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2015

# General knowledge of world and pakistan



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*THANK YOU  
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AND  
SPECIAL THANX TO  
MR. ABBAS (ASJ OFFICIER*



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# **The Largest, Longest, Biggest, Highest, Smallest in the World**

- **Largest continent is Asia**
- **Largest ocean is Pacific Ocean**
- **Largest bay is Hudson Bay**
- **Largest country (area) is Soviet Union**
- **Largest dam is Grand Coulee Dam, USA**
- **Largest desert is Sahara (North Africa)**
- **Largest gulf is Gulf of Mexico**
- **Largest Volcano is Manuna Lea (Hawai)**
- **Longest Corridor is Rameshwaram Temple (India)**
- **Largest land animal is Africa bush Elephant**
- **Largest land animal is cheetah**
- **Largest island is Green land**
- **Largest Lake is Caspian Sea**
- **Largest fresh water Lake is Lake Superior**
- **Largest mountain range is Andes, South America**
- **Largest peninsula is Arabia**
- **Largest planet is Jupiter**
- **Largest railway station is Grand central terminal, New York City, USA**
- **Largest railway platform is Kharagpur, West Bengal, India**
- **Largest Animal is Blue Bottom whale**
- **Largest Bird is Ostrich**
- **Largest sea is South China Sea**
- **Largest Cathedral is Cathedral Church of New York**

- **Largest Cemetry is Ohlsdorf Cemetry (Hamburg, Germany)**
- **Largest Church is Balisca of St. Peter in the Vatican City, Rome.**
- **Largest Country (Area) is Russia**
- **Largest Delta is Sunderban (India)**
- **Largest Desert is Sahara, North Africa**
- **Largest Dams is Grand Coulee Dam, USA**
- **Largest Hotel is Excalibur Hotel (Las Vegas, Nevada, USA)**
- **Largest Library is United States Library of Congress, Washington**
- **Largest Mosque is Jama Masjid, Delhi (India)**
- **Largest Mountain Range is Andes (South America)**
- **Largest Minaret is Sultan Hassan Mosque (Egypt)**
- **Largest Palace is Imperial Palace (China)**
- **Largest Park is National Park of North-Eastern (Greenland)**
- **Largest Platform is Grand Central Terminal, (Rly. Station), New York (USA)**
- **Largest Stadium is Starhove Stadium, Prague (Czech Republic)**
- **Largest Sea-bird is Albatross**
- **Largest Sea is South China Sea**
- **Largest Temple is Angkorwat in Combodia.**
- **Highest Lake is Titicaca (Bolivia)**
- **Highest Mountain Peak is Mount Everest (Nepal)**
- **Highest Mountain Range is Himalayas, Asia.**
- **Highest Plateau is Pamir (Tibet)**
- **Highest Road is Leh-Nobra, Ladakh division India.**

- Highest Village is Andean (Chile)
- Highest Volcano is Ojos Del Salado, (Argentina) Chile
- Highest Rail Track is Kwinghai- Tibbet Railway (China)
- Highest airport is King Abdul Aziz international airport, Saudi Arabia
- Highest Airport is Lhasa Airport, Tibet
- Highest mountain range is Himalayas, Asia
- Highest Mountain peak Mount is Everest, Himalayas, Nepal
- Highest Waterfall is Angel (Venezuela)
- Highest City is Wenchuan, China
- Highest waterfall is Salto angel falls, Venezuela
- Biggest Airbus is Double Decker A-380
- Biggest Flower is Rafflesia (Java)
- Biggest Museum is American Museum of NaturalHistory (New York).
- Biggest Telescope is Mt. Palomar (USA)
- Biggest Cinema House is Roxy, New York
- Biggest Oceans is Pacific Ocean
- Biggest Palace is Vatican (Rome)
- Smallest Bird is Humming bird
- Smallest country (area) is Vatican City
- Smallest continent is Australia
- Smallest planet is mercury
- Longest River is Nile, Africa
- Longest River Dam is Hirakud Dam, India
- Longest Train is Flying Scotsman
- Longest Epic is Mahabharata
- Longest Day is June 21

- Longest Bridge is Huey P. Long Bridge (USA)
- Longest Canal is Baltic Sea White Canal
- Tallest animal is Giraffe
- Tallest Building is Dubai Burj (Dubai)
- Tallest Minaret is Qutub Minar, Delhi (India)
- Tallest Fountain is Fountain Hills, Arizona
- Tallest Tower is C. N. Tower, Toronto (Canada)
- Tallest fountain is Fountain hills, Arizona
- Oldest Theatre is Teatro Olimpico (Italy)
- Lowest Water Level is Dead Sea
- Lowest mountains is Bhesnna Bhaile
- Hottest Place is Azizia (Libya)
- Coldest Planet is Neptune
- Rainiest Place is Mosinram, near Cherrapunji (India)
- Lightest Gas is Hydrogen
- Deepest ocean is Pacific Ocean
- Brightest planet is Venus
- Most populous country is China
- Least populous country is China
- Least populous country is Vatican City
- Nearest Planet (to the Sun) is Mercury
- Farthest Planet (from the Sun) is Neptune
- Deepest Lake is Baikal (Siberia)
- Most Populous City is Tokyo
- Shortest Day is December 22
- Widest waterfall is Khone Falls, Laos
- Brightest star is Sirius (Dog Star) longest wall great wall of china
- Fastest Bird is Swift

- **Deepest Oceans is Pacific Ocean**
- Tallest Animal Giraffe**
- **Fastest Bird Swift**
- **Largest Bird Ostrich**
- **Smallest Bird Humming Bird**
- **Longest Railway Bridge Lower Zambesi (Africa)**
- **Longest Canal (Ship) Baltic White Sea Canal (152 miles)**
- **Highest City Wen Chuan (China) 16000 ft.**
- **Largest Continent Asia**
- **Smallest Continent Australia**
- **Highest Country Tibet (The Pamirs)**
- **Largest Country(in population) China**
- **Largest Country(in area) USSR, now CIS (Common Wealth of Independent States)**
- **Largest Day June 21 (Northern Hemisphere)**
- **Shortest Day December 22(Northern Hemisphere)**
- **Largest Desert Sahara (Africa)**
- **Deepest Lake Baikal (Siberia) Average depth 2300 feet**
- **Largest Lake (fresh water) Lake Superior (USA) (31200 sq.miles)**
- **Largest Lake (salt water) Caspian Sea**
- **Largest Masque Jama Masjid, Delhi, area 10000 Sq.ft.**
- **Highest Mountain Peak Everest (Nepal) 29028 ft.**
- **Highest Mountain Range The Himalayas**
- **Longest Mountain Range The Andes (S.America), 5500 miles**
- **Biggest Museum British Museum (London)**
- **Largest Punissula India**
- **Hottest Place (World) Azizia (Libya, Africa) 136 F**



- **Biggest Planet Jupiter**
- **Smallest Planet Mercury**
- **Highest Plateau Pamir (Tibet)**
- **Longest Railway Platform Sonapur Station (Bihar, India)**  
**2480 feet long**
- **Biggest Telescope Mt. Palomar (USA)**
- **Longest Railway Tunnel Tanna (Japan) 13 1/2 miles**
- **Largest Road Tunnel Mount Blanc Tunnel (Between France and Italy), 7 1/2 miles**
- **Largest Volcano Mauna Loa (Hawaii), crater 12400 in diameter**
- **Longest Wall Great Wall of China**
- **Rainiest Spot (World) Cherrapunji (Assam, India), annual Average 1041.78 inches Rainfall**
- **Lightest Metal Lithium**
- **Biggest Temple Angkor Wat, Kampuchea**
- **Wingless Bird Kiwi, New Zealand**
- **Hardest Substance Diamond**
- **Largest Animal Blue Whale, Recorded length 106 feet, Weight 195 tons**
- **Largest land-Animal African Elephant**
- **Biggest Flower Rafflesia (Java) Indonesia**
- **Largest Stadium Strahov Stadium in Praha, Czech Republic**  
**accommodation 240000 persons**
- **Largest Diamond Mine Kimberley, South Africa**
- **Longest Corridor**
- **Rameshwaram Temple Corridor (5000 feet)**

# World Important Official Books

- **Blue Books ..... Official reports of the British Government**
- **Yellow Books ..... French official books**
- **White Books ..... Official Publications of Portugal and China.**
- **White Paper ..... Short Pamphlet formerly issued by British Parliament**
- **Grey Books ..... Official reports of Japan and Belgium Governments**
- **Green Books ..... Official Italian and Persian Publications**
- **Orange Books ..... Netherland Publications**

# Pakistan Studies

## Important notes

- Who amongst the following were the first to invade India? Arabs
- Real name of Mohammad-bin-qasims was Amadudin Mohammad (Pillar of Deen).
- Mohd: Bin Qasim was nephew and son-in-law of Hajjaj bin Yousuf the Governor of Iraq (Omayad Period). He came to Sindh with 12 thousand men.
- Mohd: bin Qasim conquered Sindh during Ummayyads.
- Siskar was Waziir of Dahir.
- Mohd: bin Qasim tortured to death in Iraq by Sulaiman.
- The Abbasid governor Hisham came to Sindh in 757 A.D.
- Shabudding Ghorī was the founder of Islamic State in India.
- Qutubudin Aibk was the founder of slave dynasty after Ghoris.
- Ghiyasuddin Tughluq was the first sultan of Tughluq dynasty.
- Aurangzeb reimposed 'Jaziya'?
- Ibn Batutah visited India in reign of Muhammad-bin Tughluq
- Babur used artillery in warfare.
- Emperor Shahjahan= Khurram Shihab-ud-din
- Akbar prohibited the practice of Sati?

- Hazrat Nizamuddin Auliya's Dargah is located at Delhi.
- Baba Farid Gang Shakar was the first Punjabi poet.
- Waris shah is called the 'Shakespeare of Punjabi literature'.
- Tomb named Khawaja Moin ud Din Chisti is in Ajmer.
- Hazrat Bullay Shah was a famous Sufi poet of Punjabi language. His tomb is in the city of Kasur.
- Thatta was the capital city of Sindh during Argons and Turkans
- Mohd: bin Tughlaq introduced tokens currency firstly.
- Akbar the Great was born in Umar Kot.
- Shalamar Bagh was built by Shah Jahan (Shahabuddin Mohd: Shah Jahan) (also called Shahzada Khuram)
- Jahan Ara begum was the daughter of Shah Jahan
- Mehmood set out on Somnath on 17 Oct: 1024 A.D.
- 1st battle of Tarrin was fought b/w Mohd: Ghouri & Rajput (1191), Ghori was defeated. In 1192 A.D, the 2nd battle of Tarrin, Ghori wins.
- Ahmed Shah Abdali was the King of Kabul.
- Ahmed Shah Abdali defeated Marhatas in 1761.
- Pan Islamism introduced by Jamaludding Afghani.
- Nadir Shah of Iran invaded Delhi during the period of Mohd: Shah Rangila (The Moughal Emperor).
- Original name of Tippu Sultan was Nawab Fateh Ali.
- 4th May 1799 was the day of Shahadat of Tippu Sultan.
- The original name of Sultan Siraj Doullah (the Nawab of Bengal) was Mirza Mohd:
- Battle of Plassey was fought in 1757 b/w Clive and Siraj-ud-Daula which established British rule in Bengal.

- Sindh was annexed by British in 1847 and was separated from Bombay in 1935 vide India Act 1935.
- First war of freedom was fought in 1757 b/w Siraju Doullah and Robert Clive.
- Sheikh Ahmad Sarhindi is known as Majaddid Alf Sani.
- Sheikh Ahmad Sirhandi was born in 1564.
- Mausm Khan, soldier of Titu Mir was sentenced to death.
- Hajatullah al-Balaghah written by Shah Waliullah.
- Shah waliullah born in 1703. Shah Waliullah died in 1763.
- Shah Alam II was an ally of Mir Qasim in the Battle of Buxar.
- During Jehangir's reign Sir Thomas Roe and Captain Hawkins visited Moghul court to secure commercial privileges.
- Real name of Shah Waliullah was Ahmed and his historical name was Azimuddin.
- Haji Shareetullah of Bengal was the founder of Farazi Tehriz in 1802. Farazi Tehriz meant to pay more attention on fundamental of Islam.
- Syed Ahmed of Rai Brelli (Oudh) was the founder of Jihad Tehrik against Sikhs. He was martyred at Balakot (NWF) in 1831.
- Battle of Buxar was fought in 1764.
- Bahadur Shah II was the Supreme Commander of the rebellious armies in the War of Independence, 1857.
- Hyderabad Deccan surrendered to India on 17 September 1948.
- Peshawar was captured by Syed Ahmad Shaheed in 1830.

- Government of India Act, 1935 came into operation in 1937.
- Muhammad bin Qasim captured the city Daibul in 712 A.D.
- The Temple of Somnath was situated near the peninsula of Gujrat.
- Arabic coinage was first introduced in India by Jalal-ud-Din Firuz.
- Khilji Dynasty was established by Ala-ud-Din Khilji.
- Babur the founder of Mughal Dynasty, died in 1530 A.D at Delhi.
- The biggest Mosque built by Shahjehan is located at Delhi.
- Red Fort of Delhi was built by Shahjehan.
- Shabbir Ahmad Usmani was the first president of Jamiat-e-Ulema-e-Islam.
- My life.....A Fragment was written by Muhammad Ali Jauhar.
- Yahya Khan became the Chief Martial Law Administrator on 25 March 1969.
- The institution of the Federal Ombudsman was created in 13 January 1983.
- The Lovely Moti Masjid is located at Agra.
- Mahmud Ghaznavi is described as “the first pioneer and path-finder for Islam in this country” by Lane Poole.
- Buland Darwaza commemorates Akbar’s conquest of Gujrat.
- Behzad was a famous Persian painter.

- The real names of Nawab Mohsin-ud-Mulk and Nawab Viqar-ul-Mulk are Mehdi Ali Khan and Mushtaq Hussain respectively.
- The “Zamindar” and “Comrade” newspapers were edited by Maulana Zafar Ali Khan and Maulana Muhammad Ali Jauhar respectively.
- Liaquat Ali Khan was martyred by Said Muhammad.
- Punjab was given the status of a province on 1st April 1970
- The Kaunpur Mosque incident took place on 3 August 1913.
- Police firing on Khaksars in Lahore took place on 19 March 1940.
- Lal Bahadur Shahstri was the Prime Minister of India at the time of Tashkent Declaration.
- Muhammad bin Qasim appointed Alafi as his advisor.
- Old name of Pakpattan was Ajudhan.
- The tomb of Babur is situated at Kabul.
- Akbar was born at Umar Kot.
- The author of “Safinat-ul-Auliya” was Dara Shikoh.
- Mumtaz Mahal gave birth to 14 children.
- Maulana Azad’s real name was Abu-al-Kalam.
- Hamdard was published by Ali Jauhar.
- Lord Linlithgow was the viceroy of Indian during the 2nd World War.
- Defense Council was formed on 1st April 1948.
- Liaquat Ali Khan went to America in May 1950.
- The Simla Agreement was signed on 3rd July 1972.
- Myth of Independence was written by Z. A. Bhutto.

- Author of My Brother is Miss Fatima Jinnah.
- The First Constituent Assembly was dissolved on 24th October 1954.
- 8th Amendment in the Constitution of 1973 was made in 1985.
- The real name of Noor Jehan was Mahr-un-Nisa.
- Haren Minar was built by Jehangir.
- The tomb of Qutb-ud-Din Aibak is in Lahore.
- Sir Syed Ahmad Khan went to England along with his son named Syed Mahmud.
- Nawab Abdul Latif founded Muhammadan Literary Society in the year 1863.
- The founder of "Islamia College Peshawar" was Sahibzada Abdul Qayyum.
- The author of the book "Two Nation Theory" is:
- Shafiq Ali Khan.
- The author of the book "Political System of Pakistan" is Khalid bin Saeed.
- The Canal Water Dispute was solved through the good offices of World Bank.
- The site for Islamabad was selected in 1960.
- Mr. Zulfiqar Ali Bhutto inaugurated the new Education Policy in 1974.
- Bombay came to British possession through Dowry.
- The High Courts in India were established under the Act of 1861.
- Bee Amma's real name was Abida Bano.
- Quaid-e-Azam visited NWFP in his life time:
- Twice.



- **Bande Mathram was composed in Bengal.**
- **Who was the president of Muslim League in 1932 Aziz Ahmad.**
- **Chaudry Rehmat Ali was a student at Cambridge's college called Trinity.**
- **Mahatma Gandhi returned to India in 1915.**
- **NWFP got the status of the Governor's province in 1937.**
- **Sir Syed Ahmad Khan retired from service in:**
- **1876.**
- **The Fraizi Movement was founded by:**
- **Hajji Shariat Ullah.**
- **The first Central Office of Muslim League was established in Lucknow.**
- **All India Muslim Students Federation was founded at Aligarh.**
- **Quaid-e-Azam reached Pakistan on 7th August, 1947.**
- **Nizam-e-Islam Party was founded by Chaudry Muhammad Ali.**
- **The famous**
- **book " Hayat-e-Javed" was written on the life of Sir Syed Ahmad Khan.**
- **How many times Mahmud invaded India?**
- **Seventeen.**
- **Who is the author of the book titled "Last Days of Quaid"? Col: Elahi Bakhsh.**
- **The oldest regional language of Pakistan is Sindhi.**
- **Pakistan joined Non-Aligned Movement at Bandung in 1979.**

- Under the Constitution of 1956 which language was declared as the National Language? Urdu and Bengali.
- Under which Constitution, “Bicameralism” was introduced in Pakistan.1973.
- When was the first SAARC Conference held?  
Ans. 1985.
- Qutb-ud-Din Aibak died during the game of:  
Ans. Polo.
- Cahngez Khan came to India during the reign of Iltumish.
- Razia Sultana Married with Altunia.
- Ibn-e-Batuta visited Indian in14th Century.
- The color of the marble of “Taj Mahal” is:  
White.
- Aurangzeb Alamgir had: Three sons.
- Tadar Mal was the revenue minister of:  
Ans. Akbar
- Which of the European nations came first to South Asia?  
Portuguese.
- Lahore Resolution was presented by:
- Fazl-ul-Haq.
- Sikandar Mirza declared Martial Law on:
- October 1958.
- Pakistan People’s Party was founded in:
- 1967.
- Akbar’s tomb is situated at:Sikandra.
- William Hawkins secured many trade facilities for the English by Emperor Jehangir.
- Hameeda Bano was mother of: Akbar.

- At the time of his coronation at Kalanour the age of Akbar was: Thirteen and Half.
- Waqar-ul-Mulk died in 1917.
- Who took the oath of Governor-General of Pakistan from Quaid-e-Azam? Justice Mian Abdul Rashid.
- When Pakistan gave an application to the United Nations to become its member which country opposed it? Afghanistan.
- Who was the author of 'My India Years': Lord Hardinge
- Sanghata Movement was started by: Dr Moonje
- The book 'verdict on India' was written by : Beverlay Nickolas
- Famous Wardha scheme was about : Education
- Raja Dahir's wife name is Rani Bai
- Raja Dahir wife committed suicide
- Razia Sultana was the daughter of Iltumish.
- Ibn-e-Batuta was A Moorish
- Fateh Pur Sikri was declared the capital of his kingdom by Akbar.
- The Chain of Justice was hanged fro the convenience of people for quick justice by Jehangir.
- British India Company was granted permission of trade with India by Jehangir.
- The First British Governor General of India was Warren Hastings.
- Sir Syed Ahmad Khan retired from the British service as Judge.

- During Hijrat Movement the Muslims of India migrated to Afghanistan.
- All-India National Congress participated in the 2nd Round Table Conference.
- Sharif Report highlighted the atrocities of Congress Ministries.
- The President of the 1st Constituent Assembly at the time of its dissolution was Maulvi Tamiz-ud-Din
- Pakistan-China boundary Dispute was settled during the government of General Ayub Khan.
- During the Tashkent Agreement the Foreign Minister of Pakistan was Zulfikar Ali Bhutto
- Length of Indus is 2900 km.
- Source of Indus is Mansoorowar Lake in Gilgit.
- Muztag pass connects Gilgit-Yarkand (China).
- Khankum Pass connects Chitral-Wakhan (Afghanistan)
- The Shandur Pass connects Chitral and Gilgit.
- Khyber Pass connects Peshawar-Kabul
- Kulk pass connects Gilgit-China.
- Bolan pass connects Queta-Afghanistan.
- Tochi pass connects Pak:-China.
- Length of Silk Route (Korakorum Route) is 965 km.
- Geneva Pact was signed on 14th April, 1988.
- Simla Pact was signed on 3rd July, 1972.
- Numb: of words in anthem=50.
- Numb: of lines in anthem=15.
- Numb: of amendments made 17.
- Numb: of troops in a division are 12000 to 20,000.
- Numb: of troops in brigade is 4000 to 5000.

- Barrages built on Indus = 8.
- Tarbela dam is in NWFP (Abotabad) on Indus river.(Largest)
- Mangla dam is in AJK on Jehlum River(Highest)
- Warsak dam is in NWFP near Peshawar on Kabul river.
- Direct dialing system was introduced b/w Lahore and Rawalpindi for first time in 1964.
- Rivers of Pakistan----- Punjab== Ravi+Chanab+Sutlaj.
- ::: Sindh ==Indus, Hub.
- NWFP==Kabul, Sawat, Zhob.
- Baluchistan==Bolan.
- Baluchistan is 43% of total Pak:.
- Geographical divisions of Pak: are 1.Northern Mountains, 2. Western off-shoots of Himalayas, 3. Baluchistan Plateau, 4. Potohar Plateau & Salt range, 5. Lower Indus Plain, 6. Thar desert.
- Pak: has 3 stock exchanges (confirm it).
- Broad Peak I is on Karokarum range.
- Colonel Sher Khan belonged to Sindh Regiment.
- Kot Diji is a fort in Khairpur.
- Ancient mosque of Pak: is at Bhambhor.
- Time taken to sing National Anthem is 1 minute, 20 sec.
- Instruments used are 38.
- Texila is in Punjab and NWFP.
- Rashid Minhas martyred in August 1971.
- Mangla dam is on river Jehlum.
- Old name of Supreme Court is Federal Court.
- 10 persons have received Nishan-e-Hyder.

- Kharif (Summer Season) crops include—Cotton, rice, sugar cane, maize, Jaur and Bajra.
- Rabi (Winter OCT-March) crops are wheat, gram, barley and tobacco.
- Jhat Pat is the old name of Dera Allah Yar.
- There are 7 rivers in Baluchistan.
- Mast Tawakkal was the poet of Balochi.
- Khanpur dam is near Haripur.
- Skardu is also called “Little Tibet”.
- Swat became part of Pakistan in 1969.
- The most precious gemstone “Emerald” are found in Swat.
- Gilgit is the capital of Northern Areas of Pak:
- Khushhal Khan belonged to English period.
- The alphabet of Pushto was prepared by Saifullah.
- First poet of Pushto was Amir Karar.
- Saiful Maluk is near Naran.
- Dera Adam khan is famous for Gun factory.
- Durand line is b/w Peshawar and Afghanistan.
- Pakistan Forest Institution is located in Peshawar.
- Bala Hassan Fort was built by Babrat at Peshawar.
- Saidu Sharif is a lake in NWFP.
- British took Peshawar from Sikhs.
- Population-wise NWFP stands 3rd.
- Area-wise it is 4th.
- Lands down Bridge connect Sukkur with Rohri.
- Guddu Barrage was completed in 1932.
- Real name of Qalandar Lal Shahbaz is Shaikh Usman Marvindi.
- In 1973 constitution there are 290 articles.

- Pak: comprises of 61% of mountainous area.
- National Assembly has 342 seats & Senate has 100 seats with 14 for each province.
- Provincial Assembly seats Punjab=371, Sindh=168, NWFP=124, Baluchistan=65.
- Name of Ustad Bukhari is Syed Ahmed Shah.
- Real name of Shaikh Ayaz is Shaikh Mubarak.
- Barrages on Indus are Toonsa, Jinnah, Sukkur, Gudo, Kotri & Ghulam Mohd:.
- Ports and harbours are Kimari (Kar: ), Bin Qasim (Kar: ),
- Jinnah Naval Base (ormara), Gawadar (Baluc: ), Panjgore (Baluch: ).
- Deserts of Pak: Thar (Sindh), Thal (Punjab), Cholistan (Punjab).
- Famous glaciers are Siachen, Batura, Baltoro.
- K2 (Karakurum Range) with 8610 meters.
- Mountain Ranges are Himaliya, Koradoram, Hindu Kash, Sulaiman and Salt Range.
- Tomb of Babur is in Kabul.
- Real name of Noor Jahan (Wife of Jahangir) was Mehrun Nisa.
- NADRA was setup in Feb: 16, 2000.
- The master plan of Islamabad was prepared in 1960 by MIS Constructinos Doxiades (of Greek).
- National Institute of Oceanlogy Karachi =1982.
- Pak: test fired Ghauri missile in April 6, 1998.

# All About Pakistan

- The total length of coastline of Pakistan is 1046.
- Cease Fire line came into existence in 1949.
- Pakistan can be divided into six natural regions.
- High of K2 is 8611 Meters.
- The coldest place in Pakistan is Sakardu.
- Most of the Hosiery Industry is located in Karachi.
- The Heavy Mechanical complex was established with the help of China at Taxila.
- The first Census in the subcontinent took place in the year 1901.
- Wheat is the major Kharif Crop of Pakistan.
- Kotli is the city of Azad Kashmir.
- The SOS village built in Faisalabad.
- Pakistan celebrated Quaid's year in 2001.
- Pakistani Cricketer Saeed Anwar declared to join Afghan Jihad.
- Maulana Shibly wrote books on Islamic History.
- The first translation of the Holy Quran was in Sindhi.
- Qutab Minar is in Delhi.
- Cholistan Desert is in Bahawalpur.
- Pakistan can be divided per climate into 4 regions.
- Hashim Shah wrote Sassi Punnu.
- The British Communal Award was announced in 1932.



- Land between two rivers is called Do, aba.
- Shah Jahan Constructed Jamia Masjid Thatta.
- Sindh River flows from Bolan River.
- Kohat is the oldest cantonment of Pakistan.
- Muslims were interested in the art of Calligraphy.
- The length of Durand Line is 2240 km.
- The length of Pakistan's common border with Iran is 805 km.
- Chinese province adjoining Pakistan is Sinkiang.
- Jinnah Barrage is originated on the river Sindh.
- The height of Tarbela Dam is 500 feet.
- Wah city of Pakistan is linked with cement, arms and ammunition industry.
- Sukkur barrage is completed in 1932.
- Khanpur Dam is near Islamabad.
- Simly Lake is near Islamabad.
- Tanda Dam is located in NWFP.
- Khanpur Dam irrigates Attock and Abbotabad.
- Sassi was born in Bhutta Wahan.
- Baba Farid Shakar Gunj died at Pakpattan in 1265.
- Nishtar hospital is the largest hospital in Pakistan.
- Sahiwal is the new name of 'Montgomery'.
- Noor Mahal is located at Bahawalpur.
- The founder of Suharwardi silsila in Pakistan is Rukn-e-Alam.
- Baheshti Darwaza is located in Pakpattan.
- The tomb of Anarkali is situated in at Lahore.
- Shahjehan built Shalimar Garden.
- Hazrat Data Gunj Baksh came in Lahore in 1039 A.D. from the city of Ghazni.

- Minar-e-Pakistan is also called Minto park
- Data Ganj Baksh is the author of Kashful Mahjoob.
- Badshaahi mosque was built in 1674.
- The construction of Islamabad began in 1952.
- Sher Shah built G.T. Road.
- Imperial Highway is the old name of G.T. Road.
- Karakoram highway passes through 3 ranges.
- Nanga Parbat is commonly known as Killer Mountain.
- Karakoram highway was completed in 1978.
- Karakoram was completed in the total period of 20 years.
- The word Karakoram means 'crumbling rock'.
- Karakoram is a Turkish word.
- Karakoram highway passes through khunjab pass.
- Punial is said to be the place where 'heaven and earth meet'.
- Siachin glacier is located near Astor.
- Hunza is called real Shangrilla.
- Khyber Pass connects Gilgit with Chitral.
- Totally Punjab has 8 divisions.
- The contribution of forestry to the agriculture sector is 0.4%.
- Use of Boron and Zink can improve cotton yield.
- National Arid and Land Development and Research Institute is located at Islamabad.
- Arid Zone Research Centre of PARC is situated at Quetta.
- Thar Coalfield is the biggest coalfield of Pakistan.
- An M-1 motorway is Islamabad-Peshawar.
- NEC (company) set up Pakistan's first T.V. station.
- 3 radio stations were working at the time of partition.
- Total length of Indus Highway is

- The new name of Debal is 'Bhanbhore'.
- Gharo Creek is a lake.
- Kalakot Fort is situated near Thatta.
- Ranjit Singh sold Kashmir for 75 Lakhs.
- Poonch, a state of Kashmir, fought with Dogra by obtaining arms from tribal areas.
- 10 seats are reserved for non-muslims in National Assembly.
- Frank Meseri was the first C-in-C of Armed Forces.
- The religion of Tamil is Hinduism.
- There is only one female university in Pakistan.
- Kohat is the oldest cantonment of the country.
- Shalimar Garden was built in 1642 A.D.
- Faisalabad is commonly known as little Manchester.
- Harrappa is located at Sahiwal.
- The tomb of jehangir is located a Shahdara.
- Tomb of Noor Jehan is located at Lahore.
- Attock Fort was built byAkbar.
- Heer Ranjha was written by Waris Shah.
- Sohni Mahiwal was written by Hashim Shah.
- Sindh is called Bab-ul-Islam.
- Chack was the father of Raja Dahir.
- Keti Bunder is the name of a coastal area.
- French Beach is located at Karachi.
- Ranikot Fort is located near Hyderabad.
- Kotri barrage was built in 1955.
- Al Mawardi was born in Basra.

# General Knowledge of Important Books and Their Writers

- Shahnama-i-Islam was written by Hafeez Jalandri.
- Man who ruled India was written by Philip Woodruff.
- The book confession was written by Rousseau.
- Quaid –e-Azam Jinnah. The story of a Nation is written by G.Allana.
- Heroes and Hero-Worship was written by Carlyle.
- Foundation of Pakistan was written by Sharif ud din Pirzada.
- Rubaiyat of Omar Khayyam was written by Edward Fitzgeranld.
- Gitanjali was written by Rabindranath Tagore.
- Asrar-e-khudi is written by Allama Iqbal
- Bal-e-Jibril is written by Allama Iqbal
- Bang-e-dara is written by Allma Iqbal
- Bostan is written by Sheikh Saadi
- Darbar-i-Akbari is written by Azad, Muhammad Hussain
- Gulistan is written by Sheikh Saadi
- Hayat-i-Jawid is written by Hali
- Javaid Nama is written by Allama Iqbal
- Jawab-e-Shikwah is written by Allama Iqbal
- Ktab al Shifa is written by Ibn Sina
- Mirat ul Aroos is written by Nazir Ahmed
- Muqaddamah is written by Ibn Khaldun
- Shaer o Shaeri is written by Altaf Hussain Hali
- Mussaddas-i-Hali is written by Altaf Hussain Hali
- Naqsh-e-Faryadi is written by Faiz Ahmed Faiz
- Payam-e-Mashriq is written by Allama Iqbal
- Shahnama is written by Firdausi
- Tehzeeb al Ikhlāq is written by Sir Syed Ahmed Khan

- Tafhim ul quran is written by Syed Abdul ala Maudoodi.
- Yadgar-i-Galib is written by Hali
- Zabur-e-Anjam is written by Dr. Allama Iqbal
- Zarb-e-Kaleem is written by Dr. Allama Iqbal
- Arabian Nights is written by Sir Richard Buton
- An Ideal Husband is written by Oscar Wilde
- A woman of No importance is written by Oscar Wild
- Animal Farm is written by George Orwell
- Anthony Cleopatra is written by W. Shakespeare
- As you like it is written by W. Shakespeare
- Caesar and Cleopatra is written by G.B Shaw
- Comedy of Errors is written by W. Shakespeare
- Daughter of the East is written by Benazir Bhuto
- Decline and Fall of Roman Empire is written by Edward Gibbon
- Doctor's Dilemma is written by G.B Shaw
- East of Aden is written by John Steinbeck
- French Revolution is written by Tomas Carlyle
- Freedom at Midnight is written by Larry Collins and Dominique Lapiere
- Gone with the Wind is written by Margaret Mithchel
- Great Expectations is written by Charles Dickens
- Gulliver's Travels is written by Jonathan Swift
- Hamlet is written by W.Shakespeare
- Ibn Battuta Travels in Asia and Africa is written by Ibn Battuta
- Jungle book is written by Rudyard Kipling
- Jinnah of Pakistan is written by Stanley Wolpert
- Myth of independence is written by Z. A Bhutto
- World War is written by W. Churchill
- Merchant of Venice is written by Shakerpeare
- Muhammad Ali Jinnah is written by M.H Saiyid
- Much Ado About Nothing is written by Shakespeare
- Nine Days Wonder is written by John Masefield
- Nineteen Eighty Four is written by George Orwell

- Old man and the Sea is written by Ernest Hemingway
- Oliver Twist is written by Charles Dickens
- Origin Of species is written by Charles Darwin
- Paradise Lost is written by John Milton
- Pickwick papers is written by Charles Dickens
- Pride and Prejudice is written by Jane Austen
- Robinson Crusoe is written by Daniel Defoe
- Sense and Sensibility is written by Jane Austen
- Sohrab and Rustam Mathew Arnold
- Social Contract is written by Rousseau
- Treasure Island is written by R.L Stevenson
- Tropic of Cancer is written by Henry Miller
- Twelfth Night is written by W. Shakespeare
- A Tale of Two Cities is written by Charles Dickens
- Vanity of Human Wishes is written by Samuel Johnson
- Wealth of Nation is written by Adam Smith
- Zulfi Bhutto of Pakistan is written by Stanley Wolpert
- Faust is written by Goethe
- Mein Kampf is written by Hitler
- Divine Comedy is written by Dante
- Odyssey (Greek) is written by Homer
- Utopia is written by Thomas Moore
- War and Peace is written by Leo Tolstoy
- Crime and Punishment is written by F.M Dostovsky
- Communist Manifesto is written by Karl Marx and Engels
- Das Capital is written by Karl Marx
- The idiot is written by Dostoevsky
- Don Quixote is written by Miguel De Cervantes
- The Prince is written by Machiavelli
- Constitutional Development of Pakistan is written by G.W Choudhry
- Five Thousand Years of Pakistan is written by Wheeler R.E.M

- Foreign Policy of Pakistan is written by Zulifkar Ali Bhutto
- Jinnah, Creator of Pakistan is written by Hecor Bolitho
- Muslim Separatism in India and Pakistan is written by Abdul Hamid
- Pakistan the Formative Phase is written by Lawrence Ziring
- Political Syetem in Pakistan is written by Khalid B. Saeed
- Politics in Pakistan is written by Khalid B. Saeed
- Quaid-i-Azam and Pakistan is written by Ahmad Hasan Dani
- Struggle for Pakistan is written by I.H Qureshi
- The Emergence of Pakistan is written by Mohammad Ali Choudhry
- The Making of Pakistan is written by K.K Aziz
- Towards Pakistan is written by Whaeed-uz-Zaman
- World Politics Since 1945 is written by P. Calvocrossi
- Khusboo is written by Parveen Shakir
- Laila Majnooli is written by Amir Khusro
- Akbar nama is written by Abu Fazal
- Al Qanoon fil Tib is written by Ibne Sina
- Green Book is written by President Moammar Gaddafi
- Republic is written by Plato
- Revolution and Independence is written by Wordsworth
- Road to Freedom is written by Bertrand Russell
- Romeo and Juliet is written by Shakespeare
- Joan of Arc is written by G.W Shaw.
- Faust was written by Goethe.
- "Profiles in Courage" is written by Henry Kissinger.
- Pickwick Papers were written by Charles Dickens.
- "East and Eden" was written by John Steinbeck.
- A Farewell to Arms is written by Ernest Hemingway.
- Travel in Arabian Desert was written by C.M Doughty.
- The spirit of Islam was written by Syed Ameer Ali.
- The poem Shikwah and Jawab-e-Shikwah was written by Allama Iqbal.
- Five Thousand Years of Pakistan was written by REM Wheeler.

- Struggle of Pakistan was written by I.H Qureshi.
- The poem “Ancient Mariner” is the work of Coleridge.
- White Papers are policy statements published by the British parliament on the subject of tremendous public importance.
- Blue Books are the official reports of the British Government.
- White Books are the official publications of the countries like Portugal, China, and Germany.
- Yellow Books are the official records of France.
- Grey Books are the official policy as well as reports of the Japanese government.
- Green Books are the official reports of the Italian government.
- Orange Books are the official publication of the Netherlands.
- Lenin wrote ‘the state and revolution’.
- Ibn-e-Khaldun retired as a judge.
- Al Ghazali is known as Hujatul Islam.
- The name of the book which Al-Farabi wrote is ‘Ara Madinatul Fazila’.
- Plato wrote ‘the laws’.
- Aristotle founded ‘the lyceum’.
- Mao wrote ‘On contradictions’.
- J.S. Mill wrote ‘On liberty’.
- Witness to surrender=Siddique Saliq.
- A short history of Pak:=I.H.Qureshi.
- Discovery of Pak:= A.Aziz.
- Foundation of Pak: = Sharifuddin Pirzada.
- Five Thousand Years of Pak::= R.E.M. Wheeler.
- History of Freedom Movement=I.H.Qureshi.
- Jinnah of Pak: = Stanley Woolpert.
- Jinnah as I know him= Abdul Hassan Isphahani.
- The Making of Pakistan= Richard Symonds.
- The Making of Pakistan=K.K.Aziz.
- Jinnah:Creator of Pak:=Hector Bolithio.
- Quaid-e-Azam: The Story of A Nation=G.Allana.



- India wins Freedom= Abdul Kalam Azad.
- Emergence of Pak:=Ch: Rahmat Ali.
- Towards Pakistan=Wahiduzaman
- Transfer of Power in India=V.P.Memon.
- Pak: Nagozeer Tha= Syed Hasan Raza.
- Quaid-i-Azam & Pakistan=Ahmed Hassan Dani.
- Friends not Masters=Ayub Khan.
- The Pakistan Issue= Nazir Yar Jung.
- Quid wrote the preface of "My Leader"=Ziauddin Ahmed.
- Muslim Nationalism in India= Malik Hafeez.
- Pathway to Pak: = Ch: Khaiquzzaman.
- The Indian Musalimans= W.W.Hunter.
- Our Struggle=Mohd: Noman.
- Evolution of Pak: Sharifuddin Pirzada.
- Mohd: Ali Jinnah=G.Allana.
- Birth of Pak: =Dr. Sachin.
- Pak: the Heart of Asia= Liaquat Ali Khan.
- Incomplete Partition = Alastair Lamb.
- Birth of a tragedy= Dr. Tahir Amir.
- My Last day with Quaid=Ilahi Bux
- Outline of a scheme of Indian Federation=Sir Sikandar Hayat Khan.
- Thought on Pakistan= Ambedkar.
- 'Freedom' at Midnight= Larry Collins
- Hayat-e-Javed was written by Altaf Hussain Hali.
- The Forgotten Years is an autobiography of from Foreign Minister Sir Zafarullah Khan.
- Mission with Mountabatten=Alan Campbell Johnson.
- Religious Thought of Sayyid Ahmed Khan==Bahir Ahmad Dar.
- The Cambridge History of the British Empire=H.H.Dodwell.
- Oxford History of India=Vincent Smith.
- India, Pakistan & the West=Percival Smith.

- The book “party politics in Pakistan’ (1947-58) is written by K.K.AZIZ.
- Alice in Wonderland is a book written by Lewis Carrol.
- Edwina and Nehru is written by Catherine Clement.
- Beloved is a novel authored by Toni Morrison.
- Conquest of Happiness was authored by Bertrand Russel.
- Crossing the Threshold of Hope was authored by Pope John Paul II.
- Gulliver’s Travel is authored by Jonathan Swift in which there is description of the island of Lilliputs.
- Higher than Hopes is biography of Nelson Mandela.
- India Divided is a book written by Dr. Rajendra Parsad.
- Indian War of Independence is a book written by V.D. Savarkar.
- Kubla Khan is a poem by Coleridge.
- Life Divine is a book written by Sri Aurobindo.
- Men are from Mars, Women are from Venus is the book written by John Gray.
- Mother India is a book written by Katherine Mayo.
- My Frozen Turbulence in Kashmir is written by Jagmohan.
- Unto This Last is written by Ruskin.
- Who wrote Gone with the Wind: Margaret Mitchell
- Who wrote "History of God"? Karen Armstrong
- Raghuvasma was written by Kalidas.
- Grief and Hope is a book written by Noa Ben Artzi-Plossof, granddaughter of slain Israeli PM Yitzak Rabin.
- Freedom Behind Bars is a book written by Kiran Bedi.
- Hayat-e-Jawaid, written by Altaf Hussain Hali, is on the life of Sir Syed Ahmed Khan.
- “The Sun also Rises” is written by Earnest Hemingway.
- Khadija Mastoor wrote Angan.
- Imam Ghazali is the author of Ihya-ul-Uloom.
- Montesquieu wrote ‘the spirit of laws’.
- Who wrote the book - Call of the Wild-Jack London

- Who wrote “Voyage through History”? Musarrt Hussain Zuberi
- Who is the author of “Preparing for the Twenty First Century”? Paul Kennedy
- Who wrote “Supreme Court and Human Rights”? Tamizuddin
- The author of famous book, “Nuclear Weapons and Foreign Policy” is Henry Kissinger.
- ‘Rise and Fall of Great Powers’ is the work of Paul Kennedy.
- My Experiments with Truth is autobiography of Mahtma Gandhi.

# General Knowledge MCQS Notes for Computer

## Parts Of A Computer:

The computer is composed of two parts:

- 1) Hardware
- 2) Software

### 1) Hardware:

All physical components of computer, which can be touched, measured, have weight and occupy space, are collectively called computer hardware viz;

- i) Keyboard
- ii) Mouse
- iii) Joy stick
- iv) Scanners
- v) Monitor
- vi) Printer
- vii) Central Processing unit etc.

## **2) Software:**

Software can be defined as a set of instructions or codes written in a defined manner. In other words softwares are prewritten programs, which control the operations of computer.

**OR**

All programs and data stored on floppy disk, Hard disk, CD-ROM are collectively called softwares. Examples are;

- i) DOS
- ii) Window
- iii) UNIX
- iv) XENIX
- v) Linus
- vi) Java
- vii) MS Office

## **Devices OR Components Of A Computer:**

The computer is a combination of many parts, each of which performs specific task independently. The major devices of a computer are as under.

### **1) Input Devices**

The input devices are those devices which send data or information to the Central Processing Unit. The main input devices are:

- i) **KEYBOARD:** It is used to enter text. It contains alphabetic, numeric and other keys for entering data.
- ii) **MOUSE:** It is a pointing device. It controls the pointer on the screen.
- iii) **MICROPHONE:** It is used to enter voice into the computer.
- iv) **SCANNER:** It reads printed text and graphics and then translates the result into digital form.
- v) **DIGITAL CAMERA:** It is used to take photos.
- vi) **PC CAMERA:** It is used to create movie and to take photos on the computer.

## **2) OUT PUT DEVICES:**

A hardware component used to display information to the user output device.

- i) **MONITOR:** It is used to display text, graphics and video output.
- ii) **PRINTER:** It is used to display printed output on paper.
- iii) **SPEAKER:** It is used to hear sound to hear sound music and voice outputs.

## **3) STORAGE DEVICE:**

The hardware components used to store data, instructions and information permanently are called storage devices. For example floppy disk drive, zip drive, hard disk drive, CD-ROM drives etc.

## **4) COMMUNICATION DEVICES:**

It is used to communicate and exchange data, instructions and information with other computers. For example Modem.

## UNITS OF CPU:

- **ALU(ARTHMETIC AND LOGICAL UNIT)**

ALU is a part of CPU. Actual execution of instructions takes place in this part. All arithmetic and logical operations are performed in ALU. It consists of two units:

1. Arithmetic Unit

It performs basic arithmetic functions such as addition, subtraction, division.

2. Logical Unit

It performs logical operations like comparing two data items to find which data item is greater than, equal to, or less than the other.

- **CONTROL UNIT**

It acts like a supervisor of the computer. It does not execute program instruction by itself. It controls and coordinates all activities of computer system.

- **Memory Unit (MU)**

It is responsible for storage of data and information. The memory unit consists of two types of memory which are RAM and ROM.

➤ **Some Important Definitions And Short Notes:**

**RAM:**

RAM stands for random access memory. It is that part of CPU where temporary information is stored.

**Byte:**

A group of 8 bits is called a byte.

### **Icons:**

Pictorial objects on the desktop or screen are called Icons.

### **Mouse:**

It is an input device, normally called a “Pointing device”. This device is used for pointing anything on monitor through a blinking cursor.

### **Software:**

A set of instructions or codes written in a defined manner or prewritten programs which control the operations of computer.

### **Control Unit:**

A unit of CPU which is responsible for all automatic operations carried out by the digital computers is called CU. The CU directs and coordinates all activities of a computer.

### **LAN:**

LAN stands for local area network. It is privately owned communication network that serves users within a confirmed geographical area. The range is usually within a mile-perhaps one office, one building or a group of buildings.

### **WAN:**

It stands for wide area network. It is a communication network that covers a wide geographical area. The range is usually a state or a country. Examples are Telenet, Uninet etc.

### **Modem:**

Modem is abbreviation of Modulate-de-Modulate. Modulation is a process that converts digital signals into Analog form and Demodulation is a process that converts Analog signals into digital



form. The device which performs modulation and demodulation is called a MODEM. In simple words it is a device that converts the digital signals into Analog and then back from Analog to digital form.

### ALU:

A unit of CPU that performs arithmetic and logical operations is called ALU.

### Register:

Registers are high-speed staging areas that temporarily store data during processing and provide working areas for computation.

Registers are contained in control unit and arithmetic Logic Unit. Following are the major types of registers:

- i) Address Register
- ii) Instructions Register
- iii) Storage Register
- iv) Accumulator Register

### Soft Copy:

It displays the data on screen of monitor. It can be carried in a floppy disk. A change can be made in a soft copy.

### Hard Copy:

The data is printed on paper card etc. with the help of printer. It cannot be carried in a floppy disk. No change can be made in hard copy.

- Half byte = 1 nibble = 4 bits
- Bit means Binary Digit
- 1 byte = 8 bits
- 1 mega byte = 1048576 bytes
- 1 kilo byte = 1024 bytes
- A combination of 16 bits are called word.
- A terabyte = 1 trillion bytes
- Our PC belongs to 4th generation
- Fred Cohen coined the word computer virus
- First computer virus was created in 1970 at Bell laboratories
- WORM means Write Once Read Many
- Power of a super computer is measured in FLOPS (Floating Point Operations per Second)
- WWW/http: (hypertext transfer protocol) was created by Tim Burner Lee in 1992
- Intel means Integrated Electronics
- 1 worksheet contains 256 columns
- G.W.Basic G.W stands for Gate Way
- Super Computer was created by J.H.Van Tassel
- CORBA is Common Object Request Broker Architecture
- URL is Uniform or Universal Resource Locator
- Intel invented RAM chip
- Information stored on disk as series of bumps on its shiny side.
- DVDs hold more information than CDs. They use smaller bumps and have two reflective layers
- Recordable CDs do not have bumps. There are patches of color on disk to change the reflected laser light
- In 1951 Univac – 1, the world's first commercial computer was designed by John Mauchly and J. Presper Eckert. They built ENIAC, the first electronic computer in 1946
- In 1968 mainframe was built.
- In 1976 first supercomputer the Cray-1 was developed
- In 1981 IBM produce the IBM PC.

- In 1998 IBM made quantum computer
- Super computers uses parallel processing
- In 1974, computer games were introduced.
- PROM is the abbreviation of programmable read only memory
- What was the world's first high level programming language 1957: IBM FORTRAN
- A JPEG is a picture file format - what does JPEG stand for: Joint Photographic Experts Group
- During World War II, IBM built the computers the Nazis used to manage their death/concentration camps
- Registers are temporary storage areas within the CPU.
- First apple computer was built in garage.
- The language of small talk is object oriented.
- Shell is an operating environment.
- Virtual memory is also known as virtual page.
- NOS refer to operating systems for a network.
- In EBCDIC each character is denoted by 8 bits.
- Diodes are used in analog computer circuits as limiter.
- Wetware stands for any organic intelligence.
- GIGO stands for garbage in garbage out.
- Application of flip-flap are counters, shift register and transfer register.
- Bootstrap is associated with computer.
- FORTRAN stands for formula translator.
- A group of character that is termed as a single entity is called word.
- Clip art is a computer prepared art.
- Mark sensing is another term for OMR.
- Authorization to make multiple software copies is called site licensing.
- Antivirus is also known as vaccines.
- Free software is also known as public domain software.
- In computer DFD stands for Data Flow Diagram.

- Cyber Space is called to Virtual world of the computer.
- What does the sun in SUN Microsystems stand for Stanford University Network
- What does Intel stand for- Integrated Electronics
- All PCs have a BIOS what does bios stand for-Basic Input Output System
- What is the common name for an integrated circuit A Chip
- In WWW terms what does i.e. mean on a domain name-Ireland
- What company introduced the first commercial minicomputer 65 DEC
- Name the first web browser publicly available NCSA Mosaic
- The world's most powerful super computer is called ASCI white.
- World Wide Web was invented in 1993 by Tim Bareness Lee.
- The B-programming language was developed by Ken Thompson.
- The 1st commercially produced and sold computer (1951) was UNIVAC.
- The transformation from heavy computers to PCs was made possible using microprocessors.
- The first microprocessor was developed in 1971 by Intel.
- A pentium 4 (P-4) employs roughly 40 million transistors.
- Mark-1, Apple-1, and collossus were initial desktop computers.
- Binary digits are briefed as bit.
- A collection of bits is called byte.
- The first home computer (1977), which was sold in millions of units was Apple II.
- 'PARAM' is a supercomputer.
- Father of the Computer.. Charles Babbage
- What does CMOS stand for in a computer- Complimentary metal Oxide semi-conductor>

## General Knowledge of World Famous Parliaments

<b>Country</b>	<b>Parliament</b>
<b>Indian</b>	<b>Parliament (Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha)</b>
<b>Nepal</b>	<b>Rashtriya Panchayat</b>
<b>Pakistan</b>	<b>National Assembly</b>
<b>Denmark</b>	<b>Folketing</b>
<b>Britain</b>	<b>Parliament (House of commons and House of Lords)</b>
<b>Russia</b>	<b>Duma and Federal Council</b>
<b>Germany</b>	<b>Bundstag (Lower House) and Bundesrat (Upper House)</b>

<b>China</b>	<b>National people's Congress</b>
<b>Switzerland</b>	<b>Federal Assembly</b>
<b>France</b>	<b>National Assembly</b>
<b>U.S.A.</b>	<b>Congress (house of Representatives and Senate)</b>
<b>Turkey</b>	<b>Grand National Assembly</b>
<b>Bhutan</b>	<b>Tshogdu</b>
<b>Iran</b>	<b>Majlis</b>
<b>Bangladesh</b>	<b>Jatiya Sansad</b>
<b>Afghanistan</b>	<b>Shora</b>
<b>Norway</b>	<b>Storting</b>

<b>Isreal</b>	<b>Knesset</b>
<b>Spain</b>	<b>Cortes Generales</b>
<b>Maldives</b>	<b>Mazlis</b>
<b>Australia</b>	<b>Federal Parliament</b>
<b>Japan</b>	<b>Diet</b>
<b>Myanmar</b>	<b>Pyithu Hluttaw (People's Assembly)</b>
<b>Canada</b>	<b>Parliament</b>

# Islamic study

## 1. Istalam is kissing of Hajr Aswad.

- 2. Islam has 2 major sects.
- 3. There are 5 fundamentals of Islam.
- 4. 2 types of faith.
- 5. 5 Articles of faith.
- 6. Tehlil means the recitation of Kalima.
- 7. Deen-e-Hanif is an old name of Islam.
- 8. First institution of Islam is Suffah.
- 9. Haq Mahar in Islam is fixed only 400 misqal.
- 10. Ijma means ageing upon any subject.
- 12. There are four schools of thought of Islamic Law.
- 13. Janatul Baki is situated in Madina.
- 14. Masjid-e-Hanif is located in Mina.
- 15. JANAT UL MOALA is a graveyard in MECCA.
- 16. Qazaf: false accusation of adultery punishable with 80 lashes.
- 17. Lyla-tul-Barrah means the Night of Forgiveness.
- 18. Karam-un-Katibin means Illustrious writers.
- 19. Oldest mosque on earth is Kaabatullah.
- 20. 1st Kalima=Tayyab, 2nd =Shahadat, 3rd =Tamjeed, 4th =Tauheed, 5th =Astaghfar, 6th =Rad-e-Kufar
- 22. Qiblah means anything in front.
- 23. Saabi is one who changes his religion.
- 24. Sidrat-ul-Mantaha means last tree of the Eternity.
- 25. Jaabi is one who collects Zakat.
- 26. First collection of Ahadith is Sahifah-e-Saadiqa.
- 27. Saying of Prophet are called Wahi Ghair Matlloo.
- 28. In iman-e-Mufassal essential beliefs are 7 in number.
- 29. The most exalted angels are four.
- 30. Greatest angel as per Islam is Jibra'eel.
- 31. Each human being is attended permanently by two angels.



- 32. Barzakh: time period between death and Day of Judgment.
- 33. Another name of surah Ali-Isra is bani Israel.

## **Islamyat Solved MCQs of Previous Papers**

1. How many stages the Quran contains? (b) 7
2. Who was the first writer of "Wahi" in Quraish? (b) Hazrat Zaid bin Sabit (RA)
3. Kitab-ul-Assar is compiled by: (a) Imam Abu Hanifah (RA)
4. Imam Shafi took the office of "Religious Judgment" in the age of: (d) 15 years
5. What was the name of foster sister of the Holy Prophet (PBUH)? (d) Hazrat Shima (RA)
6. Namaz-e-Istisqa" is prayer for: (c) Rain
7. Who is called "saqi zam zam"? (a) Hazrat Abbas (RA)
8. The "Kissing of the Hajr-e-Aswad" is called: (c) Istelam
9. What is the number of Ramzan in the Islamic Calender? (b) 9th
10. Give the name, who compiled first work of Hadith "Sahifa-e-Sadiqa."  
(d) Hazrat Abu Hurairah (RA)
  - i. Who advised Abu Bakr (R.A) to compile the Quran: a. Hazrat Umar (R.A)
  - ii. The Nisab of Zakat in Silver is: d. 52 ½ Tolas

- iii. The Prophet made Hazrat Muaaz bin Jabal the Governor of: d. Yaman
- iv. Who are the “Sahibain”? c. Abu Yusuf and Imam Shaibani
- v. Hajj is not completed unless you go to: d. Arafat
- vi. “Kitab-al-Umm” is written by: c. Imam Shafi
- vii. The foundation of Bait Ul-Hikmah was laid down during: a. Abbasid Period
- viii. What is the number of month “Rajab” in Islamic Calendar? b. 7th
- ix. First Mujadid was Hazrat Umar bin Abdul Aziz. Who was the second one?
- c. Ahmad Sirhindi
- x. Sahifa Hammam bin Munabih was found by: c. Dr. Hamidullah
- xi. In which Surat of Quran there is mention of Zulqarnain? b. Alkahaf
- xii. Muslims are the best of all due to: b. Moderation
- xiii. Sahib Us-Ser is the nickname of: a. Hazrat Khuzaifa (R.A)
- xiv. Masjide Khief is located in: c. Minna
- xv. Ghaseel ul Malaika is the title of: c. Hazrat Hanzala (R.A)
- xvi. Who was appointed as Usher for Hijrat-e-Madinah? c. Hazrat Abdullah bin Ariqat (R.A)
- xvii. Who was a historian jurist, philosopher, as well as a politician? b. Abdur Rehman Ibni Khaldoon
- xviii. When law of inheritance was revealed? b. Four Hijree
- xix. Who was the last Commander in Chief for Ghazwa-e-Mautah? a. Hazrat Khalid bin Waleed (R.A)

xx. Imam Dar ul Hijrat is the title of: b. Imam Malik

**Which Country Will Fast for the Longest/Shortest Hours in Ramadan 2015?**

## AVERAGE LENGTH OF FASTING AROUND THE WORLD

