا مسئلہ ذربی تعلیم مسلک ہے۔ طالب علم اپنا آدھاوقت اجنبی زبان کی گرائمر ،الفاظ، جملے،محاورات اور دیگر پہلوسیکھنے پرصرف کر دیتا ہے۔ جبکہ اسے زیادہ سے زیادہ علوم بھی سیکھنے ہوتے ہیں چنانچہ غیر زبان کو ذری تعلیم اختیار کرنے سے مقدارعلم کم سیکھا جا سکتا ہے ۔ غیر ملکی زبان سیکھنے میں وقت اور رقم کا ضیاع ہوتا ہے اس لیے قومی زبان کے استعمال سے بہت مفید کام آگے بڑھایا جا سکتا ہے۔

پاکستان میں غربت

پاکستان مین جمہوریت کافقدان

پاکستان میں’’جمہور یت‘‘ عوام کے ساتھ مذاق کرنے کے مترادف ہے ۔ حکمران نا اہل لوگوں کا ایک ایسا ٹولہ ہیں جو جمہوریت کے لفظ اور جمہوریت کے حسن سے آشنا ہی نہیں ہے۔ دنیا میں شاہ پاکستان واحد ملک ہے جہاں حکمران عوام کے خادم نہیں بلکہ صرف اس وقت تک خادم کا کر دار ادا کرتے ہیں جب تک انتظامات کی تلوار ان کے سروں پڑھتی رہتی ہے ۔ یہاں حکمران عوام کو اپنے تسلط میں لیکر اپنے احکامات جاری کر تے ہیں ۔ ای پالیسیاں وضع کر تے ہیں جو صرف اور صرف حکمرانوں کے ذاتی مفاد میں ہوتی ہیں ۔غریب عوام کی حیثیت ان کے نزدیک کیڑے مکوڑے سے زیا دہ ہیں ہوتی ۔

کوئی بھی ملک اس وقت تک ترقی کی منازل طے نہیں کر سکتا جب تک وہ اپنے عوام کو بنیادی ضروریات زندگی مہیا نہیں کرتا کیونا کسی بھی ملک کی خوشحالی اورترقی کا راز اس کے عوام کو دی جا نے والی سہولیات میں پنہاں ہوتا ہے ۔ مگر پاکستان کی بد نصیب عوام کی ایسی قسمت کہاں کہ ان کے لئے جمہور بیت شمر بارآور ہو سکے ۔

ہمارے ہاں ہمیشہ مغربی طرز جمہوریت کی تعریف کی جاتی ہے ۔ ہم ہمیشہ مغرب کو خوشحال اور خو دکو بد حال کہتے ہیں ۔شاید مغربی جمہوریت کا راز وہاں پنینے والی جمہوریت میں ہے ۔ یہ بات کسی حد تک درست ہے کہ جمہوریت خوشحالی لاتی ہے مگر اس کے لئے سنجیدہ اور قابل حکمرانوں کی ضرورت ہوتی ہے ۔ مغر بی خوشحالی کا راز وہاں کی جمہوریت یا جمہوری اداروں کے پروان چڑ ھنے میں ہیں بلکہ وہاں کی ایڈونس سائنس اینڈ ٹیکنالوجی کی ترقی میں یہ قدرت کا قانون ہے کہ خوشحال مما لک کی عوام ہی ترقی یافتہ کاموں میں دلچسپی لیتی ہے کیونا ۔ اگر عوام کے پیٹ میں روٹی کا نو الہ ہو گا تو ان کے ذہن میں ملک کوترقی کی راوپر گامزن کر نے کا خیال آۓ گالیکن اگر ہماری طرح عوام جوک اور فاقہ کشی سے مجبور اور بے حال ہو گی تو ایڈوانس سائنس اینڈ ٹیکنالوجی کے فروغ میں دیپی نہیں لے گئی۔

آپ کیا سمجھتے ہیں کہ پاکستان کے قیام کا مقصد غریب عوام کے پیٹ کے دوزخ کوبھر نے کے لئے عمل میں لایا گیا تھا۔ نہیں بلکہ پاکستان کے قیام کا مقصد ایک ای اسلامی اور فلاحی مملکت تھا جہاں ہم اپنی مذہبی روایات کو پھلتا پھولتا دیکھیں ۔ جہاں شہریوں کے جان و مال کے تحفظ کی پروا کئے بغیر ان کی روحانی ضروریات کو پورا کیا جا سکے ۔ پاکستانی عوام کو اس بات پر جمہوری حکمرانوں کی شکرگز رہونا چا ہیے کہ یہاں ہمیں اپنی مذہبی رسومات کی ادائیگی کے لئے کسی قسم کی پابندی کا سامنا نہیں ہے ۔ ہم یہاں مکمل آ زادی سے نماز ، روزہ، حج وزکوۃ کی ادائیگی کر تے ہیں ۔ اگر کسی کے پاس روٹی ، کپٹر ایا مکان نہیں تو کیا پا کستان کا مطلب’’ایک روحانی جنت‘‘ ہے یانہ کی غریب اورمصیبت زدہ عوام کے لئے چن کا انتظام ۔ یہ بات ہر ذی شعورکو مجھ میں آ جانی چا ہے ۔

**گلوبل وارمنگ کیا ہے؟**

فضا میں مختلف گیسیں موجود ہیں ان گیسوں کی زیادتی کی وجہ سے سورج کی کرنیں زمین سے ٹکرانے کے بعد خلاء میں نہیں جاسکتیں جس کی وجہ سے فضا کا درجہ حرارت بڑھ رہا ہے اور نیتجاز مین کا درجہ حرارت بھی بڑھ رہا ہے۔ اس عمل کوگلوبل وارمنگ از مینی تپش میں اضافہ' کہتے ہیں۔

ماحول انسانی صحت کے لیے ناگزیر ہے کیونکہ اس ماحول میں انسان پروان چڑھتا ہے اور زندگی کے مراحل طے کر تا ہے ۔ اگر ایک نظر اپنے آس پاس کے ماحول پر ڈالی جاۓ تو یہ بات فکر سے خالی نہیں کہ انسان اپنے ہی ہاتھوں اپنی پیاریوں کا سامان کر رہا ہے۔اپنے فضول اور ذاتی مفادات کیلئے وہ اپنے ہی ہاتھوں خودکونقصان پہنچانے کیلئے تیار کھڑا ہے جسکا منہ بولتا ثبوت موسم میں رونما ہونے والی تبدیلیاں ہیں ۔ آج کل گرمی اتنی بڑھ گئی ہے کہ گلیشر ز تیزی سے پچھل رہے ہیں اور دیکھتے ہی دیکھتے کہیں پر بھی سیلاب کا خطرہ منڈلانے لگتا ہے ۔ جبکہ اس سے پہلے سیلاب بارشوں کی زیادتی کی وجہ سے نمودار ہوتا تھا مگر موجودہ دور کے بڑھتے درجہ حرارت نے اس صورتحال کو بدل ڈالا ہے

گلوبل وارمنگ ایسی صورتحال ہے جس میں زمین کا درجہ حرارت بندریج بڑھتا چلا جا تا ہے۔ایک سروے کے مطابق آنے والے پچاس برسوں میں دنیا شد ید گرمی سے متاثر ہو گی جن میں خلیج فارس کانام قابل ذکر ہے ۔ گیسوں کے اخراج سے گری پڑھ جائے گی اور میں توڑ پھوڑ کا شکارہو جاۓ گی جس سے بے شمار اموات واقع ہوں گی ۔ ایران ، دی ،عراق ، سعودی عرب اور ابوذ ہبی کے م‘ ہمسایما لک میں اس قد رشد یدگرمی ہوگی کہ چھ گھنٹے کا درجہ حرارت 74 سے 78 یں ریڈتک جا پہنچے گا۔

جنگیں گلوبل وارمنگ روز افزوں اضافے کا باعث ہیں۔ دوسری عالمی جنگ ہیروشیما اور ناگاساکی کی تباہی پر ختم ہوئی۔ امریکہ نے نہ صرف عالمی دہشت گردی کا مظاہرہ کیا، یکہ ایشی اسلحہ کے استعمال سے اٹی تابکاری سے آلودگی کو اس حد تک بڑھایا کہ برسوں بعد بھی ان شہروں میں اپانچ بچے پید اہوتے رہے۔ اس وقت انٹی اسلحہ اس قد راکھا ہو چکا ہے کہ اس سے اس مچو نے سے کرے کو کئی بار تباہ کیا جاسکتا ہے۔ ایٹی پلانٹ غیر محفوظ ہیں۔ روس میں چہ نویل اور جاپان میں فوکوشیماپلانٹ سے خارج ہونے والی تابکاری شعاؤوں نے جو تباہی مچائی تھی اس کے اثرات آج بھی محسوس کئے جار ہے ہیں۔ عالمی طاقتیں ان خطرات کا ادراک کر میں اور اس کرہ ارض کو محفوظ مسکن بنانے کے لئے

اجتماعی تگ ودو کر میں۔

ضرورت اس امر کی ہے کہ میڈیا کے ذریعے لوگوں کو گلوبل وارمنگ کے بارے آگاہی دی جاۓ۔ ہم انفرادی اور اجتماعی طور پر شعوری کوشش سے اس مسئلہ کو حل کر سکتے ہیں۔ حکومت پاکستان نے ماحولیات کی وزارت بنائی ہے اور صوبائی سی پر بھی ادارے موجود ہیں ، جنہیں موثر بنانے کی اشد ضرورت ہے۔ ہم اس کرۂ ارض کو جنت نہیں بنا سکتے تو جہم بنے سے تور د کیں۔

**Personal Statement**

**How to Write a Good Personal Statement**

There are three types of personal statement for LAT Test

1. Social Issue Personal Statement
2. National Issue personal statement
3. International Personal Statement

Pattern to Write Personal Statement

* You have only one side of page to write PS
* In first paragraph you write self introduction in first two lines in first paragraph
* After write your self introduction , write about the topic
* In First paragraph write introduction and in last paragraph conclude the topic(Conclusion)

میں بحثیت ایک طالب علم یہ رائےرکھتاہون درخت روئے ارض کی زندگی اور شادابی کی علامت ہیں ۔ درخت اور پودے قدرت کی عطا کر دہ بڑی نعتوں میں سے ایک نعمت ہیں ہمیں اس سے بھر پور مستفید ہونا چاہیے ۔ اس مہم کے تحت اس امر کالا زی خیال رکھا جانا چاہیے کہ پودے پھلدار ہوں ان کی لکڑی کام آ سکے اور گھنیراسامی دینے والے ہوں ۔ہمیں ہر ذ مہ داری حکومتی ایوانوں پرنہیں ڈالنی چاہیے۔ بطور انسان اور بطور شہری ہم سب کی ذمہ داری ہے کہ ماحولیاتی آلودگی کے تدارک کے لیے اپنے حصے کا کردارادا کر میں اور یہ ذمہ داری ہم اپنے گھروں گملوں باغیچوں دالانوں سکولوں اور سڑک کنارے پودے لگا کر ادا کر سکتے ہیں ۔ ہر شہری کو چاہیے کہ وہ اپنے حصے کا اور اپنے بچوں کے حصے کا ایک پودا ضرور لگاۓ اس سے ملک میں بیک وقت کروڑوں پودے چند برسوں بعد تناور درخت بن سکتے ہیں ۔ اس کے ساتھ ساتھ محکمہ جنگلات اور کمہ ماحولیات کو بھی چاہیے کہ وہ اس معاملہ میں اپنی ذمہ داریاں پوری کر میں کیونکہ زمین کے کسی بھی حصے کے 25 فیصد رقبے پر شجر کاری ضروری ہے اور ہمارے ہاں اس کا تناسب صرف 4 فیصد ہے جو قریبانہ ہونے کے برابر ہے ۔ درخت حیات بخش آسیجن گیس کا سب سے بڑاذریہ ہیں لہذا انہیں کاٹنے اور کٹنے سے بچا یا جائے اس میں ہماری زمین کی ماحول کی زندگی کی بقا ہے ۔ ہم سب نے اس میں بطور قوم اپنے حصے کا کر دار ادا کر تا ہے تا کہ آنے والی نسلوں کو ایک سرسبز و شاداب پاکستان دے سکیں ۔

**English Portion**

There are two Parts of Preposition

1 Synonyms/Antonyms 10 Marks

2 Preposition 10 Marks

**Synonyms /Antonyms List**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Words** | **Synonyms – Same Meaning** | **Antonyms – Opposites** |
| Abate | Moderate, decrease | Aggravate |
| Adhere | Comply, observe | Condemn, disjoin |
| Abolish | Abrogate, annul | Setup, establish |
| Acumen | Awareness, brilliance | Stupidity, ignorance |
| Abash | Disconcert, rattle | Uphold, Discompose |
| Absolve | Pardon, forgive | Compel, Accuse |
| Abjure | Forsake, renounce | Approve, Sanction |
| Abject | Despicable, servile | Commendable, Praiseworthy |
| Abound | Flourish, proliferate | Deficient, Destitute |
| Abortive | Vain, unproductive | Productive |
| Acrimony | Harshness, bitterness | Courtesy, Benevolence |
| Accord | Agreement, harmony | Discord |
| Adjunct | Joined, Added | Separated, Subtracted |
| Adversity | Misfortune, calamity | Prosperity, Fortune |
| Adherent | Follower, disciple | Rival, Adversary |
| Adamant | Stubborn, inflexible | Flexible, Soft |
| Admonish | Counsel, reprove | Approve, Applaud |
| Allay | Pacify, soothe | Aggravate, Excite |
| Alien | Foreigner, outsider | Native, Resident |
| Ascend | Climb Escalate | Descend, Decline |
| Alleviate | Abate, relieve | Aggravate, Enhance |
| Allure | Entice, fascinate | Repulse, Repel |
| Arraign | Incriminate, indict | Exculpate, Pardon |
| Amplify | Augment, deepen | Lessen, Contract |
| Axiom | Adage, truism | Absurdity, Blunder |
| Audacity | Boldness, Courage | Mildness, Cowardice |
| Authentic | Accurate, credible | Fictitious, unreal |
| Awkward | Rude, blundering | Adroit, clever |
| Barbarous | Frustrate, perplex | Civilized |
| Bleak | Grim, Austere | Bright, Pleasant |
| Bewitching | Alluring, charming | Repulsive, Repugnant |
| Baroque | Florid, gilt | Plain, unadorned |
| Brittle | Breakable, crisp | Tough, Enduring |
| Barrier | Barricade, Obstacle | Link, Assistance |
| Baffle | Astound, Faze | Facilitate, Clarify |
| Bustle | Commotion, Tumult | Slowness, Quiet |
| Barren | Desolate, Sterile | Damp, Fertile |
| Bawdy | Erotic, Coarse | Decent, Moral |
| Bind | Predicament | Release |
| Batty | Insane, silly | Sane |
| Benevolent | Benign, Generous | Malevolent, Miserly |
| Befogged | Becloud, Dim | Clear headed, Uncloud |
| Base | Vulgar, Coarse | Summit, Noble |
| Benign | Favorable, friendly | Malignant, Cruel |
| Busy | Active, Engaged | Idle, Lazy |
| Bleak | Austere, Blank | Bright, Cheerful |
| Bold | Adventurous | Timid |
| Boisterous | Clamorous, rowdy | Placid, Calm |
| Blunt | Dull, Insensitive | Keen, Sharp |
| Callous | obdurate, unfeeling | Compassionate, Tender |
| Capable | competent, able | Incompetent, Inept |
| Calamity | adversity, misfortune | Fortune |
| Calculating | Canny, Devious | Artless, honest |
| Calumny | defamation, aspersion | Commendation, Praise |
| Captivity | imprisonment, confinement | Freedom, Liberty |
| Captivate | Charm, fascinate | Disillusion offend |
| Chaste | virtuous, pure | Sullied, Lustful |
| Cease | terminate, desist | Begin, Originate |
| Compassion | kindness, sympathy | Cruelty, Barbarity |
| Chastise | punish, admonish | Cheer, encourage |
| Concede | yield, permit | Deny, reject |
| Comprise | include, contain | Reject, lack |
| Consent | agree, permit | Object Disagree |
| Concur | approve, agree | Differ, disagree |
| Consolidate | solidify, strengthen | Separate, Weaken |
| Consequence | effect, outcome | Origin, Start |
| Contempt | scorn, disregard | Regard, Praise |
| Conspicuous | prominent, obvious | Concealed, hidden |
| Contrary | dissimilar, conflicting | Similar, Alike |
| Contradict | deny, oppose | Approve, Confirm |
| Callous | Insensitive, indurated | Kind, merciful |
| Calm | Harmonious, unruffled | Stormy, turbulent |
| Candid | Blunt, bluff | Evasive |
| Camouflage | Cloak, disguise | Reveal |
| Carnal | Earthly, fleshly | Spiritual |
| Captivate | Beguile, bewitch | Repel |
| Celebrated | Acclaimed, lionized | Unknown, Inglorious |
| Catholic | Generic, liberal | Narrow- minded |
| Censure | Rebuke, reprimand | Praise, Acceptance |
| Cement | Plaster, mortar | Disintegrate |
| Clandestine | Covert, furtive | Open, Legal |
| Cheap | Competitive, Inexpensive | Dear, unreasonable |
| Coarse | Bawdy, Boorish | Fine, Chaste |
| Classic | Simple, Typical | Romantic, Unusual |
| Compact | Bunched, thick | Loose, Diffuse |
| Comic | Clown, Jester | Tragic, tragedian |
| Conceit | Egotism, Immodesty | Modesty |
| Compress | Abbreviate, Shrink | Amplify, Expand |
| Condemn | Castigate, Chide | Approve, Praise |
| Concord | Agreement, accord | Discord |
| Consolidate | Centralize, Fortify | Weaken |
| Confident | Bold, Undaunted | Diffident, cowardly |
| Creation | Formation, foundation | Destruction |
| Courtesy | Generosity, Reverence | Disdain, Rudeness |
| Cunning | Acute, Smart | Naive, Coarse |
| Decipher | interpret, reveal | Misinterpret, distort |
| Decay | Collapse, decompose | Flourish, Progress |
| Deceit | deception, artifice | Veracity, Sincerity |
| Defray | spend, pay | Disclaim, Repudiate |
| Defile | contaminate, pollute | Purify, sanctity |
| Demolish | Ruin, devastate | Repair, construct |
| Deliberate | cautious, intentional | Rash, Sudden |
| Deride | mock, taunt | Inspire, Encourage |
| Deprive | despoil, divest | Restore, Renew |
| Dissuade | Remonstrate, Counsel | Insite, Persuade |
| Disdain | detest, despise | Approve, praise |
| Dense | Opaque, piled | Sparse, brainy |
| Denounce | Blame, boycott | Defend |
| Despair | Depression, misery | Contentment, Hope |
| Derogatory | Sarcastic, critical | Laudatory, appreciative |
| Docile | Pliable, pliant | Headstrong, obstinate |
| Destructive | Catastrophic, pernicious | Creative, Constructive |
| Dwarf | Diminutive, Petite | Huge, Giant |
| Eclipse | Diminution, Dimming | Shine, eclipse |
| Eager | Keen, acquisitive | Indifferent, apathetic |
| Ecstasy | delight, exultation | Despair, Calamity |
| Eccentric | strange, abnormal | Natural, Conventional |
| Encumbrance | hindrance, obstacle | Incentive, stimulant |
| Efface | destroy, obliterate | Retain, Maintain |
| Eloquence | expression, fluency | Halting, Stammering |
| Enormous | colossal, mammoth | Diminutive, negligible |
| Endeavour | undertake, aspire | Cease, quit |
| Equivocal | uncertain, hazy | Obvious, lucid |
| Epitome | precise, example | Increment, expansion |
| Eradicate | destroy, exterminate | Secure, plant |
| Fallacy | delusion, mistake | Veracity, Truth |
| Fabricate | construct, produce | Destroy, Dismantle |
| Fanatical | narrow-minded, biased | Liberal, Tolerant |
| Falter | stumble, demur | Persist, Endure |
| Ferocious | cruel, fierce | Gentle, Sympathetic |
| Feeble | weak, frail | Strong, Robust |
| Fluctuate | deflect, vacillate | Stabilize, resolve |
| Feud | strife, quarrel | Harmony, fraternity |
| Fragile | weak, infirm | Enduring, Tough |
| Forsake | desert, renounce | Hold, maintain |
| Frivolous | petty, worthless | Solemn, significant |
| Frantic | violent, agitated | Subdued, gentle |
| Frugality | economy, providence | Lavishness, extravagance |
| Gloom | obscurity, darkness | Delight, mirth |
| Gather | Converge, huddle | Disperse, Dissemble |
| Gorgeous | magnificent, dazzling | Dull, unpretentious |
| Glut | stuff, satiate | Starve, abstain |
| Grisly | disgusting, atrocious | Pleasing, attractive |
| Gracious | courteous, beneficent | Rude, Unforgiving |
| Guile | cunning, deceit | Honesty, frankness |
| Grudge | hatred, aversion | Benevolence, Affection |
| Genuine | Absolute, Factual | Spurious |
| Generosity | Altruism, bounty | Stinginess, greed |
| Glory | Dignity, renown | Shame, Disgrace |
| Gloomy | Bleak, cloudy | Gay, Bright |
| Harass | irritate, molest | Assist, comfort |
| Hamper | retard, prevent | Promote, facilitate |
| Hazard | Peril, danger | Conviction, security |
| Hapless | unfortunate, ill-fated | Fortunate, Lucky |
| Haughty | arrogant, pompous | Humble, Submissive |
| Hideous | frightful, shocking | Attractive, alluring |
| Heretic | non-conformist, secularist | Conformable, religious |
| Harmony | Conformity, Amicability | Discord, discord |
| Hamstrung | Cripple Debilitate | Strengthen, Encourage |
| Honor | Adoration, Reverence | Denunciation, Shame |
| Hasty | Abrupt, Impetuous | Leisurely, Cautious |
| Humility | Resignation, Fawning | Boldness, Pride |
| Humble | Meek, Timid | Proud, Assertive |
| Impenitent | Uncontrite, Obdurate | Repentant |
| Hypocrisy | Deception, Pharisaism | Sincerity, frankness |
| Indifferent | Equitable, Haughty | Partial, Biased |
| Impulsive | Flaky, Impetuous | Cautious, Deliberate |
| Infernal | Damned, Accursed | Heavenly, |
| Indigent | Destitute, Impoverished | Rich, Affluent |
| Interesting | Enchanting, Riveting | Dull, Uninteresting |
| Insipid | Tedious, Prosaic | Pleasing, appetizing |
| Immense | huge, enormous | Puny, Insignificant |
| Immaculate | unsullied, spotless | Defiled, Tarnished |
| Imminent | impending, brewing | Distant, Receding |
| Immerse | submerge, involve | Emerge, uncover |
| Impair | diminish, deteriorate | Restore, Revive |
| Immunity | prerogative, privilege | Blame, Censure |
| Impediment | hurdle, obstruction | Assistant, Concurrence |
| Impartial | just, unbiased | Prejudiced, Biased |
| Impute | attribute, ascribe | Exculpate, support |
| Impious | irreligious, unholy | Pious, Devout |
| Incompetent | inefficient, unskilled | Dexterous, Skilled |
| Inclination | disposition, affection | Indifference, Disinclination |
| Inevitable | unavoidable, ascertained | Unlikely, Doubtful |
| Incongruous | inappropriate, absurd | Compatible, harmonious |
| Ingenuous | undisguised, naive | Wily, Craftly |
| Infringe | violate, encroach | Comply, Concur |
| Insipid | tasteless, vapid | Delicious, luscious |
| Insinuate | allude, hint | Conceal, Camouflage |
| Instill | inculcate, inject | Eradicate, extract |
| Insolvent | indigent, destitute | Wealthy, solvent |
| Intrigue | scheme, conspiracy | Candor, Sincerity |
| Intricate | tangled, complicated | Regulated, Orderly |
| Invective | accusation, censure | Approval, acclamation |
| Intrinsic | genuine, fundamental | Extraneous, incidental |
| Immaculate | Exquisite, Impeccable | Defiled, Tarnished |
| Invincible | unconquerable, impregnable | Effeminate, languid |
| Irrepressible | irresistible, unconfined | Composed, hesitant |
| Jejune | dull, boring | Interesting, exciting |
| Jaded | tired, exhausted | Renewed, recreated |
| Jubilant | rejoicing, triumphant | Melancholy, depressing |
| Jovial | frolicsome, cheerful | Solemn, morose |
| Just | honest, impartial | Unequal, unfair |
| Judicious | thoughtful, prudent | Irrational, foolish |
| Juvenile | young, tender | Dotage, antiquated |
| Justify | defend, exculpate | Impute, arraign |
| Knave | dishonest, scoundrel | Paragon, innocent |
| Knotty | complicated difficult | Simple, manageable |
| Kindred | relation, species | Unrelated, dissimilar |
| Keen | sharp, poignant | Vapid, insipid |
| Knell | death knell, last blow | Reconstruction, rediscovery |
| Lax | slack, careless | Firm, reliable |
| Lavish | abundant, excessive | Scarce, deficient |
| Liable | accountable, bound | Unaccountable, apt to |
| Lenient | compassionate, merciful | Cruel, severe |
| Lucid | sound, rational | Obscure, hidden |
| Lure | attract, entice | Repel, dissuade |
| Linger | loiter, prolong | Hasten, quicken |
| Liberal | magnanimous, generous | Stingy, malicious |
| Lunacy | delusion, insanity | Normalcy, sanity |
| Luxuriant | profuse, abundant | Scanty, meagre |
| Luscious | palatable, delicious | Unsavory, tart |
| Languid | Sluggish, apathetic | Energetic, spirited |
| Mandatory | Imperative, requisite | Optional |
| Malice | Vengefulness, grudge | Goodwill, Kindness |
| Merit | Stature, Asset | Demerit, dishonor |
| Masculine | Gallant, strapping | Feminine, meek |
| Mitigate | alleviate, relieve | Augment enhance |
| Miraculous | marvelous, extraordinary | Ordinary, trivial |
| Molest | harass, tease | Console, soothe |
| Modest | humble, courteous | Arrogant, pompous |
| Momentous | notable, eventful | Trivial, insignificant |
| Mollify | appease, assuage | Irritate, infuriate |
| Morbid | Nasty, Macabre | Healthy, Cheerful |
| Monotonous | irksome, tedious | Varied, pleasant |
| Murky | dusky, dreary | Bright, shining |
| Munificent | liberal, hospitable | Frugal, penurious |
| Mutual | joint, identical | Separate, distinct |
| Mutinous | recalcitrant, insurgent | Submissive, faithful |
| Nimble | prompt, brisk | Sluggish, languid |
| Niggardly | miser, covetous | Generous, profuse |
| Noxious | baneful, injurious | Healing, profitable |
| Notion | Conceit, Apprehension | Reality, Concrete |
| Novice | tyro, beginner | Veteran, ingenious |
| Nonchalant | indifferent, negligent | Attentive, considerate |
| Nullify | cancel, annual | Confirm, Uphold |
| Numerous | profuse, various | Scarce, deficient |
| Obliging | Complaisant, Willing | Mulish, Obstinate |
| Obstruct | impede, prevent | Hasten, encourage |
| Obstinate | Stubborn, Adamant | Pliable, flexible |
| Obscure | Arcane, Vague | Prominent |
| Obvious | Evident, apparent | Obscure, ambiguous |
| Obtain | Access, Inherit | Forfeit |
| Offensive | Abhorrent, obnoxious | Engaging, fascinating |
| Odious | Malevolent, obnoxious | Engaging, fascinating |
| Offspring | descendant, sibling | Ancestor, forefather |
| Occult | latent, ambiguous | Intelligible, transparent |
| Opaque | obscure, shady | Transparent, bright |
| Ominous | Menacing, Foreboding | Auspicious |
| Oracular | cryptic, vague | Lucid, distinct |
| Optimist | Idealist | Pessimist |
| Ornamental | decorative, adorned | Unseemly, plain |
| Ordain | Order, impose | Revoke abolish |
| Outrage | offence, maltreatment | Praise, favour |
| Outbreak | eruption, insurrection | Compliance, subjection |
| Persuade | Cajole, Impress | Dissuade, halt |
| Pacify | Appease, Chasten | Irritate, worsen |
| Propagate | Inseminate, fecundate | Suppress, deplete |
| Perturbed | Flustered, anxious | Calm |
| Prompt | Precise, Punctual | Slow, Negligent |
| Progress | Pace, Betterment | Retrogress, worsening |
| Pamper | Flatter, indulge | Deny, disparage |
| Prudence | Vigilance, Discretion | Indiscretion |
| Peerless | matchless, unrivalled | Mediocre, commonplace |
| Paramount | foremost, eminent | Trivial, inferior |
| Pertness | flippancy, impudence | Modesty, diffidence |
| Peevish | perverse, sullen | Suave, amiable |
| Placid | tranquil, calm | Turbulent, hostile |
| Perverse | petulant, obstinate | Complacent, docile |
| Precarious | doubtful, insecure | Assured |
| Pompous | haughty, arrogant | Unpretentious, humble |
| Predicament | plight, dilemma | Resolution, confidence |
| Quaint | Queer, strange | Familiar, usual |
| Quack | Impostor, deceiver | Upright, unfeigned |
| Quell | subdue, reduce | Exacerbate, agitate |
| Quarantine | seclude, screen | Befriend, socialize |
| Quibble | equivocate, prevaricate | Unfeigned, plain |
| Rapidity | Quickness, Velocity | Inertia, lanquidity |
| Raid | Incursion, Foray | Retreat, release |
| Rebellious | Restless, attacking | Submissive, Compliant |
| Reason | Acumen, Bounds | Folly, Speculation |
| Reluctant | Cautious, Averse | anxious, Eager |
| Rectify | Amend, Remedy | Falsify, Worsen |
| Ravage | Destroy, ruin | Reconstruct, renovate |
| Remnant | Residue, piece | Entire, whole |
| Ratify | consent, approve | Deny, dissent |
| Restrain | Detain, Confine | Incite |
| Redeem | Recover, liberate | Conserve lose |
| Remorse | Regret, penitence | Ruthlessness, obduracy |
| Remonstrate | Censure, protest | Agree, loud |
| Resentment | Displeasure, wrath | Content, Cheer |
| Rescind | Annul, abrogate | Delegate, permit |
| Reverence | Respect, esteem | Disrespect, affront |
| Retract | Recant, withdraw | Confirm, assert |
| Rustic | Rural, uncivilized | Cultured, Refined |
| Rout | Vanquish, overthrow | Succumb, withdraw |
| Ruthless | Remorseless, inhumane | Compassionate, lenient |
| Savage | Wild, untamed | Polished, Civilized |
| Sacred | Cherish, Divine | Ungodly, Profane |
| Steep | Course, lofty | Flat, gradual |
| Startled | Frightened, Shocked | Waveringly |
| Sublime | Magnificent, eminent | Ridiculous |
| Stranger | Immigrant, guest | Acquaintance, national |
| Sympathy | Tenderness, harmony | Antipathy, Discord |
| Succinct | Concise, Terse | Lengthy, polite |
| Sarcastic | Ironical, derisive | Courteous, gracious |
| System | Scheme, Entity | Chaos, Disorder |
| Shrewd | Cunning, craftly | Simple, imbecile |
| Saucy | Impudent, insolent | Modest, humble |
| Servile | Slavish, Docile | Aggressive, Dominant |
| Scanty | scarce, insufficient | Lavish, multitude |
| Slander | defame, malign | Applaud, approve |
| Shabby | miserable, impoverished | Prosperous, thriving |
| Solicit | entreat, implore | Protest oppose |
| Sneer | mock, scorn | Flatter, praise |
| Stain | blemish, tarnish | Honor, purify |
| Subterfuge | Deceit, Stratagem | Frankness, Openness |
| Sporadic | intermittent, scattered | Incessant, frequent |
| Spurious | Fake, Counterfeit | Genuine, Authentic |
| Squalid | dirty, filthy | Tidy, Attractive |
| Spry | Nimble, Brisk | Lethargic, Sluggish |
| Sterile | Barren, Impotent | Profitable, Potent |
| Successful | Propitious, Felicitous | Destitute, Untoward |
| Subsequent | consequent, following | Preceding, previous |
| Stupor | lethargy, unconsciousness | Sensibility, Consciousness |
| Subvert | Demolish, sabotage | Generate, organize |
| Substantial | Considerable, solid | Tenuous, fragile |
| Sycophant | Parasite, flatterer | Devoted, loyal |
| Superficial | Partial, shallow | Profound, discerning |
| Taciturn | Reserved, silent | Talkative, extrovert |
| Taboo | Prohibit, ban | Permit, consent |
| Temperate | Cool, moderate | Boisterous, violent |
| Tedious | Wearisome. Irksome | Exhilarating, lively |
| Tenacious | Stubborn, Dodge | Docile, non- resinous |
| Tenement | Apartment, Digs | Breakeven, dislodge |
| Timid | Diffident, coward | Bold, intrepid |
| Throng | Assembly, crowd | Dispersion, sparsity |
| Transient | Temporal, transitory | Lasting, enduring |
| Tranquil | Peaceful, composed | Violent, furious |
| Treacherous | Dishonest, duplicitous | Forthright, reliable |
| Trenchant | Assertive, forceful | Feeble, ambiguous |
| Tumultuous | Violent, riotous | Peaceful, harmonious |
| Trivial | Trifling, insignificant | Significant, veteran |
| Tame | Compliant, Subdued | Wild, untamed |
| Tyro | Beginner, riotous | Proficient, veteran |
| Thick | Chunky, massive | Thin, attenuated |
| Terse | Incisive, Compact | Diffuse, Gentle |
| Tranquil | Amicable, Calm | Agitated, Fierce |
| Thrifty | Frugal, prudent | Extravagant |
| Tremble | Vibrate | Steady |
| Transparent | Diaphanous | Opaque |
| Utterly | Completely, entirely | Deficiently, incomplete |
| Uncouth | Awkward, ungraceful | Elegant, Compensate |
| Uncouth | Boorish, Clownish | Elegant, Compensate |
| Umbrage | Chagrin, offense | Sympathy, goodwill |
| Urge | Incite, Implore | Abhorrence, Abomination |
| Urchin | Foundling, Orphan | Creep, Knave |
| Vagrant | Wander, roaming | Steady, settled |
| Vain | Arrogant, egoistic | Modest |
| Vanity | Conceit, pretension | Modesty, Humility |
| Valor | Bravery, prowess | Fear, cowardice |
| Venom | Poison, malevolence | Antidote, Benevolent |
| Venerable | Esteemed, honored | Unworthy, immature |
| Vicious | Corrupt, obnoxious | Noble, Virtuous |
| Veteran | Ingenious, experienced | Novice, tyro |
| Vivacious | Spirited, Energetic | Dispirited, Unattractive |
| Vigilant | Cautious, alert | Careless, negligent |
| Vouch | Confirm, consent | Repudiate, prohibit |
| Vilify | Malign, Slur, Defame | Cherish, Commend |
| Vivid | Eloquent, lucid | Dull, Dim |
| Virtue | Ethic, morality | Vice, dishonesty |
| Wan | Pale, faded | Bright, healthy |
| Waive | Relinquish, remove | Impose, Clamp |
| Wary | cautious, circumspect | Heedless, negligent |
| Wane | Decline, Dwindle | Ameliorate, Rise |
| Wicked | vicious, immoral | Virtuous, Noble |
| Wed | marry, combine | Divorce, Separate |
| Wile | Trickery, Artifice | Naivety, honor |
| Wield | Exert, employ | Forgo, avoid |
| Wilt | wither, perish | Revive, bloom |
| Winsome | Beautiful, Comely | Alluring, Rapturous |
| Yield | surrender abdicate | Resist, protest |
| Yell | shout, shriek | Whisper muted |
| Yoke | connect, harness | Liberate, Release |
| Yearn | languish, crave | Content, satisfy |
| Zenith | summit, apex | Nadir, base |
| Zeal | eagerness, fervor | Apathy, lethargy |
| Zig –zag | oblique, wayward | Straight, unbent |
| Zest | delight, enthusiasm | Disgust, passive |

**Preposition**

A preposition is a word that shows the relationship between two things. In the example above, the prepositions show the relationships between a plane and a cloud.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Preposition** | **Type** | **Example Sentence** |
| **above** | position | Clouds were **above** the mountain top. |
| **across** | position | The dog lay **across** my bag. |
| **across** | direction | She walked **across** the street. |
| **after** | Time | **After** work, we ate dinner. |
| **against** | position | Don’t lean against the wall. |
| **against** | direction | She threw the ball **against** the wall. |
| **along** | direction | The road led **along** the river. |
| **among** | position | The cat hid **among** the bushes. |
| **around** | position | There was a high walls **around** the house. |
| **around** | direction | She walked **around** the tree. |
| **At** | location | She doesn’t drink tea**at** work. |
| **At** | Time | Movie begins **at** 9 PM. |
| **away from** | direction | Stay **away from** me please. |
| **before** | Time | **Before** class, I couldn’t find my [books](https://www.learnenglishteam.com/category/books/). |
| **behind** | position | I saw him**behind** the building. |
| **below** | position | There is a small room **below** the house. |
| **beneath** | position | She sat **beneath** the tree. |
| **beside** | position | Come and sit **beside** me. |
| **between** | position | There was a wall **between** our houses. |
| **by** | position | She was living **by** the lake. |
| **by** | time | **By**the time I got there she’d gone. |
| **down** | direction | The ball rolled **down** the hill. |
| **during** | time | He was watching me **during** the movie. |
| **for** | time | They were in Turkey **for** two weeks. |
| **from** | direction | She comes **from** the UK. |
| **from** | time | The class lasts **from** 2:00 PM to 4 PM. |
| **In** | position | My books are **in** my backpack. |
| **In** | location | I learned English **in** school. |
| **In** | time | The match ends **in** 30 minutes. |
| **in front of** | position | The car was parked **in front of** the school. |
| **inside** | position | My cat was **inside** the box. |
| **into** | direction | She slowly walked **into** the house. |
| **near** | position | The bank was **near** my home. |
| **next to** | position | Train station was **next to** the movie theater. |
| **off (of)** | direction | Books fell **off (of)** the table. |
| **on** | position | These was some money **on** the table. |
| **on** | location | Her house is **on** Love Street. |
| **on** | time | Our holiday begins **on** Friday. |
| **onto** | direction | The dog jumped **onto** my lap. |
| **out of** | direction | There was a beautiful beach when you got **out of** the hotel. |
| **outside** | location | She was **outside** the house all night long. |
| **over** | position | There was a beautiful rainbow **over** building. |
| **over** | direction | Jumping**over** the snake wasn’t easy. |
| **through** | position | There was a tunnel **through** the mountain. |
| **through** | direction | She walked **through** the tunnel. |
| **till** | time | She waited **till** John arrived home. |
| **To** | direction | Mary walked **to** the school. |
| **To** | time | School is from 9 **to** 12. |
| **toward(s)** | direction | The ship sailed **towards** the horizon. |
| **under** | position | The cat is **under** her table. |
| **under** | direction | The whale swam **under** the boat. |
| **underneath** | position | She was hiding **underneath** the blanket. |
| **until** | time | I can’t wait **until** winter. |
| **up** | direction | I walked **up** the hill to see the sunset. |

**Multiple Choices**

**Q.1:**Aslam likes to stay -------- home and watching TV shows?

1. in
2. on
3. at
4. within

Answer C

**Q.2:**The flight to Islamabad leaves -------------- 4 pm?

1. over
2. in
3. on
4. at

Answer D

**Q.3:**He walked--------------the street?

1. to
2. of
3. down
4. on

Answer C

**Q.4:**She climbed--------------the ladder to paint the wall?

1. up
2. of
3. on
4. in

Answer A

**Q.5:**I always prefer to read----------the school library?

1. in
2. on
3. into
4. to

Answer A

**Q.6:**He can swim------------the pool?

1. to
2. on
3. into
4. in

Answer D

**Q.7:**Sign your name----------the dotted line at the end of the admission form?

1. into
2. onto
3. in
4. on

Answer D

**Q.8:**There were thousands of people -------- the protest?

1. at
2. in
3. on
4. over

Answer A

**Q.9:**The boys are standing--------------the entrance of the school gate?

1. into
2. at
3. in
4. on

Answer B

**Q.10:**The school meeting begins ---------- 4pm sharp?

1. in
2. to
3. at
4. on

Answer C

**Q.11:**Zohaib will meet you -------- the bus stop?

1. in
2. at
3. to
4. on

Answer B

**Q.12:**We saw a cricket match ------------ the school stadium?

1. on
2. over
3. in
4. at

Answer D

**Q.13:**He smiled and looked ---------- me?

1. over
2. at
3. on
4. on

Answer B

**Q.14:**I was too young----------remember this incident?

1. in
2. on
3. to
4. of

Answer C

**Q.15:**They often have lunch -------- the school canteen?

1. at
2. in
3. on
4. over

Answer A

**Q.16:**The Van will stop ------------ the school gate?

1. at
2. in
3. over
4. on

Answer A

**Q.17:**Aslam works ---------- the hospital near Habib Bank building?

1. over
2. in
3. at
4. on

Answer C

**Q.18:**She is suffering----------the cancer?

1. of
2. to
3. about
4. from

Answer D

**Q.19:**He dived--------------the water?

1. at
2. in
3. into
4. on

Answer C

**Q.20:**He is worried------------the job test?

1. in
2. about
3. of
4. on

Answer B

**Q.21:**You look----------------your younger brother?

1. as
2. Like
3. about
4. with

Answer B

**Q.22:**What is the actual cause--------------the issue?

1. with
2. on
3. of
4. to

Answer C

**Q.23:**I will stay ------------ my grandfather’s house?

1. on
2. at
3. over
4. in

Answer B

**Q.24:**I learned how to swim------------my summer holidays?

1. in
2. while
3. between
4. during

Answer D

**Q.25:**The baby was hiding--------------the table?

1. under
2. over
3. on
4. into

Answer A

**Q.26:**The market will open ---------- 8 o’clock during winter season?

1. to
2. in
3. on
4. at

Answer D

**Q.27:**Maria is afraid------------crocodiles?

1. in
2. to
3. of
4. on

Answer C

**Q.28:**Aslam usually goes to bed late ------------ night?

1. at
2. in
3. to
4. over

Answer A

**Q.29:**I have studied information technology ---------- the university?

1. to
2. on
3. in
4. at

Answer D

**Q.30:**Open your chemistry book ---------- page 112?

1. in
2. on
3. at
4. over

Answer C

**Q.31:**There were lot of dishes -------- the dining table?

1. at
2. over
3. on
4. in

Answer C

**Q.32:**He has been ------------ computer playing games since this afternoon?

1. of
2. in
3. on
4. under

Answer C

**Q.33:**All the furniture is -------------- sale in this store?

1. in
2. to
3. under
4. on

Answer D

**Q.34:**I will surprise you with a huge gift ------------ your birthday?

1. in
2. on
3. to
4. at

Answer B

**Q.35:**The university building was ---------- fire last Friday?

1. of
2. on
3. under
4. in

Answer B

**Q.36:**I was born ---------- 4th of January in 1990?

1. to
2. for
3. of
4. on

Answer D

**Q.37:**The paper sheets are ---------------- my table?

1. on
2. to
3. for
4. of

Answer A

**Q.38:**Due to illness Waseem Akram is not going to school ---------- Friday?

1. over
2. at
3. in
4. on

Answer D

**Q.39:**He hits me ------------ my legs with a wooden stick?

1. on
2. to
3. for
4. in

Answer A

**Q.40:**Please be silent, she is ------------ the phone?

1. in
2. on
3. of
4. to

Answer B

**Q.41:**He puts an egg -------- the table for breakfast?

1. to
2. under
3. on
4. over

Answer C

**Q.42:**I am wearing a wedding ring ---------- my finger?

1. to
2. on
3. in
4. of

Answer B

**Q.43:**He was sitting -------- the chair while teaching?

1. in
2. to
3. on
4. at

Answer C

**Q.44:**I will definitely meet you ---------- Sunday?

1. to
2. in
3. on
4. under

Answer C

**Q.45:**Muslims celebrate Eid-Ul-Fitr ------------ last days of Ramadan?

1. in
2. on
3. at
4. to

Answer B

**Q.46:**Merit list is displayed -------- the medical students?

1. for
2. with
3. in
4. to

Answer A

**Q.47:**This lunch is only -------- the labors?

1. with
2. for
3. to
4. in

Answer B

**Q.48:**The "Secret" book is written ------------ the people who want to become successful?

1. for
2. on
3. over
4. to

Answer A

**Q.49:**I am using third floor of my house ------------ gym?

1. in
2. to
3. over
4. for

Answer D

**Q.50:**This place is ---------- TV stage dramas?

1. on
2. to
3. for
4. over

Answer C

**Q.51:**You will need a new battery -------- UPS?

1. on
2. with
3. for
4. at

Answer C

**Q.52:**She had been on this post ---------- many years?

1. for
2. to
3. on
4. with

Answer A

**Q.53:**He is studying very hard ---------- the annual exam?

1. with
2. to
3. for
4. in

Answer C

**Q.54:**She is shopping in liberty market ------------ your birthday party?

1. for
2. to
3. on
4. over

Answer A

**Q.55:**You should attend Qasim Ali Shah’s sessions ---------- motivation?

1. with
2. to
3. in
4. for

Answer D

**Q.56:**She slept -------- only one-hour last night?

1. for
2. to
3. in
4. on

Answer A

**Q.57:**I am extremely sorry ---------- your unrecoverable loss?

1. over
2. on
3. to
4. for

Answer D

**Q.58:**She attended the school ---------- 6 months only?

1. for
2. over
3. to
4. on

Answer A

**Q.59:**He is playing guitar ---------- the audience?

1. over
2. for
3. to
4. on

Answer B

**Q.60:**He is making a tea -------- your breakfast?

1. to
2. of
3. on
4. for

Answer D

**Q.61:**Men’s clothes are displayed ---------- the 3rd floor?

1. at
2. on
3. in
4. over

Answer B

**Q.62:**There is a big tree -------- the middle of our house?

1. in
2. on
3. under
4. at

Answer A

**Q.63:**The bank robbers are -------- prison now?

1. under
2. at
3. in
4. on

Answer C

**Q.64:**There are more than hundred people ---------- the Jinnah Park?

1. at
2. under
3. in
4. on

Answer A

**Q.65:**She is studying economics -------- LUMS university?

1. on
2. at
3. under
4. in

Answer B

**Q.66:**I have seen her interview ------------ television?

1. on
2. in
3. to
4. at

Answer A

**Q.67:**I have four children ---------- the age of 10?

1. on
2. under
3. at
4. in

Answer B

**Q.68:**There is shop -------- the right corner of this street?

1. under
2. in
3. on
4. at

Answer D

**Q.69:**Hang this photo ------ the wall?

1. under
2. over
3. on
4. at

Answer C

**Q.70:**I usually put my shoes -------- my bed?

1. on
2. under
3. in
4. at

Answer B

**Q.71:**You have to be -------- 18 to get this scholarship?

1. on
2. at
3. in
4. under

Answer D

**Q.72:**There is a cat ---------- your table?

1. under
2. on
3. in
4. at

Answer A

**Q.73:**I am -------- the way to New York city?

1. to
2. on
3. at
4. in

Answer B

**Q.74:**I found his picture -------- the news paper?

1. in
2. at
3. over
4. on

Answer A

**Q.75:**There are many colorful kites -------- the sky?

1. at
2. over
3. in
4. on

Answer C

**Q.76:**I went ---------- the exam room to take the entry test?

1. into
2. at
3. over
4. in

Answer A

**Q.77:**She is doing math ---------- a scientific calculator?

1. on
2. in
3. with
4. at

Answer C

**Q.78:**Please put these dishes ---------- the kitchen sink?

1. over
2. on
3. in
4. into

Answer D

**Q.79:**Their ancestors moved here ---------- Europe?

1. from
2. in
3. on
4. at

Answer A

**Q.80:**There are strange loud sounds coming -------- the Jungle?

1. at
2. in
3. to
4. from

Answer D

**Q.81:**The smell is coming -------- the outside kitchen?

1. on
2. from
3. at
4. in

Answer B

**Q.82:**The marathon race started ------------ the college?

1. in
2. from
3. on
4. at

Answer B

**Q.83:**Aslam is angry ---------- his younger brother?

1. at
2. on
3. in
4. with

Answer D

**Q.84:**I live far -------- home in remote tribal areas of Pakistan?

1. to
2. on
3. at
4. from

Answer D

**Q.85:**We will start this topic -------- the middle of the page?

1. in
2. at
3. from
4. on

Answer C

**Q.86:**I am -------- Jhang city Punjab Pakistan?

1. to
2. at
3. in
4. from

Answer D

**Q.87:**Are you happy -------- the MDCAT result?

1. on
2. with
3. at
4. in

Answer B

**Q.88:**The kid accidently fell -------- the lake?

1. at
2. in
3. into
4. on

Answer C

**Q.89:**My wallet accidently fell ------ the trash?

1. into
2. at
3. in
4. on

Answer A

**Q.90:**She is going -------- the market with her friends?

from

to

in

at

Answer B

**General knowledge**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
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| Buenos Aires | | Armenia | Yerevan | | Australia | Canberra | | Austria | Vienna | | Azerbaijan | Baku | | Bahamas | Nassau | | Bahrain | Manama | | Bangladesh | Dhaka | | Barbados | Bridgetown | | Belarus | Minsk | | Belgium | Brussels | | Belize | Belmopan | | Benin | Porto Novo[[1]](https://geographyfieldwork.com/WorldCapitalCities.htm#World-Capitals-Benin) | | Bhutan | Thimphu | | Bolivia | La Paz (administrative), Sucre (official)[[2]](https://geographyfieldwork.com/WorldCapitalCities.htm#World-Capitals-Bolivia) | | Bosnia and Herzegovina | Sarajevo | | Botswana | Gaborone | | Brazil | Brasilia | | Brunei | Bandar Seri Begawan | | Bulgaria | Sofia | | Burkina Faso | Ouagadougou | | Burundi | Gitega[[3]](https://geographyfieldwork.com/WorldCapitalCities.htm" \l "World-Capitals-Burundi) | | Cambodia | Phnom Penh | | Cameroon | Yaounde | | Canada | Ottawa | | Cape Verde | Praia | | Central African Republic | Bangui | | Chad | N'Djamena | | Chile | Santiago | | China | Beijing | | Colombia | Bogota | | Comoros | Moroni | | Congo, Democratic Republic of the | Kinshasa | | Congo, Republic of the | Brazzaville | | Costa Rica | San Jose | | Côte d'Ivoire (Ivory Coast) | Yamoussoukro[[4]](https://geographyfieldwork.com/WorldCapitalCities.htm#World-Capitals-Ivory-Coast) | | Croatia | Zagreb | | Cuba | Havana | | Cyprus | Nicosia | | Czech Republic (Czechia)[[5]](https://geographyfieldwork.com/WorldCapitalCities.htm#Country-Renamed-Czechia) | Prague | | Denmark | Copenhagen | | Djibouti | Djibouti | | Dominica | Roseau | | Dominican Republic | Santo Domingo | | East Timor | Dili | | Ecuador | Quito | | Egypt | Cairo | | El Salvador | San Salvador | | England[[6]](https://geographyfieldwork.com/WorldCapitalCities.htm#World-Capitals-England) | London | | Equatorial Guinea | Malabo | | Eritrea | Asmara | | Estonia | Tallinn | | Eswatini (Swaziland)[[7]](https://geographyfieldwork.com/WorldCapitalCities.htm#Country-Renamed-Eswatini) | Mbabana[[8]](https://geographyfieldwork.com/WorldCapitalCities.htm" \l "World-Capitals-Swaziland) | | Ethiopia | Addis Ababa | | Federated States of Micronesia | Palikir | | Fiji | Suva | | Finland | Helsinki | | France | Paris | | Gabon | Libreville | | Gambia | Banjul | | Georgia | Tbilisi | | Germany | Berlin | | Ghana | Accra | | Greece | Athens | | Grenada | Saint George's | | Guatemala | Guatemala City | | Guinea | Conakry | | Guinea-Bissau | Bissau | | Guyana | Georgetown | | Haiti | Port au Prince | | Honduras | Tegucigalpa | | Hungary | Budapest | | Iceland | Reykjavik | | India | New Delhi | | Indonesia | Jakarta | | Iran | Tehran | | Iraq | Baghdad | | Ireland | Dublin | | Israel | Jerusalem (very limited international recognition)[[9]](https://geographyfieldwork.com/WorldCapitalCities.htm#World-Capitals-Tel-Aviv) | | Italy | Rome | | Jamaica | Kingston | | Japan | Tokyo | | Jordan | Amman | | Kazakhstan | Nur-Sultan[[10]](https://geographyfieldwork.com/WorldCapitalCities.htm#World-Capitals-Kazakhstan) | | Kenya | Nairobi | | Kiribati | Tarawa Atoll | | Kosovo | Pristina | | Kuwait | Kuwait City | | Kyrgyzstan | Bishkek | | Laos | Vientiane | | Latvia | Riga | | Lebanon | Beirut | | Lesotho | Maseru | | Liberia | Monrovia | | Libya | Tripoli | | Liechtenstein | Vaduz | | Lithuania | Vilnius | | Luxembourg | Luxembourg | | Madagascar | Antananarivo | | Malawi | Lilongwe | | Malaysia | Kuala Lumpur[[11]](https://geographyfieldwork.com/WorldCapitalCities.htm#World-Capitals-Malaysia) | | Maldives | Male | | Mali | Bamako | | Malta | Valletta | | Marshall Islands | Majuro | | Mauritania | Nouakchott | | Mauritius | Port Louis | | Mexico | Mexico City | | Moldova | Chisinau | | Monaco | Monaco | | Mongolia | Ulaanbaatar | | Montenegro | Podgorica | | Morocco | Rabat | | Mozambique | Maputo | | Myanmar (Burma) | Nay Pyi Taw[[12]](https://geographyfieldwork.com/WorldCapitalCities.htm#World-Capitals-Nay-Pyi-Taw) | | Namibia | Windhoek | | Nauru | No official capital | | Nepal | Kathmandu | | Netherlands | Amsterdam[[13]](https://geographyfieldwork.com/WorldCapitalCities.htm#World-Capitals-Netherlands) | | New Zealand | Wellington | | Nicaragua | Managua | | Niger | Niamey | | Nigeria | Abuja | | North Korea | Pyongyang | | North Macedonia (Macedonia)[[14]](https://geographyfieldwork.com/WorldCapitalCities.htm" \l "Country-Renamed-North-Macedonia) | Skopje | | Northern Ireland[[15]](https://geographyfieldwork.com/WorldCapitalCities.htm#World-Capitals-Northern-Ireland) | Belfast | | Norway | Oslo | | Oman | Muscat | | Pakistan | Islamabad | | Palau | Melekeok | | Panama | Panama City | | Papua New Guinea | Port Moresby | | Paraguay | Asuncion | | Peru | Lima | | Philippines | Manila | | Poland | Warsaw | | Portugal | Lisbon | | Qatar | Doha | | Romania | Bucharest | | Russia | Moscow | | Rwanda | Kigali | | Saint Kitts and Nevis | Basseterre | | Saint Lucia | Castries | | Saint Vincent and the Grenadines | Kingstown | | Samoa | Apia | | San Marino | San Marino | | Sao Tome and Principe | Sao Tome | | Saudi Arabia | Riyadh | | Scotland[[16]](https://geographyfieldwork.com/WorldCapitalCities.htm#World-Capitals-Scotland) | Edinburgh | | Senegal | Dakar | | Serbia | Belgrade | | Seychelles | Victoria | | Sierra Leone | Freetown | | Singapore | Singapore | | Slovakia | Bratislava | | Slovenia | Ljubljana | | Solomon Islands | Honiara | | Somalia | Mogadishu | | South Africa | Pretoria, Bloemfontein, Cape Town[[17]](https://geographyfieldwork.com/WorldCapitalCities.htm#World-Capitals-South-Africa) | | South Korea | Seoul | | South Sudan | Juba | | Spain | Madrid | | Sri Lanka | Colombo[[18]](https://geographyfieldwork.com/WorldCapitalCities.htm#World-Capitals-Sri-Lanka) | | Sudan | Khartoum | | Suriname | Paramaribo | | Sweden | Stockholm | | Switzerland | Bern | | Syria | Damascus | | Taiwan[[19]](https://geographyfieldwork.com/WorldCapitalCities.htm#World-Capitals-Taiwan) | Taipei | | Tajikistan | Dushanbe | | Tanzania | Dodoma[[20]](https://geographyfieldwork.com/WorldCapitalCities.htm#World-Capitals-Dar-es-Salam-Dodoma) | | Thailand | Bangkok | | Togo | Lome | | Tonga | Nuku'alofa | | Trinidad and Tobago | Port of Spain | | Tunisia | Tunis | | Turkey | Ankara | | Turkmenistan | Ashgabat | | Tuvalu | Funafuti[[21]](https://geographyfieldwork.com/WorldCapitalCities.htm#World-Capitals-Vaiaku%20village-Funafuti) | | Uganda | Kampala | | Ukraine | Kiev | | United Arab Emirates | Abu Dhabi | | United Kingdom | London | | United States | Washington D.C. | | Uruguay | Montevideo | | Uzbekistan | Tashkent | | Vanuatu | Port Vila | | Vatican City | Vatican City | | Venezuela | Caracas | | Vietnam | Hanoi | | Wales[[22]](https://geographyfieldwork.com/WorldCapitalCities.htm#World-Capitals-Wales) | Cardiff | | Yemen | Sana'a[[23]](https://geographyfieldwork.com/WorldCapitalCities.htm#World-Capitals-Yemen) | | Zambia | Lusaka | | Zimbabwe | Harare | | **200** | **200** | | |

**General Knowledge Questions**

**1. The river Danube rises in which country?**  
Germany.  
  
**2. Which US state has the sugar maple as its state tree and is the leading US producer of maple sugar?**  
Vermont.  
  
**3. Which country is nicknamed ‘The Cockpit of Europe’ because of the number of battles throughout history fought on its soil?**  
Belgium.  
  
**4. What is the capital of Libya?**  
Tripoli.  
  
**5. Apart from French, German and Romansch, what is the fourth official language of the Switzerland?**  
Italian.  
  
**6. Which country is the world’s largest producer of coffee?**  
Brazil.  
  
**7. In which city was the world’s first underground train was service opened in 1863?**  
London.  
  
**8. How many pairs of ribs are there in the human body?**  
12.  
  
**9. Which country is separated form Ethiopia by the Red Sea?**  
Yemen.  
  
**10. What is the main port of Italy?**  
Genoa.  
  
**11. Mount Logan is the highest peak in which country?**  
Canada.  
  
**12. In which state is Harvard University?**  
New Jersey.  
  
**13. Which is larger: Norway or Finland?**  
Finland.  
  
**14. Which city was the first capital of the Kingdom of Italy until 1865?**  
Turin.  
  
**15. What is measured by an ammeter?**  
Electric current.  
  
**16. What is a rhinoceros horn made of?**  
Hair.  
  
**17. Which three countries, apart from the former Yugoslavia, share borders with Greece?**  
Albania, Bulgaria, Turkey.  
  
**18. The Palk Strait separates which two countries?**  
India and Sri Lanka.  
  
**19. Ga is the symbol for which element?**  
Gallium.  
  
**20. In the Greek alphabet, what is the name for the letter O?**  
Omicron.  
  
**21. What, in the 16th and 17th century, was a pavana?**  
A dance.  
  
**22. A nephron is the functional unit of which organ in the human body?**  
Kidney.  
  
**23. In which country is the ancient city of Tarsus?**  
Turkey.  
  
**24. The Khyber Pass links which two countries?**  
Afghanistan and Pakistan.  
  
**25. Name the six US states that comprise New England.**  
Rhode Island, Connecticut, Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont and Massachusetts.  
  
**26. Which musical instrument is played by both exhaling and inhaling?**  
Harmonica (or mouth organ).  
  
**27. The northern part of which country is called Oesling?**  
Luxembourg.  
 **28. Napier is a city in which country?**  
New Zealand.  
  
**29. What is the Hook of Holland?**  
A port in the southeast Netherlands,  
  
**30. The river Douro forms part of the border between which two countries?**  
Spain and Portugal.  
  
**31. In which country is the Great Slave Lake?**  
Canada.  
  
**32. Which six countries border the Black Sea?**  
Bulgaria, Georgia, Romania, Russia, Turkey and Ukraine.  
  
**33. Kathmandu is the capital of which country?**  
Nepal.  
  
**34. What name is given to a mixture of bicarbonate of soda and tartaric acid used in cooking?**  
Baking powder.  
  
**35. AOL are an internet service provider. What does AOL stand for?**  
America Online.  
  
**36. Who discovered penicillin?**  
Alexander Fleming.  
  
**37. Which English queen had an extra finger on her hand?**  
Anne Boleyn.  
 **38. Which precious metal has the symbol Pt?**  
Platinum.  
  
**39. The Gobi desert extends over which two countries?**  
China and Mongolia.  
  
**40. Apart from America, which is the only country in the world to which alligators are native?**  
China.

**41. Which are the highest types of clouds: stratocumulus or cirrus?**  
Cirrus.  
  
**42. Which ancient measure of length was based on the length of the arm from fingertip to elbow?**  
Cubit.  
  
**43. After World War I, Transylvania became part of which country?**  
Romania.  
  
**44. Which sea in Northern Europe is bounded by several countries including Sweden, Finland, Poland and Germany?**  
The Baltic.  
  
**45. A road tunnel runs from Pelerins in France to Entreves in Italy under which mountain?**  
Mont Blanc.  
  
**46. The Barents Sea is part of which ocean?**  
Arctic.  
  
**47. Which two countries are either side of the mouth of the River Plate?**  
Argentina and Uruguay.  
  
**48. Quicklime is an alkaline powder obtained by strongly heating which other material?**  
Chalk.  
 **49. What is the longest river solely in England?**  
Thames.  
  
**50. The Great Barrier Reef is off coast of which Australian state?**  
Queensland.  
  
**51. What is the name of the milky fluid obtained from trees which is used to produce rubber?**  
Latex.  
  
**52. Of what is entymology the study?**  
Insects.  
  
**53. Of where is Amman the capital?**  
Jordan.  
  
**54. How many innings are there for each team in a game of baseball?**  
Nine.  
  
**55. Which is the only mammal with the power of active flight?**  
Bat.  
  
**56. Which lower level of clouds are commonly called ‘rain clouds’?**  
Nimbus.  
  
**57. What is the longest river in India?**  
Ganges.  
  
**58. Which metallic element has the property of catching fire if dropped in hot water?**  
Sodium.  
  
**59. Which month of the year obtains its name from the Latin verb for ‘to open’?**  
April.  
  
**60. On what river does Rome stand?**  
Tiber.  
  
**61. Quantas is the national airline of which country?**  
Australia.  
  
**62. What in Scotland is the meaning of the prefix ‘Inver’?**  
River mouth.  
  
**63. Which US state has the lowest population?**  
Alaska.  
  
**64. Which county is nicknamed the Garden of England?**  
Kent.  
  
**65. Which African country was formerly called French Sudan?**  
Mali.  
  
**66. Which sport was originally called ‘soccer-in-water’?**  
Water polo.  
  
**67. Which unit of measurement is derived from the Arabic quirrat, meaning seed?**  
Carat.  
  
**68. Which Italian city was originally built on seven hills?**  
Rome.  
  
**69. What does the acronym NAAFI stand for?**  
Navy, Army and Air Force Institutes.  
  
**70. Dolomite is an ore of which metal?**  
Magnesium.  
  
**71. Manama is the capital of which country?**  
Bahrain.  
  
**72. On which river does Berlin stand?**  
River Spree.  
  
**73. What type of clock was invented in 1656 by Christian Huygens?**  
The pendulum clock.  
  
**74. In which desert is the world's driest place?**  
Atacama (Chile).  
  
**75. Which is the world's saltiest sea?**  
The Red Sea.  
  
**76. ...... and which is the least salty?**  
The Baltic Sea.  
  
**77. Which nun won the Nobel prize for peace in 1979?**  
Mother Teresa.  
  
**78. How many points in the pink ball worth in snooker?**  
Six.  
  
**79. Which scientist was named 'Person of the Century' by Time Magazine?**  
Albert Einstein.  
  
**80. What kind of creature is a monitor?**  
Lizard.

**81. Which medical specialty is concerned with the problems and illnesses of children?**  
Pediatrics.  
  
**82. Who sailed in Santa Maria?**  
Christopher Columbus.  
  
**83. What name is given to the stiffening of the body after death?**  
Rigor mortis.  
  
**84. Which country was formerly known as Malagasy Republic?**  
Madagascar.  
  
**85. Addis Ababa is the capital of which country?**  
Ethiopia.  
  
**86. The name of which North African city literally means ‘white house’?**  
Casablanca.  
  
**87. Of what sort of fish is the dogfish a small variety?**  
Shark.  
  
**88. Which Asian country was divided at the 38th parallel after World War II?**  
Korea.  
  
**89. What is the name of the Winter Olympics event that combines cross-country skiing and shooting?**  
Biathlon.  
  
**90. Which American science-fiction writer wrote Fahrenheit 451?**  
Ray Bradbury.  
  
**91. For which powerful opiate is diamorphine the technical name?**  
Heroin.  
  
**92. How many dominoes are there in a normal set?**  
28.  
  
**93. Who was cartoonist who created Batman?**  
Bob Kane.  
  
**94. Aerophobia is a fear of flying, agoraphobia is a fear of open spaces, what is acrophobia a fear of?**  
Heights.  
  
**95. In computing, how is a modulator-demodulator more commonly known?**  
Modem.  
  
**96. An auger bit is used to drill what type of material?**  
Wood.  
  
**97. What part of the wheelbarrow is the fulcrum?**  
The wheel.  
  
**98. What C is a device used to determine small lengths, of which a vernier is one type?**  
Caliper.  
  
**99. Rip, chain and band are types of which tools?**  
Saw.  
  
**100. What calibrated tool was the standard tool for engineers and scientists prior to the invention of the hand-held calculator?**  
Slide rule.  
  
**101. What P is sometimes referred to as block and tackle?**  
Pulley.  
  
**102. For what purpose would a gardener use a dibber?**  
Making holes.  
  
**103. What J is a device used to raise an object too heavy to deal with by hand?**  
Jack.  
  
**104. Ball-pein, club, claw and bush are types of which tool?**  
Hammer.  
  
**105. Which African animal’s name means ‘river horse’?**  
Hippopotamus.  
  
**106. Which Indian religion was founded by Guru Nanak?**  
Sikhism.  
  
**107. What is the most distant of the giant planets?**  
Neptune.  
  
**108. What is the capital of Austria?**  
Vienna.  
  
**109. What in printing do the letters ‘u.c.’ stand for?**  
Upper case.  
  
**110. Which eye infection is sometimes called pinkeye?**  
Conjunctivitis.  
  
**111. What sort of creature is an iguana?**  
A lizard.  
  
**112. What, politically, does UDI stand for?**  
Unilateral declaration of independence.  
  
**113. Wagga Wagga is a city in which Australian state?**  
New South Wales.  
  
**114. Which Indian religion celebrated the 300th anniversary of its founding in 1999?**  
Sikhism.  
  
**115. What do the initials FBI stand for**?  
Federal Bureau of Investigation.  
  
**116. By what name is the fruit of the plant Ananas comosus known?**  
Pineapple.  
  
**117. Donnerstag is German for which day of the week?**  
Thursday.  
  
**118. What type of citrus fruit is a shamouti?**  
Orange.  
  
**119. Apiphobia is a fear of what?**  
Bees.  
  
**120. Which Asian capital city was known as Batavia until 1949?**  
Jakarta.

**121. Which astronomical unit os distance is greater, a parsec or a light year?**  
A parsec.  
  
**122. The ancient city of Carthage is now in which country?**  
Tunisia.  
  
**123. What in Russia is Izvestia?**  
A newspaper.  
  
**124. Which is the world's windiest continent?**  
Antarctica.  
  
**125. In the book Treasure Island what is the name of the ship?**  
Hispaniola.  
  
**126. In which part of the body are the deltoid muscles?**  
Shoulder.  
  
**127. E is the international car registration letter for which country?**  
Spain.  
  
**128. Vienna stands on which river?**  
Danube.  
  
**129. What type of camel has two lumps?**  
Bactrian.  
  
**130. In the MG motor car, what do the letters MG stand for?**  
Morris Garages.  
  
**131. The name of which Roman god means 'shining father' in Latin?**  
Jupiter.  
  
**132. What is the central colour of a rainbow?**  
Green.  
  
**133. Which French city is a meeting place for the European Parliament?**  
Strasbourg.  
  
**134. What part of the body consists of the duodenum, the jejunum and the ileum?**  
Small intestine.  
  
**135. Annapurna is a mountain in which mountain range?**  
Himalayas.  
  
**136. What kind of foodstuff is Monterey Jack?**(It was also a cartoon's name   
'What's for breakfast?'  
  
**187. What is the name of a person, plant or animal which shuns the light?**  
Lucifugous.  
  
**188. What, in field of optics, is biconvex?**  
A lens which is convex on both sides.  
  
**189. Which country was invaded in Iraq in 1980?**  
Iran.  
  
**190. What did Johann Galle discover in 1846?**  
Neptune.  
  
**191. What, in internet terminology, does SMTP stand for?**  
Simple Mail Transfer Protocol.  
  
**192. How is October 24 1929 remembered?**  
Black Thursday.  
  
**193. The River Danube flows into which sea?**  
The Black Sea.  
  
**194. Which strait separates the North and South islands of New Zealand?**  
Cook Strait.  
  
**195. What, in internet terminology, does FTP stand for?**  
File Transfer Protocol.  
  
**196. Who wrote Black Beauty?**  
Anna Sewell.  
  
**197. What is the capital of Poland?**  
Warsaw.  
 **198. Ice-cream was first produced in which country in the 17th century?**  
Italy.  
  
**199. In medicine, what does the acronym SARS stand for?**  
Severe Acute Respiratory System.  
  
**200. Which popular name for Netherlands is actually a low-lying region of the country?**  
Holland.

**201. Which Shakepeare play was set in Elsinore Castle, Denmark?**  
Hamlet.  
  
**202. Who said: 'Genius is 1% inspiration and 99% perspiration'?**  
Edison.  
  
**203. The Kyukyu Island chain lies between which two countries?**  
Japan & Taiwan.  
  
**204. Which fibrous protein is the major constituent of hair, nails, feathers, beaks and claws?**  
Keratin.  
  
**205. Of which fruit is morello a variety?**  
Cherry.  
  
**206. Which explorer discovered Victoris Falls in Africa?**  
David Livingstone.  
  
**207. Who was the last king of Egypt?**  
Farouk.  
  
**208. What is the literal meaning of the word mafia?**  
Bargging.  
  
**209. Which war lasted 16 years longer than its name implies?**  
The Hundred Year's War.  
  
**210. What is the national sport of Malaysia and Indonesia?**  
Badminton.  
  
**211. Which is the shallowest of the Great Lakes?**  
Lake Erie.  
  
**212. What name is given to minute or microscopic animals and plants that live in the upper layers of fresh and salt water?**  
Plankton.  
  
**213. Which country was originally named Cathay?**  
China.  
  
**214. Sinhalese is a language spoken in which country?**  
Sri Lanka.  
  
**215. The Sao Francisco river flows through which country?**  
Brazil.  
  
**216. In which sport do teams compete for the Dunhill Cup?**  
Golf.  
  
**217. Which Shakespeare character's last words are: 'The rest is silence'?**  
Hamlet.  
  
**218. In economics, whose law states that: 'bad money drives out good money'?**  
Gresham's  
  
**219. Who made the first navigation of the globe in the vessel Victoria?**  
Magellan.  
  
**220. Which mountaineer on being asked why he wanted to climb Everest said: 'Because it's there'?**  
George Mallory.

**221. What was the former name for Sri Lanka?**  
Ceylon.  
  
**222. Of which Middle East, country is Baghdad the capital?**  
Iraq.  
  
**223. How many arms does a squid have?**  
Ten.  
  
**224. Which indoor game is played with a shuttlecock?**  
Badminton.  
  
**225. Do stalactites grow upwards or downwards?**  
Downwards.  
  
**226. What food is also called garbanzo?**  
Chick-pea.  
  
**227. What is the quality rating for diesel fuel, similar to the octane number for petrol?**  
Catane number.  
  
**228. Which German city and port is at the confluence of the rivers Neckar and Rhine?**  
Mannheim.  
  
**229. Where in Europe are the only wild apes to be found?**  
Gibraltar.  
  
**230. The Brabanconne is the national anthem of which country?**  
Belgium.  
  
**231. In which country is the River Spey?**  
Switzerland.  
  
**232. Which international environmental pressure group was founded in 1971?**  
Greenpeace.  
  
**233. What is the capital of Morocco?**  
Rabat.  
  
**234. How many balls are on the table at the start of a game of pool?**  
Sixteen.  
  
**235. In which country is the volcano Mount Aso?**  
Japan.  
  
**236. What name is given to inflammation of one or more joints, causing pain, swelling and restriction of movement?**  
Arthritis.  
  
**237. Which mineral is the main source of mercury?**  
Cinnabar.  
  
**238. What A is the national airline of Russia, code name SU?**  
Aeroflot.  
  
**239. What would be kept in a quiver?**  
Arrows.  
  
**240. What 'ology' is concerned with the study of unidentified flying objects?**  
Ufology.

**241. Coal and longtailed are types of which bird family?**  
Tit.  
  
**242. In the game of darts, what is the value of the outer bull?**  
25.  
  
**243. In which part of the human body is the cochlea?**  
Ear.  
  
**244. What is the modern name of the rocky fortress which the Moors named Gabel-al-Tarik (the Rock of Tarik)?**  
Gibraltar.  
  
**245. What was the name of German terrorist Andreas Baader's female partner?**  
Ulrike Meinhof.  
  
**246. And what was the name of the urban guerrilla organisation they headed?**  
The Red Army Faction.  
  
**247. Which German bacteriologist discovered Salvarsan, a compound used in the treatment of syphilis, before the introduction of antibiotics?**  
Paul Ehrlich.  
  
**248. Which ancient Roman satirist wrote the 16 Satires?**  
Juvenal.  
  
**249. Who became the Queen of Netherlands in 1980?**  
Beatrix.  
  
**250. Who was the last Bristish king to appear in battle?**  
George II.  
  
**251. What is the art of preparing, stuffing and mounting the skins of animals to make lifelike models called?**  
Taxidermy.  
  
**252. What is the Beaufort scale used to measure?**  
Wind speed.  
  
**253. What is the technical name for abnormally high blood presure?**  
Hypertension.  
  
**254. What part of eye is responsible for its color?**  
The iris.  
  
**256. The letter RF on a stamp would indicate it is from which country?**  
France.  
  
**257. What is the meaning of the musical term*cantabile*?**  
In a singing style.  
  
**258. San Juan is the capital of which island in the West Indies?**  
Puerto Rico.  
  
**259. Which profession gets its name from the Latin word for lead?**  
Plumbing.  
  
**260. On which part of the body do grasshoppers have their ears?**  
Hind legs. **261. Who wrote children's stories about the land of Narnia?**  
C.S. Lewis.  
  
**262. What is the second planet from the sun?**  
Venus.  
  
**263. What is the highest mountain in the Alps?**  
Mont Blanc.  
  
**264. Of which Caribbean country is Port-au-Prince the capital?**  
Haiti.  
  
**265. Which German city is asscociated with the legend of the Pied Piper?**  
Hameln, or Hamelin.  
  
**266. What name is given to the wind pattern that brings heavy rain to South Asia from April to September?**  
Monsoon.  
  
**267. What is the first book of the New Testament?**  
The Gospel according to Saint Matthew.  
  
**268. What name is given to the time taken for half the atoms in a sample of a radioactive isotope to decay?**  
Half-life.  
  
**269. Who was president of Kenya from 1964 to 1978?**  
Jomo Kenyatta.  
  
**270. Which German author wrote the anti-war novel All Quiet on the Western Front?**  
Erich Maria Remarque.  
  
**271. Which country had a police force called the Tonton Macoutes?**  
Haiti.  
  
**272. What would you find in formicary?**  
Ants.  
  
**273. Who was the first British sovereign to make regular use of Buckingham Palace when in residence in London?**  
Queen Victoria.  
  
**274. Of where is Sofia the capital?**  
Bulgaria.  
  
**275. What is meant by the musical term andante?**  
At a moderate tempo.  
  
**276. In a bullfight, what is the mounted man with a lance called?**  
A picador.  
  
**277. Which team has a soccer team called Ajax?**  
Amsterdam.  
  
**278. Which Dutch explorer discovered New Zealand?**  
Abel Tasman.  
  
**279. Who became first black world heavyweight boxing champion in 1918?**  
Jack Johnson.  
  
**280. The name of which city in South America means Vale of Paradise?**  
Valparaiso.

\_\_\_\_\_**281. Which gas used in advertising signs has the symbol Ne?**  
Neon.  
  
**282. Which branch of mathematics uses symbols to represent unknown quantities?**  
Algebra.  
  
**283. What does the abbreviation RAF stand for?**  
Royal Air Force.  
  
**284. What name is given to the use of live animals in the experiments?**  
Vivisection.  
  
**285. Viti Levu is the largest island of which country?**  
Fiji.  
  
**286. The Golden Arrow was a famous train that ran from Paris to which destination?**  
Monte Carlo.  
  
**287. Which country fought on both sides during World War II?**  
Italy.  
  
**288. What centigrade temperature is gas mark 6 equal to?**  
200 degrees C.  
  
**289. In the game of chess, which piece is called springer in Germany?**  
Knight.  
  
**290. What is the meaning of the Russian word 'mir'?**  
Peace.  
  
**291. Who, in World War II, were Axis Power?**  
Germany, Italy. Japan.  
  
**292. Which scientist used kites to conduct electrical experiments?**  
Benjamin Frankline.  
  
**293. What is the longest river in France?**  
Loire.  
  
**294. Which inventore had a research laboratory at Menlo Park?**  
Edison.  
  
**295. Which birds fly in groups called skeins?**  
Geese.  
  
**296. In medicine, which is the most widespread parasitic infection?**  
Malaria.  
  
**297. What nationality was the explorer Ferdinand Magellan?**  
Portuguese.  
  
**298. Which Italian city is called Firenze in Italian?**  
Florence.  
  
**299. What is Autralia's largest city?**  
Sydney.  
  
  
**300. Which term meaning 'lightning war' was used to describe military tactics used by Germany in World War II?**  
Blitzkrieg.

**Names of Head of Government**

| **Nation** | **Head of Government** | **Name of Head of Government** | **In office since** |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| [Brunei](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Brunei) | [Prime Minister](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Prime_Minister_of_Brunei) | (Sultan) [Hassanal Bolkiah](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hassanal_Bolkiah) | 1 January 1984 |
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**Islamate portion**

**Facts and Figures about the Holy Quran**

1. How many Sura are in Holy Quran? **114**
2. How many stop ( Waqf ) are in Holy Quran? **5098**
3. How many Thashdeed are in Holy Quran? **19253**
4. How many letters are in Holy Quran? **323671**
5. How many Verses are in Holy Quran? **6666**
6. How many pash are in Holy Quran? **4808**
7. How many Madd are in Holy Quran?  **1771**
8. How many words are in Holy Quran? **77701**
9. How many parts of the Holy Quran? **30**
10. How many dots are in Holy Quran? **1015030**
11. How many over bar (zaber) are in Holy Quran? **93243**
12. How many under bar ( Zaer ) are in Holy Quran? **39586**
13. How many Raque are in Holy Quran? **1000**
14. How many Sura start with Bismillah Al-Rahmaan Al-Raheem? **293**
15. How many time Bismillah Al-Rahmaan Al-Raheem is repeated? **114**
16. How many time the word ‘Quran’ is repeated in the Holy Quran? **70.**
17. Which is the longest Sura of the Holy Quran? **Al-Baqarah.**
18. Which is the shortest Sura of the Holy Quran? **Quasar**
19. The longest verse of the Holy Quran is in which Sura? **Al-Baqarah No.282**
20. How many words are in the longest Sura of the Holy Quran? **25500**
21. How many words are in the smallest Sura of the Holy Quran? **42**
22. Invitation of Namaz is**700 times in the Quran.**
23. Hazrat Ayesha was the first who counted **all the Quran’s Ayats**.
24. Quran-e-Pak was completed in **22 years, 5 months and 14 days.**
25. The name Allah is **2584 times in the Quran-e-Pak.**
26. Quran-e-Pak has been translated in **103 languages in the world.**
27. Four Names of Mosques are mentioned in Quran-e-Pak- **Masjid-e-Haram, Masjid-e-Ziraar, Masjid-e-Nabwi SAW and Masjid-e-Aqsa**.
28. Which letter is used for the most time in Holy Quran? **Alaph**
29. Which letter is used for the last time in Holy Quran?  **Zaa**.
30. Which is the best drink mentioned in Holy Quran? **Milk**.
31. The best eatable thing mentioned in the Holy Quran is? **Honey**.
32. Which is the best night mentioned in Holy Quran? **Night of Qadar**.
33. Which is the best month mentioned in the Holy Quran? **Ramazan**
34. Which is the biggest animal mentioned in the Holy Quran? **Elephant**.
35. Which is the smallest animal mentioned in the Holy Quran? **Mosquito**
36. The most disliked thing by God though Halal is? **Divorce**
37. Which Sura of the Holy Quran is called the mother of the Quran? **Sura Hamd**
38. Which sura is called the heart of the Holy Quran?**Yaseen**.
39. How many Sura start with Al-Hamdullelah? **Five– Hamd, Inaam, Kahf, Saba & Fatr.**
40. Which Sura has the same number of verses as the number of Sura of the Holy Quran? **Taqveer, 114 verses.**
41. How many Sura’s name is only one letter? **Three – Qaf, Sad & Noon**
42. .How many Sura start with the word ” Inna”? **Four sura – Fatha, Nuh, Qadr, Quasar**.
43. Which Sura has the number of its verses equal to the number of Masumeen? **Saf, 114 verses.**
44. Which suras are called Musabbahat? **Esra, Hadeed, Hsar, Juma, Taghabun & Aala**.
45. How many sura are Makkahi and how many are Madni ?**Macci 86, Madni 28**.
46. Which sura is on the name of a tribe of Holy Prophet? **Quresh**
47. In which sura the name of Allah is repeated five times? **Sura al-Haj**.
48. Which sura are named Azaiam? **Sajdah, Fusselat, Najum & Alaq.**
49. Which sura is on the name of one Holy war? **Sura Ahzaab.**
50. Which sura is on the name of one metal? **Sura Hadeed**
51. Which sura does not start with Bismillah? **Sura Tauba**.

**Islamic Studies MCQs Related to Holy Prophets**

1. In who many verses the tazkerah (mentioning ) of Holy Prophet is made?**in 405 Verses**
2. The Bani Esrael are mentioned in how many sura? **In 110 Verses**.
3. The Meraaj is mentioned in which sura? **Sura Esra.**
4. In the holy Quran the name of which prophet is mentioned the most? **Hazrat Musa**.
5. The birth of Hazrat Eesa is mentioned in which sura? **Sura Marium**.
6. Which prophet was called ‘ zabihullah’? **Hazrat Ismail**
7. Which prophet remained in the bally of fish? **Hazrat Younes**
8. How many sura of the Holy Quran is on the name of prophets? **six – Ibrahim, Mohammad, Nuh, Hud, Yousef & Younes.**
9. The generation of which Prophet is called ‘ Bani – Israel ‘? **Hazrat Yaqoob**.
10. Which Prophet made the boat? **Hazrat Nuh**.
11. The story of Hazrat Sulemaan and Belqees is in which sura? **Sura Saba**.
12. Which prophets are still alive? **HAZRAT EESA, IDREES, KHIZAR & ILYAS.**
13. The name of how many Prophets is mentioned in the holy Quran ? **26**
14. How many time the name of the Holy Prophet is mentioned in the Holy Quran? **Five-time.**
15. Which prophet was given son in very old age? **Hazrat Zakaria.**
16. Holy Prophet was born in? **571 A.D 22nd April**.
17. Father’s name? **Hazrat Abdullah**.
18. Mother’ Name? **Hazrat Amna**.
19. Maternal Grand Father’s name? **Wahib bins Abdul Munnaf**.
20. Maternal Grandmother? **Batarah**.
21. 10 is the number of? **Uncles and 6 aunts.**
22. Prophet journeyed to? **Syria with Abu Talib at 12 years.**
23. At 25 Prophet married to? **Hazrat Khadija**.
24. Hazrat Khadija accepted Islam first in Women and in all. ? **273**
25. first in Men. accepted? **Hazrat Abu Bakar**
26. Varqa Bin Naufal verified Prophet for the? **first time**.
27. The holy prophet had? **3 sons.**
28. The second wife of Holy Prophet. ? **Hazrat Zubaida (RA)**
29. In 622 A.D Holy Prophet migrated to? **madina**.
30. How many years after the birth of Holy Prophet (SAW), Hazrat Aamina died? **Six year**
31. The foster sister of Holy Prophet.? **Sheema**
32. Hazrat Haleema looked after the holy prophet for ? **4 years.**
33. The age at the time of Hajr-i-Aswad incident.? **35**
34. Hazrat Bilal Habshi was the first slave to accept? **Islam**.
35. Hazrat Adam met with Holy Prophet on the? **first heaven.**
36. Hazrat Isa and Hazrat Yahya on? **2nd**.
37. Hazrat Yaqub on ?**3rd**.
38. Hazrat Harron on ?**5th**.
39. Hazrat Musa on? **6th**.
40. Hazrat Ibraheem on? **7th**.
41. Al-Kaswa is the name of? **Camel on which prophet traveled**.
42. Prophet purchase mosque land at medina from? **two orphans**.
43. Charter of Madina was issued on 1 A.H it had? **53 Articles**.
44. Transfer of Qibla was ordered in**? 2nd A.H.**
45. First Ghazwah of Islam was Widan, fought in the 12th month of? **First Hijrah**.
46. Jang Badr occurred in 2 A.H.? **313 Muslims fought in the battle**.
47. Imam Zuhri (RA) became the first to consolidate?  **Ahadith.**
48. No of Hadith Collected by? **Abu Huraira (RA) 5374**.
49. Prophet Hazrat Noah (AS) known as? **Shaikh al Anbiy**
50. Aby Ubaiduh Bin Jiirrah was entitled ? **Ameen-ul Ummat**
51. Hazrat Umar proposed Azan for the ? **first time**
52. The dome over the sacred Grave of the holy prophet is known as ? **Dunbade-Khizra**
53. Baitul Mamoor is on? **7th Heaven**.
54. Mosque of Zarar was demolished by ? **prophet**.
55. Ume Salma was present at the time of ? **the battle of Khyber**.
56. Hazrat Ali Conquered the fort of ?
57. Lady named Zainab tried to poison ? **the Holy Prophet**.
58. Prophet recited surah Al-Fatha at the conquest of ? **Makkah** .
59. Hashim was grand father of prophet & brother of ? **Muttalib**.
60. Migration from Mecca to Abyssinia took place in the 7th month of the 5th year of the mission ? **615 A.d.**

**Important questions**

1. The total number of migrated people was ? **15/16**.
2. Second migration to Habshah took place in ? **616 A.D.**
3. Second migration to Abyssinia ? **101 people with 18 females.**
4. After Amina’s death, Ummay Aimen looked after? **Prophet**.
5. After Harb-e-Fajjar, Prophet took part in? **Halaf-ul-Fazul**
6. Prophet made second business trip to Syria in 24th year of? **elephant**.
7. Dispute of Hajr-e-Aswad occur ? **35th year of elephant**.
8. Friend of Khadija Nafeesa carried message of? **Nikah**.
9. Surname of Haleema Sadia was ? **Ummay Kabtah**.
10. Surname of Prophet was ? **Abu-ul-Qasim.**
11. Da’ia of the Prophet was Shifa who was mother of ? **Abdul Rehman bin Auf**.
12. Abdul Mutalib died in? **579 A.D.**
13. Masaira a slave of Khadija accompanied ? **Prophet to Syria**.
14. Foster mothers of Prophet were ? **Haleema, Sobia & Khola**.
15. First forster mother was Sobia who was mother of ? **Hamza**.
16. Prophet had two real paternal uncles ? **Zubair & Abu Talib.**
17. Zubair died before**?**
18. Umat-ul-Momineen is called to Wives of ? **Holy prophet**.
19. Zainab bint Khazeema is known as?**Ummal Masakeen**.
20. Hazat Umme-e-Salma the wife of ?**holy prophet died in last**.
21. Abu Bakar gave the collection of Quran to? **Hazrat Hafsa**.
22. Khadija died on the tenth of Ramadan? **10 Nabvi.**
23. Khadija was buried in Hujun above? **Makka**
24. In the Cottage of Hazrat Ayesha? **prophet spent his last days**.
25. Khadija died at ? **65 years age**.
26. Last wife of Prophet Um Maimoona.?**chk: Javeria**
27. Khadija belonged to the tribe of? **Banu Asad**.
28. First woman to lead an Islamic army Ayesha? **Jange Jamal**
29. Daughter of Umer who married to Prophet was ? **Hafsa**.
30. Ummmul momineen died last was? **Umaay Salma.**
31. Ayesha is called? **Al-Tayyabeen**
32. The eldest daughter of Prophet was? **Zainab**
33. Granddaughter of Prophet was? **Ummamah**
34. Hazrat Ruqia died on the day of the victory of battle of Badr she was the wife of? **Usman**
35. After Ruqia’s death Ummay Kalsoom married? **Usman**
36. First Ghazwa is Widdan or Abwa in?**1 A.H**
37. Battle of Badr? **624**
38. Battle of Uhad? **625**
39. Battle of Rajih? 626.
40. Battle of Khandaq (Ahzab)?**627**
41. Treaty of Hudaibiya, Hazrat Khalid bin Walid Accepted Islam, Conquest of Khyber? **628**
42. Battle of Mutah, Preaching of Islam to various kings? **629**

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1. Battle of Hunain, Conquest of Makkah? **630**
2. Battle of Tabuk? **631**
3. Hajjat-ul-Wida? **632**
4. Tragedy of Karballah? **680**
5. Battle of Bard was fought on? **17th Ramzan**.
6. Battle of Uhd was fought on? **5th Shawal**
7. Battle Badar Ghazwa is named as? **Furqan**
8. Uhd is a? **hill**
9. Yom-ul Furaqn is called to? **Yom ul Badar**.
10. Fath Mobeen is called to? **Sulah Hudaibiah**
11. Number of soldiers in Badar? **Muslim 313 Kufar 1000**
12. After Badr conquest, Prophet stayed for? **3 days there**
13. Badr was fought for? **3 times**
14. Martyr of Badr Muslims? **14 Kufar 70**
15. Leader of the Kufar in this battle was? **Abu Jahl**
16. Number of Muslim martyrs in the battle of? **Uhad 70**
17. In Uhad quraish were laid by? **Abu Sufwan**.
18. In Uhad number of Muslim soldiers? **1000 kufar 3000**.

**Important Question**

1. Three surah starts with? **Curse**.
2. 6666 is the number of? **Ayat**
3. 29 total number of? **Mukata’t**
4. Hazrat Usman was the first Hafiz of?  **The Holy Quran**.
5. Hazrat Khalid Bin Saeed? **The first writer of Wahy.**
6. Gap between first wahy and second wahy was**? 6 months**
7. 12 Ghazawahs described in? **Holy Quran**
8. Abdullah Ibn Abbas, the first commentator of the Quran and also known as? **Interpreter of the Quran**
9. In surah Al-Saf, Hoy prophet is addressed as? **Ahmed**
10. Ghar-e-Sor is mentioned in? **Surah Al-Tauba**
11. 4 Surhas start with? **(chkd)**
12. Hazrat Umar proposed the compilation of? **Holy Quran**
13. Al- Nasr is known as? **Surah Widah**
14. First annulled order of holy Quran was**? the transfer of Qibla**
15. The word Islam occurs? **6 times in the Quran.**
16. Abdul Malik Marwan applied the dots in? **the Holy Quran**
17. Hajjaj bin Yousef applied diacritical points in? **Quran**
18. 37 total number of surah in? **last Parah**
19. Al- Baqrah and Surah Al-Nissa is spread over? **3 Parahs**
20. Al-Falq and Al-Nas revealed at? **the same time**
21. 3 Surah stats with? **Ya Ayananabiyau**
22. City of Rome is mentioned in? **Holy Quran**
23. Surah Yaseen is known as? **Heart of Quran**
24. Suran Rehman is known as? **Beauty of the Quran**
25. Tafseer Ibn Kaseer was written by? **Hafiz Ismaeed Bin Umar-Imam Ud Din**
26. First revealed surah was Al Alaq? **96 in arrangement**
27. Complete revelation in? **23 years.**
28. Last Surah reveled in? **Al-Nasr**.
29. Risalat means to? **Convey a message**.
30. 25 prophets mentioned in? **Holy Quran**.
31. Holy Quran consist? **105684 words and 3236700 letters**
32. Longest Ayat of Holy Quran is? **Ayatul Kursi**
33. 6 Surah start with? **The name of prophets**
34. In Bani Israeel and Al-Najaf the event of? **Miraj is explained**
35. Last revelation descended on 3rd Rabi-ul Awal and it was written by? **Abi- Bin Kab. (chk)**
36. Taurat was? **The first revealed book**
37. Holy Quran was reveled in? **22y 5m 14 day**
38. Surah Kausar has? **3 Aayat**
39. First Surah compilation wise is? **Surah Fatiha**
40. Fatiha means? **Opening**
41. Fatiha contains? **7 Aayat**
42. Fatiha is also called? **Ummul Kitab**
43. First surah revealed in Medina was? **surah Fatiha**
44. Surah Fatiha revealed twice-in? **Makkah & Medina**
45. Angles mentioned in Quran are? **7**
46. Meaning of Aayat is? **Sign**
47. Stone mentioned in Quran is? **Ruby (Yaakut**)
48. First Sajda occurs in? **9th Para, Al-Inaam Sura**
49. Ahzab means? **Allies**
50. Ditch dug on border of Syria with help of 3000 companions in? **2 weeks**
51. Muslim strength? **1600**
52. Khyber was captured in? **20 days**
53. During Ghazwa Bani Nuzair wine was? **Prohibited**
54. The battle of Khandaq is also known an? **battle of Ahzab**
55. Conquest of Makkah was took place on? **20 Ramzan**
56. Battle in which prophet not participated is known as? **Saria**
57. Hazrat Hamza was the first commander of? **Islamic Army**
58. Martyr of Badar were? **14**
59. 70 Martyred in? **Uhad**
60. Kalima Tayyaiba is mentioned in Quran for? **2 times**
61. The word Quran means? **Read one**
62. 114 total number of? **Surah**
63. Surah means city of? **Refuge**
64. Makki Surah? **86**
65. Madine Surah? **28**
66. Rukus? **558**
67. The longest Surah? **Al-Baqrah**
68. the shortest Surah? **Al- Kausar**
69. The last surah? **Al-Nass**
70. 14 bows are in? **Quran**
71. First bow occurs in 9th Para? **Al-Inaam Surah**
72. Al-Faitha is the preface of? **The holy Quran**
73. Five verses were reveled in? **The first wahy**
74. Namaz commanded in Quran for? **700 times**
75. 2nd Revealed Surah? **Al-Mudassar**
76. 3rd Revealed Surah? **Al-Muzammil**
77. does not start with Bismillahs? **Al-Tauba**
78. Contains two Bismillahs? **Al-Namal**

**Pakistan Study MCQs**

**Set 1**

1. The Wazir Khan Mosque in?**Lahore**
2. Bahram Khan was a tutor of? **Hamayun and Akbar**
3. First between Babur against Ibrahim Lodi in?**1526 A.D**
4. First between Babur against Ibrahim Lodi in?**1526 A.D**
5. Malik Ghazi is the real name of?**Ghayasud din Tagluq (1st Tuglaq sultan)**
6. The state promoted canal irrigation system was initiated by?**Feroz shah Taghluq**
7. The Lodi Dynasty was founded by?**Bahlol Lodhi**
8. The Syed Dynasty was founded by?**Khizar Khan**
9. The Buland Darwaza is situated at?**Fatehpur Sikri**
10. Din-e-Elahi was a new religion invented in?**1582**
11. Noor Jahan was beloved?**Queen of Jahangir**
12. Amir Khusro is called the?**Parrot of India**
13. The biggest Mosque built by?**Shahjehan**
14. Arya Samaaj was founded by**?Dayanand Sirasoti**
15. Arya Samaaj was founded in**?1875**
16. Wardha scheme written by?**Zakir Hussain**
17. In India the first gate of entrance of Europeans was?**Bengal**
18. Tomb of Hamayun is in?**Delhi**
19. Tomb of Jahangir is at?**Lahore**
20. The real name of Noor Jehan was?**Mahr-un-Nisa**
21. “Transit Trade Agreement” between Pakistan and Afghanistan in?**1965**
22. “My Leader” a biography of Quaid-e-Azam was written by?**A. Sulari**
23. British occupied Punjab in? **1849**
24. British occupied Sindh in?**1843**
25. British occupied Baluchistan in?**1839**
26. Privatization Programed began in Pakistan in?**1991**
27. From Peshawar to Landi Kotal there are?**34 tunnels**
28. Dera Adam Khel is called gun factory of the?**tribal areas**
29. “Kishan Ganga Dam” of India is building up on river Neelam in?**Kashmir**
30. Pakistan recognized People’s Republic China in?**1950**

**Set 2**

1. The resting place of Imam Bukhari is in?**Uzbekistan**
2. The ‘Silver Fibre’ of Pakistan is?**cotton**
3. Maulana Zafar Ali Khan was the chief editor of? **Zamindar**
4. Which Muslim newspaper supported the Nehru Report**? Zamindar**
5. Nawab Mohsin-ul-Mulak prepared?**the points Simla Depotation**
6. ‘Marala’ Headworks has been constructed on?**River Chenab**
7. District Swat belongs to? **Malakand Division**
8. The biggest market of Pakistan export and import is?**USA**
9. The system of ‘Separate Electorate’ first introduced in Pakistan?**1985**
10. When water accord between provinces**? 1991**
11. Where Rawal dam constructed on?**river kurrang**
12. Doab between river Ravi and Chenab is called?**Rachna Doab**
13. Bala Hisar fort built by?**Babar**
14. Who administrated the oath of Prime minister to liaqat Ali khan**? Muhamad Ali Jinnah**
15. Where copper deposits in**? Chaghi**
16. Who supported Pakistan resolution from sindh province**? Abdullah Haroon**
17. Where is Chandka Medical College**? in Larkana**
18. Where artificial forest is are being maintained in**? Changa Manga**
19. Which is Pakistan’s 2nd largest foreign exchange earner crop is**? Rice**
20. Rehmat Ali coined word Pakistan in “Now or Never” pamphlet in?**1933**
21. C R formula prepared by?**Rajagopalachari**
22. When East Pakistan separated from West Pakistan**? 16th December 1971**
23. When the Simla Accord was signed**? July 3- 1972**
24. What is length of Pakistan-India border**? 1610 km**
25. After how many years did Pakistan get her first constitution? **9 years**
26. When first constitution of Pakistan was enforced**? 23rd March 1956**
27. In which constitution Bicameral Legislature was provided for the first time**? 1973**
28. When did Pakistan become member of United Nations**? 30th Sep 1947**
29. Which country opposed Pakistan’s membership in United Nations**? Afghanistan**
30. When zakat ordinance promulgated**? 20 June 1980**

**Set 3**

1. “Pathway to Pakistan” book was written by?**khalique Zaman**
2. Fatima Jinnah Joined AIML in?**1937**
3. Who prepared Pirpur report**? Raja Syed Mehdi (1938)**
4. When Quid-e-Azam met M.K Gandhi 1st time in?**1916 Lucknow**
5. Who is secretary of state for India in cabinet mission**? Lord Pathetic Lawrence**
6. Share of Punjab in Pakistan by?**area is 25.8%**
7. Liaqar-Nehru Pact on?**April 8, 1950**
8. Mast Tawakli was poet of?**Balochi language**
9. Kahuta Laboratories established in?**1976**
10. Pakistan joined ILO on?**September 14- 1947**
11. Nuclear power plant in Pakistan was established in?**1972**
12. Baba Farid is?**1st Punjabi poet**
13. Durand line was demacrated in?**1893**
14. Pakistan’s first missile is?**Haft-I**
15. Decimal system introduced in Pakistan on?**1st January 1961**
16. Arya Samaaj was founded in1875 by?**Dayananda Sarasvati**
17. The first Pakistani Postal stamp was issued in?**July 1948**
18. Name of Governor General after Nazim-ud-Din**? Ghulam Muhammad**
19. Real name of Tipu Sultan was?**Fateh Ali**
20. “Khaki Shadows” book was written by?**M. Arif**
21. Buddhist emperor Ashoka belonged?**Mauryan Dynasty**
22. State of Kashmir was purchased by?**Ghulab Singh for Rs.7.5 million**
23. Kashf-al-Mahjoob was written by?**Hazrat Ali Hajveri**
24. **“**Fort William College” was established at?**Calcutta (1600)**
25. Kingdom of Khwarzim was destroyed in?**1218-20 AD by Changaiz Khan**
26. Fourteen Points was presented by?**Jinah on 28 March 1929 at Delhi**
27. Pakistan’s first expedition land on Antarctica**? On January 15, 1991**
28. First Provincial elections after establishment of Pakistan were held in?**1951**
29. First edition of Asar-us-Sanadid appeared in1846 by?**Sir Syed Ahmad Khan**
30. Sir Syed Ahmad Khan became Chief Judge In?**1846**

**Set 4**

1. A.Bhutto wrote the book?**“Great Tragedy”**
2. Third Afghan War, Afghanistan gained its independence in**? 1921**
3. Afghanistan gained its independence in?**1921**
4. Afghanistan is separated from Central Asia by?**Oxus River**
5. Ghulam Muhammad Barrage is also called?**Kotri Barrage**
6. Chief election commissioner office term for?**3years**
7. Census is made after once in?**a decade**
8. Another name of Haft III missile is?**Gazdnavi**
9. General Ayyub khan is the first elected**?President**
10. A Bhutto is the first elected PM of?**Pakistan**
11. Chaghi is the biggest?**district**
12. Kalaat is the largest Division of?**Pakistan**
13. Mother tongue of Quaid-e-Azam was?**Gujrat**
14. Allama Iqbal qualified as PhD scholar from?**Munich University, Germany**
15. “Jinnah of Pakistan” and “Zulfi of Pakistan” was written?**by Stanely Wolpert**
16. Islamabad was made capital in the year?**1959**
17. Radcliffe was a lawyer by?**profession**
18. Day of deliverance was observed on?**22 Dec- 1939**
19. Sir Sikindar Hayat was Chief Minister of Punjab in?**1937**
20. Sardar Abdul Qayyum Khan presented?**‘Chenab Formula’ to resolve the Kashmir dispute**
21. Dalhousie introduced the principle of?**the Doctrine of Lapse**
22. Nobel Prize Winner in 1979 in physics?**Abdus Salam**
23. Habib Bank provided 80 million loans for making 1st budget of?**Pakistan**
24. Sher Shah’s real name was?**Farid Khan**
25. Nightingale Florence (belongs to France) was a Nurse**? in Creamin war**
26. Pakistan won gold medal for the first time in Olympics?**1960**
27. Babusar Pass connects?**Abbottabad and Gilgit**
28. Pakistan’s first Constituent Assembly constituted on?**July 20-1947**
29. Saddat Dynasty was founded by?**Khizar Khan in 1414**
30. Baglihar Dam is located in Doda district on?**river Chenab**

**Set 5**

1. The first airline of Pakistan is?**Orient Airline**
2. Senate of Pakistan is consisting of?**104 members**
3. Zakir Hussain was the?**first Muslim president of India**
4. The last day of the Quaid-e-Azam was written by?**Illahi Bukhsh**
5. Boundary agreement with China was signed in?**1963**
6. LFO was promulgated on 30th March, 1970 by?**Yahya Khan.**
7. PNSC established on?**1st March 1979**
8. Simla Agreement signed between Z.A. Bhutto and Indra Gandhi on?**July 3- 1972**
9. Steel Mill founded in 1973 with the aid of USSR in?**Bin Qasim**
10. Pakistan joined OIC in?**1969**
11. Pakistan joined NAM in?**1979**
12. Pakistan joined CTBT in**?1978**
13. Pakistan joined SAARC in?**1985**
14. Hudood ordinance enforced on?**10 -February- 1979**
15. Faiz Ahmed Faiz got Lenin Prize in?**1962**
16. When President Zia-ul-Haq enforced an interim constitution**? 1981**
17. What is the old name of Pakpatan**? Ajudhan**
18. Who is the founder of Unionist Party**? Sir Fazal Hussain**
19. The first successful evening paper from Lahore is?**Sahafat**
20. Lord Harding was the author of?**‘My India Years’**
21. Treaty of Lausane was signed in?**1923**
22. The book ‘verdict on India’ was written by?**Beverlay Nickolas**
23. Neelum River flows into?**Jehlum**
24. Gilgit Agency was set up in?**1873**
25. Satpara Lake is located near?**Skardu**
26. Mahabat khan Mosque was destroyed by**? fire**
27. What is the ranking of Thar Desert in the world**? 9**
28. Area around the river is known as?**Bela**
29. Cease-fire line case into existence in?**1949**
30. Pakistan established its first Atomic Energy Institute on?**January- 1955**
31. Pakistan was declared as great ally of Non NATO in?**2003**

**Set 6**

1. “A New History of Indo-Pakistan” is written by?**Ali**
2. Quaid-e-Azam became the permanent president of?**Muslim League 1934**
3. The Cabinet Mission announced their plan on?**16th May 1946**
4. India is constructing Kishanganda Dam in?**Baramula**
5. In 1805, British made? **Sri Lanka a colony**
6. British annexed NWFP in? **1849**
7. Wardha scheme written by? **Zakir Hussain**
8. Sati was abolished by? **Lord William Bantink**
9. First census in India made during the period of? **Lord Mayo**
10. Moen-jo-Daro & Herapa discovered in? **1922**
11. Sir John Marshal ordered digging of Moen-jo-Daro in? **1922**
12. East India Company was formed in? **1600 in London**
13. In India French East India Company was established in? **1664**
14. Raishmi Romal campaign started by? **Ubaidullah Sindhi before war of Independence**
15. War of Independence started on? **7th– May-1857 from Delhi**
16. Lord Canning was the Governor General of India during? **Sepoy Mutiny**
17. In India the first gate of enterance of Europeans was? **Bengal**
18. At Meerath firstly the war of? **independence was fought**
19. War of independence started on? **9th– May-1857**
20. The first Viceroy of the subcontinent was? **Lord Canning**

**Set 7**

1. Queen’s Proclamation was made in? 1**858**
2. Indian National Congress made by Allan O. Hume in? **1885**
3. First president of Congress was? **C. Benerjee**
4. 72 members attended the first meeting of Congress at Bombay out of them only? **2 were Muslims**
5. Warren Hastings was the first Governor General of? **Bengal**
6. Hindi-Urdu controversy started in? **1867**
7. Mohsin-ul-Mulk founded? **Urdu Defence Association**
8. Syed Ahmed Khan born on? **17th Oct**–**1817**
9. Sir Syed is buried in? **Ali Garh Muslim University**
10. Tahzibul Ikhelaque was published in? **(1867 chk)**
11. Asrar-us-Sanadeed was compiled by? **Sir Syed Ahmed Khan**
12. Sir Syed wrote? **Loyal Mohammandan’s of India**
13. Hayate-e-Javed is written by? **Maulana Hali about Sir Syed**
14. In Indai English education was first initiated in Bengal in? **1835**
15. Shah Waliullah was born in? **Delhi**
16. Madressah Rahimiya was established by? **Shah Abdul Rahim**
17. Scientific society was established in?**1863**
18. Albert Bill was presented in? **1883**
19. Initial membership of ML was? **400**
20. Ali Johor wrote the constitution of ML? **The Green Book**
21. Inagural session of ML was presided by? **Nawab Samiullah**
22. Inagural address was delivered by? **Nawab Vikarul Mulk**
23. First session of ML was held on? **30th Dec: 1907 at Karachi**
24. First session of ML held in? **Karachi 31st Dec: 1907**
25. The original name of Mohsanu-ul-Mulk was? **Mehdi Ali Khan**
26. Original name of Waqaul Mulk was? **Molvi Mohd: Shah**
27. 1st President of ML was? **Agha Khan III. (upto 1913)**
28. Sir Agha Khan remained permanent president of ML till? **1913**
29. First VC of Aligarh University was? **Agha Khan 3**
30. Agha Khan III was born in Karachi and was? **Buried in Egypt**
31. Real name of Agha Khan III was? **Sultan Mohd: Shah**

**Set 8**

1. First secretary general of ML was? **Hussain Bilgrami**
2. 2nd President of ML was? **Sir Ali Mohd**
3. Agha Khan III resigned in? **1913**
4. Sir Mohammad Shafik was the? **Second general secretary of Muslim League**
5. Syed Amir Ali established ML London in? **1908**
6. Quaid attended 1st time Muslim League session in? **1912**
7. Plan of division of Indo-Pak: announced on? **3rd –June-1947**
8. Population of Pak: at it birth was? **32 million**
9. First head of state to visit Pak: in? **1947 was Ameer of Kuwait**
10. First president to visit was of? **Indonesia**
11. Area of Pakistan? **796,096sq- km**
12. National anthem written by? **Hafiz Jalundri in Charage Sahar**
13. Music composed by? **Ahmed Ali Chagla**
14. Flag of Pakistan designed by? **Ameeruding Qadwani**
15. Kahliquzaman became? **president of ML after Quaid**
16. Ayyub khan laid down foundation stone of? **Quaid’s Mosulem**
17. Secretary of State for India in? **1947**
18. Viceroy of India from? **1943 to 1947**
19. Mountbatten arrive in Delhi? **March 22, 1947**
20. Jinnah Meet Lord Mountbatten first time? **April 5, 1947**
21. When Lord Mountbatten did announced the partition plan? **June 3, 1947**
22. Mountbatten Address the Constituent Assembly of Pakistan? **14th August, 1947**
23. Indian Independence Bill moved in the British Parliament? **July 4, 1947**
24. The last Governor of the undivided Punjab? **Sir Evan Jenkins**
25. Who took oath as the First Governor of East Bengal? **Sir Frederick Bourne**
26. George Cunningham took oath as First Governor of? **W.F.P**.
27. Sheikh Ghulam Hussain oath as the? **First Governor of Sindh**
28. Geoffrey Prior took oath as Chief Commissioner? **Baluchistan**.
29. Who took oath as the Chief Minister of Sindh? **MA Khuro**
30. Iftikhar Hussain Mamdot took oath as? **chief Minister of West Punjab**

**Set 9**

1. Who was appointed Pakistan’s ambassador to Iran? **Qazi Issa**
2. Pakistan’s ambassador to USA? **H. Isphahani**
3. Indian Dy. Prime Minister in its very first cabinet after partition? **Sardar Patel**
4. the Secretary of the Indian Ministry of States? **P. Menon**
5. Elections to First Constituent Assembly of Pakistan? **1946**
6. Pakistan’s constituent assembly made on? **July 20th, 1947**
7. Quaid-e-Azam addressed to the constituent assembly for the first time on? **11th August, 1947**
8. Pakistan’s first cabinet was sworn in? **15th August, 1947**
9. Zafarullah Khan had? **Foreign Affairs**
10. I.Chundrigar had? **Trade** **Industry & Public Works**
11. Malik Ghulam Mohad had? **Finance**
12. Raja Ghazanfar had? **Food, Agriculture and health**
13. Abdul Rab Nishtar had? **Communication**
14. Fazal ur Rehman had? **Internal Affairs, Information & Education**
15. Pakistan became member of World Bank in? **1950**
16. Liaquat visited India in? **April 1950**
17. Referendum in NWFP held? **6-17- July-1947**
18. Azad Kashmir GOVT was setup on? **24 -Oct-1947**
19. Basic democracy system came in? **May-1959**
20. 2nd Constitution made by Ayyub came in? **March 1-1962**
21. First martyr of Pak: Khawaja Mohd? **Sharif of Ludhian**
22. Asics Principles Committee presented its report in? **September, 1950**
23. Planning Board turned into Planning Commission? **1951**
24. Landlordism abolished in East Bengal? **1950**
25. Liquate Ali Khan visited USA?**1951**
26. Liquate Ali Khan Spend in USA? **Three weeks**
27. Baluchistan got status of province on? **1st July, 1970**
28. Pak: bought Gwadar ?**1958**
29. Pak: came into being on? **27 Ramzan,1366 A.H Thursday**
30. Pak: standard time was adopted on? **Oct-1-1951**

**Set 10**

1. Population Census? **1951, 61,72,81,98**.
2. The only vice-president of Pak? **Noorul Amin**
3. Father’s name of Quaid? **Jinnah Poonja**
4. Father’s name of Iqbal? **Shaikh Noor Mohd**
5. Birth place of Quaid Wazir? **Mension**
6. House of Quaid? **Mohata Palace**
7. Allama Iqbal’s tomb was built in? **1951**
8. Liaquat Nehru Pact? **April 1951**
9. 17th Oct: 1951 Liaquat shot dead in? **Rawalpindi by Syed Akbar**
10. Pakistan issued it first coin on? **3rd Jan: 1948**
11. Quaid inaugurated State Bank on? **1st July’1948**
12. National Bank of Pakistan formed in? **1948**
13. First postal stamp issued in? **1948**
14. Karachi radio station inaugurated by Liaquat on? **14th August’1948**.
15. Pakistan recognized China in? **1949**
16. Siachen is located in? **Baltistan**
17. Siachen is world? **2nd highest glacier**
18. 22 points of Ulema put on? **24th Jan: 195**
19. BBC started its first Urdu service on? **13th April, 1949**
20. Pakistan became Islamic Republic on? **23rd March, 1956**
21. 1956 constitution was presented in assembly in? **Feb 29, 1956**
22. Martial law was imposed in Lahore in? **1953**
23. Rehmat Ali is buried in? **Cambridge (London)**
24. Pakistan joined SEATO in? **Sep: 1954**
25. 1st Martial Law? **7 Oct: 1958**
26. 2nd Martial Law? **26 March 1969**
27. 3rd Martial Law? **7 July 1977**
28. Ayyub became first elected president on? **17 Feb: 1960**
29. Ayyub transferred capital from Karachi to Islamabad on? **1st August 1960**
30. Indus Basin Treaty signed under World Bank in? **Sep: 1960**
31. Pakistan made boundary agreement with Iran on? **21st May 1960**
32. U2 incident happened in? **1960**
33. Ayyub khan appointed Ameer Muhammad Khan as Governor of? **West Pakistan**
34. Ayyub visited US & Queen Elizabeth visited Pakistan in? **1961**
35. Ayyub Khan visited USSR? **3rd April, 1965, US in 1961**
36. First Television started in Pakistan? **26 Nov: 1964**

**URDU PORTION**

**متضاد\_الفاظ :**

**متضاد**مخالف؛ اُلٹ؛ اُلٹی طرف؛ دوسری جانب؛ ضِد؛ مُقابل؛ بِالمقابل؛ متقابل؛ متضاد؛ ایک لفظ جو مفہوم کے لحاظ سے دوسرے کی ضد ہو؛ متضاد المعنی۔ ایسے الفاظ جو مماثل وضع میں لیکن ایک دوسرے کے مخالف، برعکس یا یکسر مختلف ہوں۔ اسے 'بائنری' تعلق سے تعبیر کیا جاتا ہے کیوں کہ متضاد جوڑوں میں دو رکن ہوتے ہیں۔

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| آباد | برباد | [آزاد](https://ur.wikipedia.org/wiki/%D8%A2%D8%B2%D8%A7%D8%AF) | [پانی](https://ur.wikipedia.org/wiki/%D9%BE%D8%A7%D9%86%DB%8C) | [آزادی](https://ur.wikipedia.org/wiki/%D8%A2%D8%B2%D8%A7%D8%AF%DB%8C) | [غلامی](https://ur.wikipedia.org/wiki/%D8%BA%D9%84%D8%A7%D9%85%DB%8C) | آس | یاس | آغاز | انجام | آئندہ | گزشتہ |
| ابد | ازل | [اتار](https://ur.wikipedia.org/wiki/%D8%A7%D8%AA%D8%A7%D8%B1) | چڑھائو | ادنیٰ | اعلیٰ | اجلا | گندہ، [میلا](https://ur.wikipedia.org/wiki/%D9%85%DB%8C%D9%84%D8%A7) | ارزاں | گراں | علانیہ | خفیہ |
| [امن](https://ur.wikipedia.org/wiki/%D8%A7%D9%85%D9%86) | [جنگ](https://ur.wikipedia.org/wiki/%D8%AC%D9%86%DA%AF) | [بحر](https://ur.wikipedia.org/wiki/%D8%A8%D8%AD%D8%B1_(%D8%B3%D9%85%D9%86%D8%AF%D8%B1)) | بر | بری | بحری | [بعید](https://ur.wikipedia.org/wiki/%D8%A8%D8%B9%DB%8C%D8%AF) | قریب | بلند | [پست](https://ur.wikipedia.org/wiki/%D9%BE%D8%B3%D8%AA) | بنجر | زرخیز |
| [پست](https://ur.wikipedia.org/wiki/%D9%BE%D8%B3%D8%AA) | بلند | [پیر](https://ur.wikipedia.org/wiki/%D9%BE%DB%8C%D8%B1) | جواں | تاریک | روشن | [ترقی](https://ur.wikipedia.org/wiki/%D8%AA%D8%B1%D9%82%DB%8C) | تنزلی | [تقریر](https://ur.wikipedia.org/wiki/%D8%AA%D9%82%D8%B1%DB%8C%D8%B1) | [تحریر](https://ur.wikipedia.org/wiki/%D8%AA%D8%AD%D8%B1%DB%8C%D8%B1) | تلخ | شیریں |
| [توحید](https://ur.wikipedia.org/wiki/%D8%AA%D9%88%D8%AD%DB%8C%D8%AF) | [شرک](https://ur.wikipedia.org/wiki/%D8%B4%D8%B1%DA%A9) | جہالت | [علم](https://ur.wikipedia.org/wiki/%D8%B9%D9%84%D9%85) | حاضر | غائب | حبیب | رقیب | [حرام](https://ur.wikipedia.org/wiki/%D8%AD%D8%B1%D8%A7%D9%85) | [حلال](https://ur.wikipedia.org/wiki/%D8%AD%D9%84%D8%A7%D9%84) | حسن | قبح |
| [خلوت](https://ur.wikipedia.org/wiki/%D8%AE%D9%84%D9%88%D8%AA) | جلوت | خوابیدہ | بیدار | درآمد | برآمد | دوست | دشمن | [دھوپ](https://ur.wikipedia.org/wiki/%D8%AF%DA%BE%D9%88%D9%BE) | چھائوں | راحت | رنج |
| رہبر | رہزن | [زبر](https://ur.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=%D8%B2%D8%A8%D8%B1&action=edit&redlink=1) | [زیر](https://ur.wikipedia.org/wiki/%D8%B2%DB%8C%D8%B1) | انعام | جرمانہ | اندھیرا | اجالا | [اوج](https://ur.wikipedia.org/wiki/%D8%A7%D9%88%D8%AC) | پستی | اول | آخر |
| [ایمان](https://ur.wikipedia.org/wiki/%D8%A7%DB%8C%D9%85%D8%A7%D9%86_(%D8%A7%D8%B3%D9%84%D8%A7%D9%85%DB%8C_%D8%AA%D8%B5%D9%88%D8%B1)) | [کفر](https://ur.wikipedia.org/wiki/%DA%A9%D9%81%D8%B1) | باقی | فانی | بدحالی | خوشحالی | صدق | کذب | صلح | [جنگ](https://ur.wikipedia.org/wiki/%D8%AC%D9%86%DA%AF) | [طلوع](https://ur.wikipedia.org/wiki/%D8%B7%D9%84%D9%88%D8%B9) | [غروب](https://ur.wikipedia.org/wiki/%D8%BA%D8%B1%D9%88%D8%A8) |
| ظالم | عادل | ظاہر | باطن | ظلم | [عدل](https://ur.wikipedia.org/wiki/%D8%B9%D8%AF%D9%84) | ظلمت | [نور](https://ur.wikipedia.org/wiki/%D9%86%D9%88%D8%B1) | عارضی | [دائمی](https://ur.wikipedia.org/wiki/%D8%AF%D8%A7%D8%A6%D9%85%DB%8C) | عذاب | ثواب |
| عرض | طول | [دن](https://ur.wikipedia.org/wiki/%D8%AF%D9%86) | [رات](https://ur.wikipedia.org/wiki/%D8%B1%D8%A7%D8%AA) | جدید | قدیم | جزا | سزا | [جسمانی](https://ur.wikipedia.org/wiki/%D8%AC%D8%B3%D9%85%D8%A7%D9%86%DB%8C) | [روحانی](https://ur.wikipedia.org/wiki/%D8%B1%D9%88%D8%AD%D8%A7%D9%86%DB%8C%D8%AA_(%D9%85%D8%B0%DB%81%D8%A8)) | [مثبت](https://ur.wikipedia.org/wiki/%D9%85%D8%AB%D8%A8%D8%AA) | [منفی](https://ur.wikipedia.org/wiki/%D9%85%D9%86%D9%81%DB%8C) |
| اصلی | نقلی | جفا | وفا | [عزت](https://ur.wikipedia.org/wiki/%D8%B9%D8%B2%D8%AA) | ذلت | غافل | ہوشیار | [غالب](https://ur.wikipedia.org/wiki/%D8%BA%D8%A7%D9%84%D8%A8) | مغلوب | [غربت](https://ur.wikipedia.org/wiki/%D8%BA%D8%B1%D8%A8%D8%AA) | [امارت](https://ur.wikipedia.org/wiki/%D8%A7%D9%85%D8%A7%D8%B1%D8%AA) |
| [فتح](https://ur.wikipedia.org/wiki/%D9%81%D8%AA%D8%AD_(%D9%84%D9%81%D8%B8)) | شکست | [قدرتی](https://ur.wikipedia.org/wiki/%D9%82%D8%AF%D8%B1%D8%AA%DB%8C) | [مصنوعی](https://ur.wikipedia.org/wiki/%D9%85%D8%B5%D9%86%D9%88%D8%B9%DB%8C) | قلت | کثرت | کمال | زوال | [گل](https://ur.wikipedia.org/wiki/%DA%AF%D9%84) | خار | سزا | جزا |
| [مثبت](https://ur.wikipedia.org/wiki/%D9%85%D8%AB%D8%A8%D8%AA) | [منفی](https://ur.wikipedia.org/wiki/%D9%85%D9%86%D9%81%DB%8C) | ساکن | [متحرک](https://ur.wikipedia.org/wiki/%D9%85%D8%AA%D8%AD%D8%B1%DA%A9) | [سڈول](https://ur.wikipedia.org/wiki/%D8%B3%DA%88%D9%88%D9%84) | بے ڈول | شاد | ناشاد | [شاہ](https://ur.wikipedia.org/wiki/%D8%B4%D8%A7%DB%81) | گدا | شاہی | فقیری |
| شرافت | شرارت | اصل | [نقل](https://ur.wikipedia.org/wiki/%D9%86%D9%82%D9%84) | مسرور | مغموم | [نادان](https://ur.wikipedia.org/wiki/%D9%86%D8%A7%D8%AF%D8%A7%D9%86) | دانا | [نامور](https://ur.wikipedia.org/wiki/%D9%86%D8%A7%D9%85%D9%88%D8%B1) | [گمنام](https://ur.wikipedia.org/wiki/%DA%AF%D9%85%D9%86%D8%A7%D9%85) | نایاب | دستیاب |
| نشیب | فراز | نفع | [نقصان](https://ur.wikipedia.org/wiki/%D9%86%D9%82%D8%B5%D8%A7%D9%86) | نادر | عدم | [وحشی](https://ur.wikipedia.org/wiki/%D9%88%D8%AD%D8%B4%DB%8C) | مہذب | وہم | [یقین](https://ur.wikipedia.org/wiki/%DB%8C%D9%82%DB%8C%D9%86) | [یگانہ](https://ur.wikipedia.org/wiki/%DB%8C%DA%AF%D8%A7%D9%86%DB%81) | بیگانہ |

**الفاظ مترادف:**

ملتے جلتے الفاظ کو الفاظ مترادف کہتے ہیں

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **الفاظ** | **مترادف** | **الفاظ** | **مترادف** | **الفاظ** | **مترادف** | **الفاظ** | **مترادف** | **الفاظ** | **مترادف** |
| [الٰہ](https://ur.wikipedia.org/wiki/%D8%A7%D9%84%D9%B0%DB%81) | [معبود](https://ur.wikipedia.org/wiki/%D9%85%D8%B9%D8%A8%D9%88%D8%AF) | چشم | دیدہ، [عین](https://ur.wikipedia.org/wiki/%D8%B9%DB%8C%D9%86) | [آنکھ](https://ur.wikipedia.org/wiki/%D8%A2%D9%86%DA%A9%DA%BE) | دیدہ | [دنیا](https://ur.wikipedia.org/wiki/%D8%AF%D9%86%DB%8C%D8%A7) | جہاں | شب | [لیل](https://ur.wikipedia.org/wiki/%D9%84%DB%8C%D9%84) |
| [گلستان](https://ur.wikipedia.org/wiki/%DA%AF%D9%84%D8%B3%D8%AA%D8%A7%D9%86) | [گلزار](https://ur.wikipedia.org/wiki/%DA%AF%D9%84%D8%B2%D8%A7%D8%B1) | راستہ | [جادہ](https://ur.wikipedia.org/wiki/%D8%AC%D8%A7%D8%AF%DB%81) | [فردوس](https://ur.wikipedia.org/wiki/%D9%81%D8%B1%D8%AF%D9%88%D8%B3) | خلد | بہشت | [جنت](https://ur.wikipedia.org/wiki/%D8%AC%D9%86%D8%AA) | حزن | ملال |
| کمزور | لاغر | [عالم](https://ur.wikipedia.org/wiki/%D8%B9%D8%A7%D9%84%D9%85) | [کائنات](https://ur.wikipedia.org/wiki/%DA%A9%D8%A7%D8%A6%D9%86%D8%A7%D8%AA) | [دن](https://ur.wikipedia.org/wiki/%D8%AF%D9%86) | یوم | جدائی | فراق | ثمر | [پھل](https://ur.wikipedia.org/wiki/%D9%BE%DA%BE%D9%84) |
| [بار](https://ur.wikipedia.org/wiki/%D8%A8%D8%A7%D8%B1) | بر | تند | تیز | کلام | سخن | بہشت | [جنت](https://ur.wikipedia.org/wiki/%D8%AC%D9%86%D8%AA) | [نظم](https://ur.wikipedia.org/wiki/%D9%86%D8%B8%D9%85) | نسق |
| تیغ | سیف | روز | نہار | [ماہ](https://ur.wikipedia.org/wiki/%D9%85%D8%A7%DB%81) | مہ | ضو | [نور](https://ur.wikipedia.org/wiki/%D9%86%D9%88%D8%B1) | صراط | طریق |
| [چمن](https://ur.wikipedia.org/wiki/%DA%86%D9%85%D9%86) | [باغ](https://ur.wikipedia.org/wiki/%D8%A8%D8%A7%D8%BA) | [زمانہ](https://ur.wikipedia.org/wiki/%D8%B2%D9%85%D8%A7%D9%86%DB%81) | عہد | [غم](https://ur.wikipedia.org/wiki/%D8%BA%D9%85) | [الم](https://ur.wikipedia.org/wiki/%D8%A7%D9%84%D9%85) | [چاند](https://ur.wikipedia.org/wiki/%DA%86%D8%A7%D9%86%D8%AF) | [قمر](https://ur.wikipedia.org/wiki/%D9%82%D9%85%D8%B1) | زیب | زینت |
| ایجاب | قبول | فرقت | مہجوری | [شہد](https://ur.wikipedia.org/wiki/%D8%B4%DB%81%D8%AF) | عسل | بود | باش | چھل | فریب |
| [حدیث](https://ur.wikipedia.org/wiki/%D8%AD%D8%AF%DB%8C%D8%AB) | بات | وعدہ | عہد | کاہل | سست | ابد | ہمیشہ | نس | [رگ](https://ur.wikipedia.org/wiki/%D8%B1%DA%AF) |
| اجالا | [روشنی](https://ur.wikipedia.org/wiki/%D8%B1%D9%88%D8%B4%D9%86%DB%8C) | تغیر | تبدل | عہد | پیمان | رنج | فکر | [قلب](https://ur.wikipedia.org/wiki/%D9%82%D9%84%D8%A8) | [دل](https://ur.wikipedia.org/wiki/%D8%AF%D9%84) |
| راستہ | [جادہ](https://ur.wikipedia.org/wiki/%D8%AC%D8%A7%D8%AF%DB%81) | ممد | معاون | [عقل](https://ur.wikipedia.org/wiki/%D8%B9%D9%82%D9%84) | سمجھ | شمشیر | [تلوار](https://ur.wikipedia.org/wiki/%D8%AA%D9%84%D9%88%D8%A7%D8%B1) | جود | کرم |
| ضعیف | کمزور | پستی | تنزل | مستحکم | پائیدار | جڑ | اصل | ساتھی | [رفیق](https://ur.wikipedia.org/wiki/%D8%B1%D9%81%DB%8C%D9%82) |
| قہر | غضب | لہو | لعب | محرم | واقف | قطع | [برید](https://ur.wikipedia.org/wiki/%D8%A8%D8%B1%DB%8C%D8%AF) | قصر | [محل](https://ur.wikipedia.org/wiki/%D9%85%D8%AD%D9%84) |
| کثرت | بہتات | حزن | اندوہ | ناتواں | نحیف | پرانا | کہنہ | خرد | [ادراک](https://ur.wikipedia.org/wiki/%D8%A7%D8%AF%D8%B1%D8%A7%DA%A9) |
| صلہ | بدلہ | دکھ | [الم](https://ur.wikipedia.org/wiki/%D8%A7%D9%84%D9%85) | شرح | [تشریح](https://ur.wikipedia.org/wiki/%D8%AA%D8%B4%D8%B1%DB%8C%D8%AD) | [ملکہ](https://ur.wikipedia.org/wiki/%D9%85%D9%84%DA%A9%DB%81) | [مہارت](https://ur.wikipedia.org/wiki/%D9%85%DB%81%D8%A7%D8%B1%D8%AA) | [ہوا](https://ur.wikipedia.org/wiki/%DB%81%D9%88%D8%A7) | [صبا](https://ur.wikipedia.org/wiki/%D8%B5%D8%A8%D8%A7) |
| [مدح](https://ur.wikipedia.org/wiki/%D9%85%D8%AF%D8%AD) | [تعریف](https://ur.wikipedia.org/wiki/%D8%AA%D8%B9%D8%B1%DB%8C%D9%81) | دوبارہ | مکرر | مال | [دولت](https://ur.wikipedia.org/wiki/%D8%AF%D9%88%D9%84%D8%AA) | سد | دیوار | حکم | فرمان |
| بن | [جنگ](https://ur.wikipedia.org/wiki/%D8%AC%D9%86%DA%AF) | کال | [قحط](https://ur.wikipedia.org/wiki/%D9%82%D8%AD%D8%B7) | گھات | تاک | ب رہان | دلیل | عبد | بندہ |
| اثم | [گناہ](https://ur.wikipedia.org/wiki/%DA%AF%D9%86%D8%A7%DB%81) | باہر | بیرون | [منہ](https://ur.wikipedia.org/wiki/%D9%85%D9%86%DB%81) | دہان | [دھند](https://ur.wikipedia.org/wiki/%D8%AF%DA%BE%D9%86%D8%AF) | [کہر](https://ur.wikipedia.org/wiki/%DA%A9%DB%81%D8%B1) | [عورت](https://ur.wikipedia.org/wiki/%D8%B9%D9%88%D8%B1%D8%AA) | زن |
| [نام](https://ur.wikipedia.org/wiki/%D9%86%D8%A7%D9%85) | [اسم](https://ur.wikipedia.org/wiki/%D8%A7%D8%B3%D9%85) | عیال | [اولاد](https://ur.wikipedia.org/wiki/%D8%A7%D9%88%D9%84%D8%A7%D8%AF) | گمان | ضن | مقرر | مامور | مقرر | معین |
| بے باک | نڈر | قسمت | مقدر | [محبت](https://ur.wikipedia.org/wiki/%D9%85%D8%AD%D8%A8%D8%AA) | حب | کوہ | پربت | [حکمت](https://ur.wikipedia.org/wiki/%D8%AD%DA%A9%D9%85%D8%AA) | [دانائی](https://ur.wikipedia.org/wiki/%D8%AF%D8%A7%D9%86%D8%A7%D8%A6%DB%8C) |
| [بادشاہ](https://ur.wikipedia.org/wiki/%D8%A8%D8%A7%D8%AF%D8%B4%D8%A7%DB%81) | [ملک](https://ur.wikipedia.org/wiki/%D9%85%D9%84%DA%A9) | اجر | ثواب | بن | بغیر | بزم | محفل | برا | مذموم |
| شمس | خورشید | آرزو | تمنا | [قاصد](https://ur.wikipedia.org/wiki/%D9%82%D8%A7%D8%B5%D8%AF) | ایلچی | [بحر](https://ur.wikipedia.org/wiki/%D8%A8%D8%AD%D8%B1) | [پانی](https://ur.wikipedia.org/wiki/%D9%BE%D8%A7%D9%86%DB%8C) | [سورج](https://ur.wikipedia.org/wiki/%D8%B3%D9%88%D8%B1%D8%AC) | [مہر](https://ur.wikipedia.org/wiki/%D9%85%DB%81%D8%B1) |
| [سانس](https://ur.wikipedia.org/wiki/%D8%B3%D8%A7%D9%86%D8%B3) | [نفس](https://ur.wikipedia.org/wiki/%D9%86%D9%81%D8%B3) | [کام](https://ur.wikipedia.org/wiki/%DA%A9%D8%A7%D9%85) | [فعل](https://ur.wikipedia.org/wiki/%D9%81%D8%B9%D9%84) | [آفتاب](https://ur.wikipedia.org/wiki/%D8%A2%D9%81%D8%AA%D8%A7%D8%A8) | خورشید | [واضح](https://ur.wikipedia.org/wiki/%D9%88%D8%A7%D8%B6%D8%AD) | صریح | [آواز](https://ur.wikipedia.org/wiki/%D8%A2%D9%88%D8%A7%D8%B2) | صدا |
| تمام | کل | [جور](https://ur.wikipedia.org/wiki/%D8%AC%D9%88%D8%B1) | ظلم | برائی | ذم | بایاں | [چپ](https://ur.wikipedia.org/wiki/%DA%86%D9%BE) | اختر | انجم |
| [تنخواہ](https://ur.wikipedia.org/wiki/%D8%AA%D9%86%D8%AE%D9%88%D8%A7%DB%81) | مشاہرہ | [زمانہ](https://ur.wikipedia.org/wiki/%D8%B2%D9%85%D8%A7%D9%86%DB%81) | [دور](https://ur.wikipedia.org/wiki/%D8%AF%D9%88%D8%B1) | گردوں | چرخ | زوجہ | اہلیہ | حلاوت | شیرینی |
| بے کنار | بے کراں | شرمسار | نادم | [سحر](https://ur.wikipedia.org/wiki/%D8%B3%D8%AD%D8%B1) | طلسم | تاجدار | تاجور | صنم کدہ | صنم خانہ |
| سہو | چوک | رشتہ | ناتا | [دن](https://ur.wikipedia.org/wiki/%D8%AF%D9%86) | یوم | [حکایت](https://ur.wikipedia.org/wiki/%D8%AD%DA%A9%D8%A7%DB%8C%D8%AA) | [کہانی](https://ur.wikipedia.org/wiki/%DA%A9%DB%81%D8%A7%D9%86%DB%8C) | شجر | پیڑ |
| زاہد | متقی | شمس | [سورج](https://ur.wikipedia.org/wiki/%D8%B3%D9%88%D8%B1%D8%AC) | راغب | مائل | سخن گو | سخن ور | صلح | آشتی |
| [جام](https://ur.wikipedia.org/wiki/%D8%AC%D8%A7%D9%85) | [ساغر](https://ur.wikipedia.org/wiki/%D8%B3%D8%A7%D8%BA%D8%B1) | سخن شناس | سخن فہم | حدت | تپش | تحمل | برد باری | تجسس | جستجو |
| [علم](https://ur.wikipedia.org/wiki/%D8%B9%D9%84%D9%85) | [پرچم](https://ur.wikipedia.org/wiki/%D9%BE%D8%B1%DA%86%D9%85) | [قلب](https://ur.wikipedia.org/wiki/%D9%82%D9%84%D8%A8) | [دل](https://ur.wikipedia.org/wiki/%D8%AF%D9%84) | خسارا | ٹوٹا | زہد | [تقویٰ](https://ur.wikipedia.org/wiki/%D8%AA%D9%82%D9%88%DB%8C%D9%B0) | شجاع | دلاور، بہادر |
| [حلق](https://ur.wikipedia.org/wiki/%D8%AD%D9%84%D9%82) | حلقوم | ذلت | [رسوا](https://ur.wikipedia.org/wiki/%D8%B1%D8%B3%D9%88%D8%A7) | کبر | نخوت | افزونی | زیادتی | درح | [تعریف](https://ur.wikipedia.org/wiki/%D8%AA%D8%B9%D8%B1%DB%8C%D9%81) |
| گردوں | چرخ | گنج | خزینہ | [نغمہ](https://ur.wikipedia.org/wiki/%D9%86%D8%BA%D9%85%DB%81) | [سرور](https://ur.wikipedia.org/wiki/%D8%B3%D8%B1%D9%88%D8%B1) | [فصل](https://ur.wikipedia.org/wiki/%D9%81%D8%B5%D9%84) | رت | مسرت | شادمانی |
| قصد | عزم | [مدح](https://ur.wikipedia.org/wiki/%D9%85%D8%AF%D8%AD) | ستائش | ظلمت | تاریکی | گوہر | در | ناتواں | نحیف |
| عسرت | تنگدستی | ضیافت | [دعوت](https://ur.wikipedia.org/wiki/%D8%AF%D8%B9%D9%88%D8%AA) | گنجینہ | خزانہ | قصر | [ایوان](https://ur.wikipedia.org/wiki/%D8%A7%DB%8C%D9%88%D8%A7%D9%86) | عیال | [اولاد](https://ur.wikipedia.org/wiki/%D8%A7%D9%88%D9%84%D8%A7%D8%AF) |

مذکر مونث

### شتوں کی تذکیر و تانیث[[ترمیم](https://ur.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=%D9%85%D8%B0%DA%A9%D8%B1%D8%A7%D9%88%D8%B1%D9%85%D9%88%D9%86%D8%AB&action=edit&section=10)]

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| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **مذکر** | **مونث** | **مذکر** | **مونث** | **مذکر** | **مونث** |
| [ابا](https://ur.wikipedia.org/wiki/%D8%A7%D8%A8%D8%A7) | اماں | [باپ](https://ur.wikipedia.org/wiki/%D8%A8%D8%A7%D9%BE) | [ماں](https://ur.wikipedia.org/wiki/%D9%85%D8%A7%DA%BA) | [بادشاہ](https://ur.wikipedia.org/wiki/%D8%A8%D8%A7%D8%AF%D8%B4%D8%A7%DB%81) | [ملکہ](https://ur.wikipedia.org/wiki/%D9%85%D9%84%DA%A9%DB%81) |
| بندہ | باندی، کنیز | بھائی | بھاوج | خاوند | جورو |
| خواجہ | خاتون | رنڈوا | رانڈ، بیوہ | سسر | [ساس](https://ur.wikipedia.org/wiki/%D8%B3%D8%A7%D8%B3) |
| [تایا](https://ur.wikipedia.org/wiki/%D8%AA%D8%A7%DB%8C%D8%A7) | [تائی](https://ur.wikipedia.org/wiki/%D8%AA%D8%A7%D8%A6%DB%8C) | [ماموں](https://ur.wikipedia.org/wiki/%D9%85%D8%A7%D9%85%D9%88%DA%BA) | [ممانی](https://ur.wikipedia.org/wiki/%D9%85%D9%85%D8%A7%D9%86%DB%8C) | [مرد](https://ur.wikipedia.org/wiki/%D9%85%D8%B1%D8%AF) | [عورت](https://ur.wikipedia.org/wiki/%D8%B9%D9%88%D8%B1%D8%AA) |
| [میاں](https://ur.wikipedia.org/wiki/%D9%85%DB%8C%D8%A7%DA%BA) | [بیوی](https://ur.wikipedia.org/wiki/%D8%A8%DB%8C%D9%88%DB%8C) | [نواب](https://ur.wikipedia.org/wiki/%D9%86%D9%88%D8%A7%D8%A8) | [بیگم](https://ur.wikipedia.org/wiki/%D8%A8%DB%8C%DA%AF%D9%85) | [چچا](https://ur.wikipedia.org/wiki/%DA%86%DA%86%D8%A7) | [چچی](https://ur.wikipedia.org/wiki/%DA%86%DA%86%DB%8C) |

**اگر مذکر کے آخر میں ”ا“ یا ”ہ“ ہو تو اسے ”ی“ میں بدل دیتے ہیں۔**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **مذکر** | **مونث** | **مذکر** | **مونث** | **مذکر** | **مونث** |
| [بچہ](https://ur.wikipedia.org/wiki/%D8%A8%DA%86%DB%81) | بچی | [بیٹا](https://ur.wikipedia.org/wiki/%D8%A8%DB%8C%D9%B9%D8%A7) | [بیٹی](https://ur.wikipedia.org/wiki/%D8%A8%DB%8C%D9%B9%DB%8C) | بھانجا | بھانجی |
| بھتیجا | بھتیجی | گندا | گندی | پوتا | پوتی |
| [پھوپھا](https://ur.wikipedia.org/wiki/%D9%BE%DA%BE%D9%88%D9%BE%DA%BE%D8%A7) | [پھوپھی](https://ur.wikipedia.org/wiki/%D9%BE%DA%BE%D9%88%D9%BE%DA%BE%DB%8C) | [چچا](https://ur.wikipedia.org/wiki/%DA%86%DA%86%D8%A7) | [چچی](https://ur.wikipedia.org/wiki/%DA%86%DA%86%DB%8C) | [دادا](https://ur.wikipedia.org/wiki/%D8%AF%D8%A7%D8%AF%D8%A7) | [دادی](https://ur.wikipedia.org/wiki/%D8%AF%D8%A7%D8%AF%DB%8C) |
| [نانا](https://ur.wikipedia.org/wiki/%D9%86%D8%A7%D9%86%D8%A7) | [نانی](https://ur.wikipedia.org/wiki/%D9%86%D8%A7%D9%86%DB%8C) | ہمسایہ | ہمسائی | [شہزادہ](https://ur.wikipedia.org/wiki/%D8%B4%DB%81%D8%B2%D8%A7%D8%AF%DB%81) | [شہزادی](https://ur.wikipedia.org/wiki/%D8%B4%DB%81%D8%B2%D8%A7%D8%AF%DB%8C) |
| صاحبزادہ | صاحبزادی | کنوارا | کنواری | نواسا | نواسی |

**مذکر کے آخر میں ”ا“ یا ”ی“ یو تو اس کو ”ن“ سے بدل دیتے ہیں اوربعض دفعہ ”ن“ بڑھا دینے سے مونث بن جاتی ہے**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **مذکر** | **مونث** | **مذکر** | **مونث** | **مذکر** | **مونث** |
| [بڑھئی](https://ur.wikipedia.org/wiki/%D8%A8%DA%91%DA%BE%D8%A6%DB%8C) | بڑھائن | [بنگالی](https://ur.wikipedia.org/wiki/%D8%A8%D9%86%DA%AF%D8%A7%D9%84%DB%8C) | بنگالن | بھکاری | بھکارن |
| [بھنگی](https://ur.wikipedia.org/wiki/%D8%A8%DA%BE%D9%86%DA%AF%DB%8C) | بھنگن | [پارسی](https://ur.wikipedia.org/wiki/%D9%BE%D8%A7%D8%B1%D8%B3%DB%8C) | پارسن | پجاری | پجارن |
| پڑوسی | پڑوسن | [پنجابی](https://ur.wikipedia.org/wiki/%D9%BE%D9%86%D8%AC%D8%A7%D8%A8%DB%8C) | پنجابن | تیلی | تیلن |
| ٹھٹھیرا | ٹھٹھیرن | [جوگی](https://ur.wikipedia.org/wiki/%D8%AC%D9%88%DA%AF%DB%8C) | جوگن | چوھدری | چودھرائن |
| حلوائی | حلوائن | [دلہا](https://ur.wikipedia.org/wiki/%D8%AF%D9%84%DB%81%D8%A7) | [دلہن](https://ur.wikipedia.org/wiki/%D8%AF%D9%84%DB%81%D9%86) | [دھوبی](https://ur.wikipedia.org/wiki/%D8%AF%DA%BE%D9%88%D8%A8%DB%8C) | دھوبن |
| [سقا](https://ur.wikipedia.org/wiki/%D8%B3%D9%82%D8%A7) | سقن | سمدھی | سمدھن | [سنار](https://ur.wikipedia.org/wiki/%D8%B3%D9%86%D8%A7%D8%B1) | سنارن |
| فرنگی | فرنگن | [قصائی](https://ur.wikipedia.org/wiki/%D9%82%D8%B5%D8%A7%D8%A6%DB%8C) | قصائن | کنجڑا | کنجڑن |
| گرہستی | گرہستن | گوالا | گوالن | گھوسی | گھوسن |
| گویا | گوائن | [لوہار](https://ur.wikipedia.org/wiki/%D9%84%D9%88%DB%81%D8%A7%D8%B1) | لوہارن | مراثی | مراثن |
| مصلی | مصلن | [موچی](https://ur.wikipedia.org/wiki/%D9%85%D9%88%DA%86%DB%8C) | موچن | [مالی](https://ur.wikipedia.org/wiki/%D8%A8%D8%A7%D8%BA%D8%A8%D8%A7%D9%86) | مالن |
| [ناگ](https://ur.wikipedia.org/wiki/%D8%B3%D8%A7%D9%86%D9%BE) | ناگن | نائی | نائن | [یہودی](https://ur.wikipedia.org/wiki/%DB%8C%DB%81%D9%88%D8%AF%DB%8C) | یہودن |

**مذکر کا آخری حرف حذف کر کے یا حذف کیے بغیر ”نی“ یا ”انی” لگا دیتے ہیں۔**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **مذکر** | **مونث** | **مذکر** | **مونث** | **مذکر** | **مونث** |
| [استاد](https://ur.wikipedia.org/wiki/%D8%A7%D8%B3%D8%AA%D8%A7%D8%AF) | استانی | [پنڈت](https://ur.wikipedia.org/wiki/%D9%BE%D9%86%DA%88%D8%AA) | پنڈتانی | [ٹھگ](https://ur.wikipedia.org/wiki/%D9%B9%DA%BE%DA%AF) | ٹھگنی |
| [جادوگر](https://ur.wikipedia.org/wiki/%D8%AC%D8%A7%D8%AF%D9%88%DA%AF%D8%B1) | جادوگرنی | [مغل](https://ur.wikipedia.org/wiki/%D9%85%D8%BA%D9%84) | مغلانی | مہاراجا | مہارانی |
| جیٹھ | جیٹھانی | [دیور](https://ur.wikipedia.org/wiki/%D8%AF%DB%8C%D9%88%D8%B1) | دیورانی | ڈوم | ڈومنی |
| [راجا](https://ur.wikipedia.org/wiki/%D8%B1%D8%A7%D8%AC%D8%A7) | رانی | [مہتر](https://ur.wikipedia.org/wiki/%D9%85%DB%81%D8%AA%D8%B1) | مہترانی | نٹ | نٹنی |
| [سکھ](https://ur.wikipedia.org/wiki/%D8%B3%DA%A9%DA%BE) | سکھنی | [سید](https://ur.wikipedia.org/wiki/%D8%B3%DB%8C%D8%AF) | سیدانی | [شیخ](https://ur.wikipedia.org/wiki/%D8%B4%DB%8C%D8%AE) | شیخانی |
| [فقیر](https://ur.wikipedia.org/wiki/%D9%81%D9%82%DB%8C%D8%B1) | فقیرنی | نوکر | نوکرانی | [ہندو](https://ur.wikipedia.org/wiki/%DB%81%D9%86%D8%AF%D9%88) | ہندنی |

### عربی الفاظ کی تذکیر و تانیث[[ترمیم](https://ur.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=%D9%85%D8%B0%DA%A9%D8%B1%D8%A7%D9%88%D8%B1%D9%85%D9%88%D9%86%D8%AB&action=edit&section=11)]

**عربی الفاظ کو مونث بنانے کے لیے مذکر کے آخر میں ”ہ“ بڑھا دیتے ہیں۔**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **مذکر** | **مونث** | **مذکر** | **مونث** | **مذکر** | **مونث** |
| [سلطان](https://ur.wikipedia.org/wiki/%D8%B3%D9%84%D8%B7%D8%A7%D9%86) | [سلطانہ](https://ur.wikipedia.org/wiki/%D8%B3%D9%84%D8%B7%D8%A7%D9%86%DB%81) | [شاعر](https://ur.wikipedia.org/wiki/%D8%B4%D8%A7%D8%B9%D8%B1) | [شاعرہ](https://ur.wikipedia.org/wiki/%D8%B4%D8%A7%D8%B9%D8%B1%DB%81) | [صاحب](https://ur.wikipedia.org/wiki/%D8%B5%D8%A7%D8%AD%D8%A8) | صاحبہ |
| ضعیف | ضعیفہ | ظالب | طالبہ | عزیز | عزیزہ |
| [عالم](https://ur.wikipedia.org/wiki/%D8%B9%D8%A7%D9%84%D9%85) | عالمہ | [مالک](https://ur.wikipedia.org/wiki/%D9%85%D8%A7%D9%84%DA%A9) | مالکہ | [محبوب](https://ur.wikipedia.org/wiki/%D9%85%D8%AD%D8%A8%D9%88%D8%A8) | محبوبہ |
| [مریض](https://ur.wikipedia.org/wiki/%D9%85%D8%B1%DB%8C%D8%B6) | مریضہ | [معلم](https://ur.wikipedia.org/wiki/%D9%85%D8%B9%D9%84%D9%85) | معلمہ | مکرم | مکرمہ |
| [ملک](https://ur.wikipedia.org/wiki/%D9%85%D9%84%DA%A9) | [ملکہ](https://ur.wikipedia.org/wiki/%D9%85%D9%84%DA%A9%DB%81) | [وارث](https://ur.wikipedia.org/wiki/%D9%88%D8%A7%D8%B1%D8%AB) | وارثہ | [والد](https://ur.wikipedia.org/wiki/%D9%88%D8%A7%D9%84%D8%AF) | [والدہ](https://ur.wikipedia.org/wiki/%D9%88%D8%A7%D9%84%D8%AF%DB%81) |

### حیوانات کی تذکیر وتانیث[[ترمیم](https://ur.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=%D9%85%D8%B0%DA%A9%D8%B1%D8%A7%D9%88%D8%B1%D9%85%D9%88%D9%86%D8%AB&action=edit&section=12)]

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **مذکر** | **مونث** | **مذکر** | **مونث** | **مذکر** | **مونث** |
| [اونٹ](https://ur.wikipedia.org/wiki/%D8%A7%D9%88%D9%86%D9%B9) | اوٹنی | بچھڑا | بچھیا | [بندر](https://ur.wikipedia.org/wiki/%D8%A8%D9%86%D8%AF%D8%B1) | بندریا |
| [بیل](https://ur.wikipedia.org/wiki/%D8%A8%DB%8C%D9%84) | [گائے](https://ur.wikipedia.org/wiki/%DA%AF%D8%A7%D8%A6%DB%92) | [بھوت](https://ur.wikipedia.org/wiki/%D8%A8%DA%BE%D9%88%D8%AA) | بھتنی | بھینسا | [بھینس](https://ur.wikipedia.org/wiki/%D8%A8%DA%BE%DB%8C%D9%86%D8%B3) |
| چڑا | [چڑیا](https://ur.wikipedia.org/wiki/%DA%86%DA%91%DB%8C%D8%A7) | [چوہا](https://ur.wikipedia.org/wiki/%DA%86%D9%88%DB%81%D8%A7) | چوہیا | چیونٹا | [چیونٹی](https://ur.wikipedia.org/wiki/%DA%86%DB%8C%D9%88%D9%86%D9%B9%DB%8C) |
| [شیر](https://ur.wikipedia.org/wiki/%D8%B4%DB%8C%D8%B1) | شیرنی | [کتا](https://ur.wikipedia.org/wiki/%DA%A9%D8%AA%D8%A7) | کتیا | [گدھا](https://ur.wikipedia.org/wiki/%DA%AF%D8%AF%DA%BE%D8%A7) | گدھی |
| [مرغ](https://ur.wikipedia.org/wiki/%D9%85%D8%B1%D8%BA)، [مرغا](https://ur.wikipedia.org/wiki/%D9%85%D8%B1%D8%BA%D8%A7) | [مرغی](https://ur.wikipedia.org/wiki/%D9%85%D8%B1%D8%BA%DB%8C) | [مور](https://ur.wikipedia.org/wiki/%D9%85%D9%88%D8%B1) | مورنی | [مینڈک](https://ur.wikipedia.org/wiki/%D9%85%DB%8C%D9%86%DA%88%DA%A9) | مینڈکی |
| مینڈھا | [بھیڑ](https://ur.wikipedia.org/wiki/%D8%A8%DA%BE%DB%8C%DA%91) | ناگ | ناگن | [ہاتھی](https://ur.wikipedia.org/wiki/%DB%81%D8%A7%D8%AA%DA%BE%DB%8C) | ہتھنی |

**واحد جمع**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **واحد** | **جمع** | **واحد** | **جمع** | **واحد** | **جمع** | **واحد** | **جمع** | **واحد** | **جمع** | **واحد** | **جمع** |
| اصل | اُصول | [آلہ](https://ur.wikipedia.org/wiki/%D8%A2%D9%84%DB%81) | [آلات](https://ur.wikipedia.org/wiki/%D8%A2%D9%84%D8%A7%D8%AA) | [اشارہ](https://ur.wikipedia.org/wiki/%D8%A7%D8%B4%D8%A7%D8%B1%DB%81) | [اشارات](https://ur.wikipedia.org/wiki/%D8%A7%D8%B4%D8%A7%D8%B1%D8%A7%D8%AA) | اجر | اجور | [اسم](https://ur.wikipedia.org/wiki/%D8%A7%D8%B3%D9%85) | اسما | [اشتہار](https://ur.wikipedia.org/wiki/%D8%A7%D8%B4%D8%AA%DB%81%D8%A7%D8%B1) | [اشتہارات](https://ur.wikipedia.org/wiki/%D8%A7%D8%B4%D8%AA%DB%81%D8%A7%D8%B1%D8%A7%D8%AA) |
| [افق](https://ur.wikipedia.org/wiki/%D8%A7%D9%81%D9%82) | آفاق | [اکبر](https://ur.wikipedia.org/wiki/%D8%A7%DA%A9%D8%A8%D8%B1) | اکابر | ابد | آباد | [امارت](https://ur.wikipedia.org/wiki/%D8%A7%D9%85%D8%A7%D8%B1%D8%AA) | امارات | [افسر](https://ur.wikipedia.org/wiki/%D8%A7%D9%81%D8%B3%D8%B1) | افسران | آفت | آفات |
| اخ | [اخوان](https://ur.wikipedia.org/wiki/%D8%A7%D8%AE%D9%88%D8%A7%D9%86) | [ادب](https://ur.wikipedia.org/wiki/%D8%A7%D8%AF%D8%A8) | آداب | [آیت](https://ur.wikipedia.org/wiki/%D8%A2%DB%8C%D8%AA) | [آیات](https://ur.wikipedia.org/wiki/%D8%A2%DB%8C%D8%A7%D8%AA) | [امام](https://ur.wikipedia.org/wiki/%D8%A7%D9%85%D8%A7%D9%85) | ائمہ | [الم](https://ur.wikipedia.org/wiki/%D8%A7%D9%84%D9%85) | آلام | اہل | آہالی |
| اسلوب | اسالیب | [امت](https://ur.wikipedia.org/wiki/%D8%A7%D9%85%D8%AA) | امم | آخر | اواخر | [اب](https://ur.wikipedia.org/wiki/%D8%A7%D8%A8) | آباء | اثر | آثار | اجنبی | اجانب |
| [ادیب](https://ur.wikipedia.org/wiki/%D8%A7%D8%AF%DB%8C%D8%A8) | ادباَ | [احسان](https://ur.wikipedia.org/wiki/%D8%A7%D8%AD%D8%B3%D8%A7%D9%86) | احسانات | ارذل | اراذل | [استاد](https://ur.wikipedia.org/wiki/%D8%A7%D8%B3%D8%AA%D8%A7%D8%AF) | اساتذہ | [افغان](https://ur.wikipedia.org/wiki/%D8%A7%D9%81%D8%BA%D8%A7%D9%86) | افاغنہ | اقتباس | اقتباسات |
| [اقلیم](https://ur.wikipedia.org/wiki/%D8%A7%D9%82%D9%84%DB%8C%D9%85) | [اقالیم](https://ur.wikipedia.org/wiki/%D8%A7%D9%82%D8%A7%D9%84%DB%8C%D9%85) | اقنوم | اقانیم | اَمر(حکم) | اوامر | [امیر](https://ur.wikipedia.org/wiki/%D8%A7%D9%85%DB%8C%D8%B1) | امراَ | اول | اوائل | [بخار](https://ur.wikipedia.org/wiki/%D8%A8%D8%AE%D8%A7%D8%B1) | بخارات |
| بصر | ابصار | [بیت](https://ur.wikipedia.org/wiki/%D8%A8%DB%8C%D8%AA) (گھر) | [بیوت](https://ur.wikipedia.org/wiki/%D8%A8%DB%8C%D9%88%D8%AA) | بصیرت | بصائر | برکت | برکات | باب | ابواب | ب رہان | براہین |
| [بحر](https://ur.wikipedia.org/wiki/%D8%A8%D8%AD%D8%B1) | ابحار، بحور | بدن | [ابدان](https://ur.wikipedia.org/wiki/%D8%A7%D8%A8%D8%AF%D8%A7%D9%86) | [بستان](https://ur.wikipedia.org/wiki/%D8%A8%D8%B3%D8%AA%D8%A7%D9%86) | بساتین | [برج](https://ur.wikipedia.org/wiki/%D8%A8%D8%B1%D8%AC) | بروج | بیت (شعر) | ابیات | [تصویر](https://ur.wikipedia.org/wiki/%D8%AA%D8%B5%D9%88%DB%8C%D8%B1) | تصاویر |
| [تقریر](https://ur.wikipedia.org/wiki/%D8%AA%D9%82%D8%B1%DB%8C%D8%B1) | تقاریر | تاجر | تجار | تجویز | تجاویز | تعبیر | تعبیرات | [تدبیر](https://ur.wikipedia.org/wiki/%D8%AA%D8%AF%D8%A8%DB%8C%D8%B1) | تدابیر | تحفہ | تحائف |
| [تشریح](https://ur.wikipedia.org/wiki/%D8%AA%D8%B4%D8%B1%DB%8C%D8%AD) | تشریحات | توقع | توقعات | [تاریخ](https://ur.wikipedia.org/wiki/%D8%AA%D8%A7%D8%B1%DB%8C%D8%AE) | تواریخ | تفصیل | تفاصیل | [تجربہ](https://ur.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=%D8%AA%D8%AC%D8%B1%D8%A8%DB%81&action=edit&redlink=1) | [تجربات](https://ur.wikipedia.org/wiki/%D8%AA%D8%AC%D8%B1%D8%A8%D8%A7%D8%AA) | [تفسیر](https://ur.wikipedia.org/wiki/%D8%AA%D9%81%D8%B3%DB%8C%D8%B1) | تفاسیر |
| [تبرک](https://ur.wikipedia.org/wiki/%D8%AA%D8%A8%D8%B1%DA%A9) | تبرکات | [تجلی](https://ur.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=%D8%AA%D8%AC%D9%84%DB%8C&action=edit&redlink=1) | تجلیات | [تحقیق](https://ur.wikipedia.org/wiki/%D8%AA%D8%AD%D9%82%DB%8C%D9%82) | تحقیقات | تخمینہ | تخمینات | [ترجمہ](https://ur.wikipedia.org/wiki/%D8%AA%D8%B1%D8%AC%D9%85%DB%81) | تراجم | ترکیب | تراکیب |
| تصریح | تصریحات | تصنیف | تصانیف | تصور | تصورات | تکلیف | تکالیف | تلمیذ | تلامذہ | تمثیل | تماثیل |
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| جواب | جوابات | [جذبہ](https://ur.wikipedia.org/wiki/%D8%AC%D8%B0%D8%A8%DB%81) | [جذبات](https://ur.wikipedia.org/wiki/%D8%AC%D8%B0%D8%A8%D8%A7%D8%AA) | [جسم](https://ur.wikipedia.org/wiki/%D8%AC%D8%B3%D9%85) | [اجسام](https://ur.wikipedia.org/wiki/%D8%A7%D8%AC%D8%B3%D8%A7%D9%85) | [جرم](https://ur.wikipedia.org/wiki/%D8%AC%D8%B1%D9%85) | [اجرام](https://ur.wikipedia.org/wiki/%D8%A7%D8%AC%D8%B1%D8%A7%D9%85) | جرم | جرائم | جوہر | جواہر |
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| خواہش | خواہشات | [خیال](https://ur.wikipedia.org/wiki/%D8%AE%DB%8C%D8%A7%D9%84) | خیالات | [دوا](https://ur.wikipedia.org/wiki/%D8%AF%D9%88%D8%A7) | [ادویہ](https://ur.wikipedia.org/wiki/%D8%A7%D8%AF%D9%88%DB%8C%DB%81) | [درجہ](https://ur.wikipedia.org/wiki/%D8%AF%D8%B1%D8%AC%DB%81) | درجات | دیہہ | دیہات | داعی | داعیان |
| دہر | دہور | [دین](https://ur.wikipedia.org/wiki/%D8%AF%DB%8C%D9%86) | ادیان | دار | ادیار | [دقیقہ](https://ur.wikipedia.org/wiki/%D8%AF%D9%82%DB%8C%D9%82%DB%81) | دقائق | [دعویٰ](https://ur.wikipedia.org/wiki/%D8%AF%D8%B9%D9%88%DB%8C%D9%B0) | دعاوی | [دکان](https://ur.wikipedia.org/wiki/%D8%AF%DA%A9%D8%A7%D9%86) | دکانات |
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| [دعا](https://ur.wikipedia.org/wiki/%D8%AF%D8%B9%D8%A7) | ادعیہ | دفینہ | دفائن | دلیل | دلائل | [دور](https://ur.wikipedia.org/wiki/%D8%AF%D9%88%D8%B1) | [ادوار](https://ur.wikipedia.org/wiki/%D8%A7%D8%AF%D9%88%D8%A7%D8%B1) | [دین](https://ur.wikipedia.org/wiki/%D8%AF%DB%8C%D9%86) | دیون | [دینار](https://ur.wikipedia.org/wiki/%D8%AF%DB%8C%D9%86%D8%A7%D8%B1) | دنانیر |
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| [رسالہ](https://ur.wikipedia.org/wiki/%D8%B1%D8%B3%D8%A7%D9%84%DB%81) | رسائل | [رقم](https://ur.wikipedia.org/wiki/%D8%B1%D9%82%D9%85) | رقوم | [رب](https://ur.wikipedia.org/wiki/%D8%B1%D8%A8) | ارباب | راکب | رکاب | [روایت](https://ur.wikipedia.org/wiki/%D8%B1%D9%88%D8%A7%DB%8C%D8%AA) | روایات | روضہ | [ریاض](https://ur.wikipedia.org/wiki/%D8%B1%DB%8C%D8%A7%D8%B6) |
| [رفیق](https://ur.wikipedia.org/wiki/%D8%B1%D9%81%DB%8C%D9%82) | رفقاَ | رائے | آراَ | رایہ | رایات | رسم | رسوم، رسومات | رعیت | رعایا | رکن | ارکان |
| [رسول](https://ur.wikipedia.org/wiki/%D8%B1%D8%B3%D9%88%D9%84) | رُسل | ریح | ریاح | رقعہ | رقعات | رمز | رموز | [روح](https://ur.wikipedia.org/wiki/%D8%B1%D9%88%D8%AD) | ارواح | رئیس | روساَ |
| [زائر](https://ur.wikipedia.org/wiki/%D8%B2%D8%A7%D8%A6%D8%B1) | زائرین | زوج | ازواج | زائد | زوائد | [زمانہ](https://ur.wikipedia.org/wiki/%D8%B2%D9%85%D8%A7%D9%86%DB%81) | ازمنہ | سن | [اسنان](https://ur.wikipedia.org/wiki/%D8%A7%D8%B3%D9%86%D8%A7%D9%86) | سبب | اسباب |
| [سر](https://ur.wikipedia.org/wiki/%D8%B3%D8%B1) | اسرار | سلاح | [اسلحہ](https://ur.wikipedia.org/wiki/%D8%A7%D8%B3%D9%84%D8%AD%DB%81) | [سلطان](https://ur.wikipedia.org/wiki/%D8%B3%D9%84%D8%B7%D8%A7%D9%86) | سلاطین | سابق | سوابق | ساکن | ساکنان | سعی | مساعی |
| [سند](https://ur.wikipedia.org/wiki/%D8%B3%D9%86%D8%AF) | [اسناد](https://ur.wikipedia.org/wiki/%D8%A7%D8%B3%D9%86%D8%A7%D8%AF) | سیف | سیوف | سانحہ | سانحات | [سلسلہ](https://ur.wikipedia.org/wiki/%D8%B3%D9%84%D8%B3%D9%84%DB%81) | سلاسل | [سنت](https://ur.wikipedia.org/wiki/%D8%B3%D9%86%D8%AA) | سنن | سبق | اسباق |
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| طبیعت | طبائع | [طعام](https://ur.wikipedia.org/wiki/%D8%B7%D8%B9%D8%A7%D9%85) | اطعمہ | ظاہر | ظواہر | ظلمت | ظلمات | ظلم | مظالم | ظن | ظنون |
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| عابد | عباد | [عمل](https://ur.wikipedia.org/wiki/%D8%B9%D9%85%D9%84) | اعمال | عاقل | عقلا | [عاشق](https://ur.wikipedia.org/wiki/%D8%B9%D8%A7%D8%B4%D9%82) | [عشاق](https://ur.wikipedia.org/wiki/%D8%B9%D8%B4%D8%A7%D9%82) | عجیب | عجائب | [عالم](https://ur.wikipedia.org/wiki/%D8%B9%D8%A7%D9%84%D9%85) | عالمین، عوالم |
| عدو | اعدا | [عالم](https://ur.wikipedia.org/wiki/%D8%B9%D8%A7%D9%84%D9%85) | [علما](https://ur.wikipedia.org/wiki/%D8%B9%D9%84%D9%85%D8%A7) | عارف | عارفین | عزیز | اعزہ | عادت | عادات | [عبادت](https://ur.wikipedia.org/wiki/%D8%B9%D8%A8%D8%A7%D8%AF%D8%AA) | عبادات |
| عبد | عباد، [عبید](https://ur.wikipedia.org/wiki/%D8%B9%D8%A8%DB%8C%D8%AF) | [عدد](https://ur.wikipedia.org/wiki/%D8%B9%D8%AF%D8%AF) | [اعداد](https://ur.wikipedia.org/wiki/%D8%A7%D8%B9%D8%AF%D8%A7%D8%AF) | عرضی | عرائض | [علم](https://ur.wikipedia.org/wiki/%D8%B9%D9%84%D9%85) | علوم | [عقل](https://ur.wikipedia.org/wiki/%D8%B9%D9%82%D9%84) | عقول | عقیدہ | عقائد |
| عزم | عزائم | عطا | عطایاَ | عہد | عہود | [عین](https://ur.wikipedia.org/wiki/%D8%B9%DB%8C%D9%86) | [عیون](https://ur.wikipedia.org/wiki/%D8%B9%DB%8C%D9%88%D9%86) | عسکر | عساکر | [عمر](https://ur.wikipedia.org/wiki/%D8%B9%D9%85%D8%B1) | اعمار |
| [عضو](https://ur.wikipedia.org/wiki/%D8%B9%D8%B6%D9%88) | اعضاَ | [عنصر](https://ur.wikipedia.org/wiki/%D8%B9%D9%86%D8%B5%D8%B1) | [عناصر](https://ur.wikipedia.org/wiki/%D8%B9%D9%86%D8%A7%D8%B5%D8%B1) | عطیہ | عطیات | [علم](https://ur.wikipedia.org/wiki/%D8%B9%D9%84%D9%85) | اعلام | [علت](https://ur.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=%D8%B9%D9%84%D8%AA&action=edit&redlink=1) | علل | [عید](https://ur.wikipedia.org/wiki/%D8%B9%DB%8C%D8%AF) | اعیاد |
| عندلیب | عنادل | عنایت | عنایات | عیب | عیوب | [عمارت](https://ur.wikipedia.org/wiki/%D8%B9%D9%85%D8%A7%D8%B1%D8%AA) | [عمارات](https://ur.wikipedia.org/wiki/%D8%B9%D9%85%D8%A7%D8%B1%D8%A7%D8%AA) | عنکبوت | عناکب | [غذا](https://ur.wikipedia.org/wiki/%D8%BA%D8%B0%D8%A7) | اغذیہ |
| غنیمت | غنائم | [غم](https://ur.wikipedia.org/wiki/%D8%BA%D9%85) | غموم | غرض | اغراض | [غنی](https://ur.wikipedia.org/wiki/%D8%BA%D9%86%DB%8C) | اغنیاَ | غیر | اغیار | غیب | غیوب |
| غائب | غائبین | غیم | غیوم | غلط، غلطی | اغلاط | [غزل](https://ur.wikipedia.org/wiki/%D8%BA%D8%B2%D9%84) | غزلیات | غریب | غرباَ | [فرد](https://ur.wikipedia.org/wiki/%D9%81%D8%B1%D8%AF) | افراد |
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| [آگاہی](https://ur.wikipedia.org/wiki/%D8%A2%DA%AF%D8%A7%DB%81%DB%8C) | افہام | [فقیہ](https://ur.wikipedia.org/wiki/%D9%81%D9%82%DB%8C%DB%81) | [فقہا](https://ur.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=%D9%81%D9%82%DB%81%D8%A7&action=edit&redlink=1) | فریضہ | فرائض | [فتح](https://ur.wikipedia.org/wiki/%D9%81%D8%AA%D8%AD) | فتوح | فتویٰ | فتاویٰ | فضلہ | فضلات |
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| قطب | اقطاب | [قطعہ](https://ur.wikipedia.org/wiki/%D9%82%D8%B7%D8%B9%DB%81) | قطعات | قول | اقوال | [کتاب](https://ur.wikipedia.org/wiki/%DA%A9%D8%AA%D8%A7%D8%A8) | [کتب](https://ur.wikipedia.org/wiki/%DA%A9%D8%AA%D8%A8) | [کافر](https://ur.wikipedia.org/wiki/%DA%A9%D8%A7%D9%81%D8%B1) | کفار | کوکب | [کواکب](https://ur.wikipedia.org/wiki/%DA%A9%D9%88%D8%A7%DA%A9%D8%A8) |
| [کاتب](https://ur.wikipedia.org/wiki/%DA%A9%D8%A7%D8%AA%D8%A8) | کاتبین | [کسر](https://ur.wikipedia.org/wiki/%DA%A9%D8%B3%D8%B1) | کسور | کبیرہ | کبار | کبیرہ | کبائر | [کاغذ](https://ur.wikipedia.org/wiki/%DA%A9%D8%A7%D8%BA%D8%B0) | [کاغذات](https://ur.wikipedia.org/wiki/%DA%A9%D8%A7%D8%BA%D8%B0%D8%A7%D8%AA) | [کرامت](https://ur.wikipedia.org/wiki/%DA%A9%D8%B1%D8%A7%D9%85%D8%AA) | کرامات |
| [کلمہ](https://ur.wikipedia.org/wiki/%DA%A9%D9%84%D9%85%DB%81) | کلمات | کمال | کمالات | کیفیت | کیفیات | لطیفہ | [لطائف](https://ur.wikipedia.org/wiki/%D9%84%D8%B7%D8%A7%D8%A6%D9%81) | [لون](https://ur.wikipedia.org/wiki/%D9%84%D9%88%D9%86) | الوان | لذت | لذات |
| [لفظ](https://ur.wikipedia.org/wiki/%D9%84%D9%81%D8%B8) | [الفاظ](https://ur.wikipedia.org/wiki/%D8%A7%D9%84%D9%81%D8%A7%D8%B8) | لازمہ | لوازم | لطف | الطاف | لذیذ | لذائذ | [لباس](https://ur.wikipedia.org/wiki/%D9%84%D8%A8%D8%A7%D8%B3) | البسہ | [لمحہ](https://ur.wikipedia.org/wiki/%D9%84%D9%85%D8%AD%DB%81) | لمحات |
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| [مثل](https://ur.wikipedia.org/wiki/%D9%85%D8%AB%D9%84) | امثال | منتظم | منتظمین | مخزن | مخازن | مال | اموال | [مذہب](https://ur.wikipedia.org/wiki/%D9%85%D8%B0%DB%81%D8%A8) | [مذاہب](https://ur.wikipedia.org/wiki/%D9%85%D8%B0%D8%A7%DB%81%D8%A8) | [مسجد](https://ur.wikipedia.org/wiki/%D9%85%D8%B3%D8%AC%D8%AF) | [مساجد](https://ur.wikipedia.org/wiki/%D9%85%D8%B3%D8%A7%D8%AC%D8%AF) |
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| [محاورہ](https://ur.wikipedia.org/wiki/%D9%85%D8%AD%D8%A7%D9%88%D8%B1%DB%81) | [محاورات](https://ur.wikipedia.org/wiki/%D9%85%D8%AD%D8%A7%D9%88%D8%B1%D8%A7%D8%AA) | [مشرق](https://ur.wikipedia.org/wiki/%D9%85%D8%B4%D8%B1%D9%82) | مشارق | معنی | [معانی](https://ur.wikipedia.org/wiki/%D9%85%D8%B9%D8%A7%D9%86%DB%8C) | ملت | ملل | منظر | مناظر | موقد | مواقد |
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| [محقق](https://ur.wikipedia.org/wiki/%D9%85%D8%AD%D9%82%D9%82) | [محققین](https://ur.wikipedia.org/wiki/%D9%85%D8%AD%D9%82%D9%82%DB%8C%D9%86) | [مطلب](https://ur.wikipedia.org/wiki/%D9%85%D8%B7%D9%84%D8%A8) | مطالب | [منارہ](https://ur.wikipedia.org/wiki/%D9%85%D9%86%D8%A7%D8%B1%DB%81) | منائر | مشغلہ | مشاغل | [مدرسہ](https://ur.wikipedia.org/wiki/%D9%85%D8%AF%D8%B1%D8%B3%DB%81) | مدارس | مقبرہ | مقابر |
| مضمر | مضمرات | [موج](https://ur.wikipedia.org/wiki/%D9%85%D9%88%D8%AC) | امواج | [منزل](https://ur.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=%D9%85%D9%86%D8%B2%D9%84&action=edit&redlink=1) | منازل | مبلغ | مبالغ | مبلغ | مبلغین | [مرض](https://ur.wikipedia.org/wiki/%D9%85%D8%B1%D8%B6) | [امراض](https://ur.wikipedia.org/wiki/%D8%A7%D9%85%D8%B1%D8%A7%D8%B6) |
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| مطبع | مطابع | [مکان](https://ur.wikipedia.org/wiki/%D9%85%DA%A9%D8%A7%D9%86) | مکانات | مدبر | مدبرین | [مدینہ](https://ur.wikipedia.org/wiki/%D9%85%D8%AF%DB%8C%D9%86%DB%81) | [مدائن](https://ur.wikipedia.org/wiki/%D9%85%D8%AF%D8%A7%D8%A6%D9%86) | مراسلہ | مراسلات | مرتبہ | مراتب |
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| نادر | [نوادر](https://ur.wikipedia.org/wiki/%D9%86%D9%88%D8%A7%D8%AF%D8%B1) | نعمت | نعم | [نبات](https://ur.wikipedia.org/wiki/%D9%86%D8%A8%D8%A7%D8%AA) | [نباتات](https://ur.wikipedia.org/wiki/%D9%86%D8%A8%D8%A7%D8%AA%D8%A7%D8%AA) | [نغمہ](https://ur.wikipedia.org/wiki/%D9%86%D8%BA%D9%85%DB%81) | نغمات | ناصر | [انصار](https://ur.wikipedia.org/wiki/%D8%A7%D9%86%D8%B5%D8%A7%D8%B1) | [نبی](https://ur.wikipedia.org/wiki/%D9%86%D8%A8%DB%8C) | [انبیاء](https://ur.wikipedia.org/wiki/%D8%A7%D9%86%D8%A8%DB%8C%D8%A7%D8%A1) |
| [نیت](https://ur.wikipedia.org/wiki/%D9%86%DB%8C%D8%AA) | نیات | [نوع](https://ur.wikipedia.org/wiki/%D9%86%D9%88%D8%B9) | [انواع](https://ur.wikipedia.org/wiki/%D8%A7%D9%86%D9%88%D8%A7%D8%B9) | نصحیت | نصائح | [نفس](https://ur.wikipedia.org/wiki/%D9%86%D9%81%D8%B3) | انفاس | [نور](https://ur.wikipedia.org/wiki/%D9%86%D9%88%D8%B1) | انور | نجم | [نجوم](https://ur.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=%D9%86%D8%AC%D9%88%D9%85&action=edit&redlink=1) |
| ندیم | نِدما | نظیر | نظائر | نظر | انظار | نسخہ | نسخہ جات | نقطہ | نقاط | [نکتہ](https://ur.wikipedia.org/wiki/%D9%86%DA%A9%D8%AA%DB%81) | نکات |
| وحشی | وحوش | [وزیر](https://ur.wikipedia.org/wiki/%D9%88%D8%B2%DB%8C%D8%B1) | وزراَ | [واسطہ](https://ur.wikipedia.org/wiki/%D9%88%D8%A7%D8%B3%D8%B7%DB%81) | وسائط | واقع | [واقعات](https://ur.wikipedia.org/wiki/%D9%88%D8%A7%D9%82%D8%B9%D8%A7%D8%AA) | ورق | اوراق | [ولی](https://ur.wikipedia.org/wiki/%D9%88%D9%84%DB%8C) | [اولیاء](https://ur.wikipedia.org/wiki/%D8%A7%D9%88%D9%84%DB%8C%D8%A7%D8%A1) |
| وجہ | وجوہ | وفد | وفود | وصف | اوصاف | [ولایت](https://ur.wikipedia.org/wiki/%D9%88%D9%84%D8%A7%DB%8C%D8%AA) | ولایات | ورد | اوراد | [وقف](https://ur.wikipedia.org/wiki/%D9%88%D9%82%D9%81) | [اوقاف](https://ur.wikipedia.org/wiki/%D8%A7%D9%88%D9%82%D8%A7%D9%81) |
| وطن | اوطان | وہم | [اوہام](https://ur.wikipedia.org/wiki/%D8%A7%D9%88%DB%81%D8%A7%D9%85) | [وزن](https://ur.wikipedia.org/wiki/%D9%88%D8%B2%D9%86) | اوزان | [وقت](https://ur.wikipedia.org/wiki/%D9%88%D9%82%D8%AA) | اوقات | [وصیت](https://ur.wikipedia.org/wiki/%D9%88%D8%B5%DB%8C%D8%AA) | وصایا | ولد | [اولاد](https://ur.wikipedia.org/wiki/%D8%A7%D9%88%D9%84%D8%A7%D8%AF) |
| [وسیلہ](https://ur.wikipedia.org/wiki/%D9%88%D8%B3%DB%8C%D9%84%DB%81) | [وسائل](https://ur.wikipedia.org/wiki/%D9%88%D8%B3%D8%A7%D8%A6%D9%84) | وضع | اوضاع | [وظیفہ](https://ur.wikipedia.org/wiki/%D9%88%D8%B8%DB%8C%D9%81%DB%81) | وظائف | [وکیل](https://ur.wikipedia.org/wiki/%D9%88%DA%A9%DB%8C%D9%84) | وکلا | ہدف | اہداف | ہدایت | ہدایات |
| ہمت | ہمم | ہدیہ | ہدایا | [ہندو](https://ur.wikipedia.org/wiki/%DB%81%D9%86%D8%AF%D9%88) | ہنود | [ہرم](https://ur.wikipedia.org/wiki/%DB%81%D8%B1%D9%85) | [اہرام](https://ur.wikipedia.org/wiki/%D8%A7%DB%81%D8%B1%D8%A7%D9%85) | یتیم | یتامیٰ | یوم | ایام |

جملوں کی درستگی

**کوہ ہمالیہ اونچا پہاڑ ہے۔غلط جملہ**

کوہ ہمالیہ اونچا ہے۔صحیح جملہ

**یہ ڈرائنگ روم کا کمرہ ہے۔**یہ ڈرائنگ روم ہے ۔

**سنگ مرمر خوبصورت پتھر ہوتا ہے**۔سنگ مرمر خوبصورت ہوتا ہے۔

**یہ پانی کھارا ہے**۔ یہ پانی کھاری ہے۔

**حجاج کرام آبِ زم زم کا پانی لائے۔**حجاج کرام آبِ زم زم لائے۔

**ماہِ رمضان کا مہینہ قریب ہے۔**ماہِ رمضان قریب ہے۔

**دراصل میں وہ جھوٹا ہے۔**دراصل وہ جھوٹا ہے۔

**یہ کاپی ،کتاب ،اور قلم میرے ہیں۔**یہ کاپی ،کتاب اور قلم میرا ہے۔

**یہ سائنس روم کا کمرہ ہے**۔یہ سائنس روم ہے۔

**یہ لڑکی اچھی گاتی ہے۔** یہ لڑکی اچھا گاتی ہے۔

**مجھے درد ہورہی ہے**۔مجھے درد ہورہا ہے۔

**دہی کھٹی ہے۔**دہی کھٹا ہے ۔

**اس کی نذر کمزور ہے۔** اس کی نظر کمزور ہے۔

**مجھے تمہارے سے کام ہے**۔ مجھے تم سے کام ہے ۔

**ہمارے امتحان ماہِ مئی کے مہینے میں ہونگے** ۔ہمارے امتحان مئی میں ہوں گے ۔

**اسے کاروبار میں نقصان ہوا**۔اُسے کاروبار میں خسارہ ہوا۔

**باجی نے دسترخواں لگائی**۔ باجی نے دسترخواں لگایا۔

**اس نے کتاب میز پر رکھا۔**اس نے کتاب میز پر رکھی۔

**یہ راستہ شہر کو جاتی ہے**۔ یہ راستہ شہر کو جاتا ہے۔

**یہ لڑکا اچھا اردو بولتا ہے**۔ یہ لڑکا اچھی اردو بولتا ہے ۔

**ہمیشہ وقت کا قدر کرو**۔ہمیشہ وقت کی قدر کرو۔

**کل رات میں نے ایک عجیب و غریب خواب دیکھی**۔ کل رات میں نے ایک عجیب و غریب خواب دیکھا۔

**Basic Maths**

[**One Gross is equal to\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_?**](https://pakmcqs.com/everyday-science-mcqs/one-gross-is-equal-to___________)

A. 5 Dozen  
B. 10 Dozen  
**C. 12 Dozen**  
D. None of them

[**A jogger running at 9 kmph alongside a railway track in 240 metres ahead of the engine of a 120 metres long train running at 45 kmph in the same direction. In how much time will the train pass the joɡɡer?**](https://pakmcqs.com/mathematics-mcqs/a-jogger-running-at-9-kmph-alongside-a-railway-track-in-240-metres-ahead-of-the-engine-of-a-120-metres-long-train-running-at-45-kmph-in-the-same-direction-in-how-much-time-will-the-train-pass-the-jo)

A. 3.6 sec  
B. 18 sec  
**C. 36 sec**  
D. 72 sec

[**Three flags each of different colours are available for a military exercise, Using these flags different codes can be generated by waving  
I. Single flag of different colours  
II. Any two flags in a different sequence of colours.  
III. three flags in a different sequence of colours.  
The maximum number of codes that can be generated is.**](https://pakmcqs.com/mathematics-mcqs/three-flags-each-of-different-colours-are-available-for-a-military-exercise-using-these-flags-different-codes-can-be-generated-by-waving-i-single-flag-of-different-colours-ii-any-two-flags-in)

A. 6  
B. 9  
**C. 15**  
D. 18

[**Two trains are moving in opposite directions 60 km/hr and 90 km/hr. Their lengths are 1.10 km and 0.9 km respectively. The time taken by the slower train to cross the faster train in seconds is\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_?**](https://pakmcqs.com/mathematics-mcqs/two-trains-are-moving-in-opposite-directions-60-km-hr-and-90-km-hr-their-lengths-are-1-10-km-and-0-9-km-respectively-the-time-taken-by-the-slower-train-to-cross-the-faster-train-in-seconds-is_______)

A. 36  
B. 45  
**C. 48**  
D. 49

[**A train passes a station platform in 36 seconds and a man standing on the platform in 20 seconds. If the speed of the train is 54 km/hr, what is the length of**](https://pakmcqs.com/mathematics-mcqs/time-distance-mcqs/a-train-passes-a-station-platform-in-36-seconds-and-a-man-standing-on-the-platform-in-20-seconds-if-the-speed-of-the-train-is-54-km-hr-what-is-the-length-of)

A. 120  
B. 260  
**C. 240**  
D. 220

[**A train 240 m long passes a pole in 24 seconds. How long will it take to pass a platform 650 m long?**](https://pakmcqs.com/mathematics-mcqs/time-distance-mcqs/a-train-240-m-long-passes-a-pole-in-24-seconds-how-long-will-it-take-to-pass-a-platform-650-m-long)

A. 80 Sec  
**B. 89 Sec**  
C. 90 Sec  
D. 95 Sec

[**Co-ordinates of Origin are:\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_?**](https://pakmcqs.com/mathematics-mcqs/co-ordinates-of-origin-are___________)

A. (0,1)  
B. (1,1)  
**C. (0,0)**  
D. (1,0)

[**Twelve children take sixteen days to complete a work which can be completed by 8 adults in 12 days. After working for 3 days, sixteen adults left and six adults and four children joined them. How many days will they take to complete the remaining work ?**](https://pakmcqs.com/mathematics-mcqs/twelve-children-take-sixteen-days-to-complete-a-work-which-can-be-completed-by-8-adults-in-12-days-after-working-for-3-days-sixteen-adults-left-and-six-adults-and-four-children-joined-them-how-many)

A. 3 days  
B. 4 days  
**C. 6 days**  
D. 8 days

[**zero is a\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ number?**](https://pakmcqs.com/mathematics-mcqs/zero-is-a__________-number)

A. odd number  
B. even number  
**C. whole number**  
D. None of these

[**A Quadrillion has \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ zeros?**](https://pakmcqs.com/general_knowledge_mcqs/a-quadrillion-has-_________-zeros)

**A. 15 zeros**  
B. 18 zeros  
C. 21 zeros  
D. None of these

[**Who is known as the Father of Geometry?**](https://pakmcqs.com/general_knowledge_mcqs/who-is-known-as-the-father-of-geometry)

A. kepler  
**B. Euclid**  
C. Pythagoras  
D. Newton

[Read More Details about this Mcq](https://pakmcqs.com/general_knowledge_mcqs/who-is-known-as-the-father-of-geometry#more-220942)

[**What is 2+2÷2×2-2?**](https://pakmcqs.com/mathematics-mcqs/what-is-22%c3%b72x2-2)

A. 0  
B. -2  
**C. 2**  
D. 1

[Read More Details about this Mcq](https://pakmcqs.com/mathematics-mcqs/what-is-22%c3%b72x2-2#more-219540)

[**If a > b and b > a. Then ?**](https://pakmcqs.com/mathematics-mcqs/if-a-b-and-b-a-then)

A. a = b  
B. a ≠ b  
**C. Cannot be evaluated**  
D. None

[**18 men can eat 20 kg of rice in 3 days. How long will 6 men take to eat 40 kg of rice?**](https://pakmcqs.com/mathematics-mcqs/18-men-can-eat-20-kg-of-rice-in-3-days-how-long-will-6-men-take-to-eat-40-kg-of-rice)

A. 20  
**B. 18**  
C. 32  
D. 20

[**In a fort there is sufficient food for 600 men for a month. If 400 more men arrive the fort then how long the food is sufficient for now?**](https://pakmcqs.com/mathematics-mcqs/in-a-fort-there-is-sufficient-food-for-600-men-for-a-month-if-400-more-men-arrive-the-fort-then-how-long-the-food-is-sufficient-for-now)

A. 20 days  
**B. 18 days**  
C. 28 days  
D. 36 days

[**If 25 men can eat 150 kg of wheat in 30 days then 45 men can eat 450 kg of wheat in how many days?**](https://pakmcqs.com/mathematics-mcqs/if-25-men-can-eat-150-kg-of-wheat-in-30-days-then-45-men-can-eat-450-kg-of-wheat-in-how-many-days)

A. 13 days  
**B. 50 days**  
C. 15 days  
D. 18 days

[**In a hostel mess there is enough food provisions for 1200 boarders for a month. After 15 days half of them leave due to vacations. How long will the food provisions now last?**](https://pakmcqs.com/mathematics-mcqs/in-a-hostel-mess-there-is-enough-food-provisions-for-1200-boarders-for-a-month-after-15-days-half-of-them-leave-due-to-vacations-how-long-will-the-food-provisions-now-last)

A. 20 days  
**B. 30 days**  
C. 35 days  
D. 50 days

[**Certain quantity of food is sufficient for certain number of men for 13 days. After 1 day 2/5 of them desert how long will the food now last?**](https://pakmcqs.com/mathematics-mcqs/certain-quantity-of-food-is-sufficient-for-certain-number-of-men-for-13-days-after-1-day-2-5-of-them-desert-how-long-will-the-food-now-last)

**A. 20 days**  
B. 25 days  
C. 18 days  
D. 16 days

[**A group of people has provisions for 29 days for 24 men. If after 4 days 1/6 of them desert then food will last for?**](https://pakmcqs.com/mathematics-mcqs/a-group-of-people-has-provisions-for-29-days-for-24-men-if-after-4-days-1-6-of-them-desert-then-food-will-last-for)

A. 25 days  
B. 28 days  
**C. 30 days**  
D. 32 days

[**In a fort the food was sufficient for two months. After half a month**](https://pakmcqs.com/mathematics-mcqs/in-a-fort-the-food-was-sufficient-for-two-months-after-half-a-month)

A. 1.5 months  
B. 40 days  
C. 2 months  
**D. 50 days**

**MCQ: If 200 students filled the form for entrance test and 180 appeared in the test out of which only 70% have passed the test then the number of students who failed the test are**

1. 68
2. **54**
3. 58
4. 65

**MCQ: If a handbag is priced at $200 and is sold at $160 then the percentage discount is**

1. 24%
2. 22%
3. 18%
4. **20%**

**MCQ: After getting 10% discount in shopping bill, $400 is remained to be paid. The original bill was**

1. $455
2. $544
3. $545
4. **$444**

**MCQ: After reduction of 8% in water bill, $300 remains to be paid then original bill to be paid before reduction is**

1. $362
2. **$326**
3. $350
4. $355

**MCQ: In a shoe factory, 2 2/5% shoes made are defective. If the company made 10,000 shoes then the number of defective pieces are**

1. 280
2. 265
3. 250
4. **240**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **A person sold a stove for Rs. 423 and incurred a loss of 6%. At what price would it be sold**  **so as to earn a profit of 8%?** **a.** Rs. 525  **b.** Rs. 500  **c.** Rs. 490  **d.** Rs. **486**   |  | | --- | |  | |  | |
| **A fruit seller buys lemons at 2 for a rupee and sells then at 5 for three rupees. His gain percent is**  **a.** 10%  **b.** 15%  **c.** 20%  **d. 25%**   |  | | --- | |  | |  | |
| **A sells a car to B at 10% loss. If B sells it for Rs. 54000 and gains 20%, the cost price of the**  **car for A was**  **a.** Rs. 25000  **b.** Rs. **50000**  **c.** Rs. 37500  **d.** Rs. 60000   |  | | --- | |  | |  | |
| **Ramesh sold a statue for a price 25% higher than the original price of the statue. He had however bought the statue at 20% discount on the original price. With the profit of Rs. 2025, find the original price of the statue.**  **a.** Rs. 6000  **b.** Rs. 7500  **c.** Rs. 3500  **d.** Rs. **4500** |
| **If selling price of 40 articles is equal to cost price of 50 articles, the loss or gain percent is**  **a.** 25% loss  **b.** 20% loss  **c. 25% gain**  **d.** 20% gain   |  | | --- | |  | |  | |
| **Two bicycles were sold for Rs. 3990 each, gaining 5% on one and losing 5% on the other.**  **The gain or loss percent on the whole transaction is**  **a.** Neither gain nor loss  **b.** 2.5% gain  **c.** 2.5% loss  **d. 0.25% loss**   |  | | --- | |  | |  | |
| **The ratio of cost price and selling price is 4:5. The profit percent is**  **a.** 10%  **b.** 20%  **c. 25%**  **d.** 30%   |  | | --- | |  | |  | |
| **If a person sells a ‘sari’ for Rs. 5200, making a profit of 30%, then the cost price of the sari is**  **a.** Rs. 4420  **b.** Rs. **4000**  **c.** Rs. 3900  **d.** Rs. 3800 |
| **A shopkeeper earns a profit of 15% after selling a book at 20% discount on the printed price. The ratio of the cost price and printed price of the book is?**  **a.** 20:23  **b.** 23:20  **c. 16:23**  **d.** 23:16 |
| **10)   Simran bought pet food worth Rs. 56000. She then sold 1/3rd of it incurring a loss of 40%. What profit she must earn on rest of the supplies to nullify this loss?**  **a.** 25%  **b. 20%**  **c.** 45%  **d.** 50% |