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**Chapter One**  
**Geography**

- 1) What is the age of the earth?  
5500 million years
- 2) The deepest part of the Ocean is:  
Mariana Trench
- 3) After Australia, which of the following is the smallest Continent?  
Europe
- 4) The deepest place in the Indian Ocean is:  
Sunda Trench
- 5) The highest waterfall of the world is:-  
Angel falls (979 meters)
- 6) The largest ocean is:  
Pacific Ocean
- 7) 'Sea of Japan' is famous for:  
Fishing Area
- 8) 'Red sea' is between:  
Arabia and Africa
- 9) Alexandria is a seaport of:  
Egypt
- 10) A strait is a narrow passage connecting two large bodies of:  
Water
- 11) Which is the longest strait of the world?  
Malacca
- 12) Bering Strait separates Asia from:  
America
- 13) A mountain range is a chain of \_\_\_\_\_ arranged together in a line and connected.  
Mountain or hills
- 14) The longest mountain range in the world is:  
Andes (South America)
- 15) Identify the world's longest river with the length of 6,521 km.:  
Nile
- 16) Which one is the longest river?  
Sutlaj
- 17) The smallest sea on Earth is:  
Baltic Sea
- 18) The largest sea on Earth is:  
Philippine Sea
- 19) Which of the following river is located in Iraq?  
Euphrates
- 20) Which of the following waterfalls is located between America and Canada?  
Niagara Falls
- 21) Identify the world's Largest Dam:-  
Tarbela
- 22) In which of the following region 'New Zealand' is situated?

Oceania

23) The world's largest land borderline is between:  
America and Canada

24) The world's largest silver producing country is:  
Mexico.

25) The 'United Arab Emirates' (U.A.E) Comprises of:  
(a) Abu Dhabi (b) Sharjah (c) Fujairah

26) 'Black Sea' refers to:  
The dense fog that prevails there in winter

27) Which of the following Country is largest by area?  
Canada

28) A peninsula is:  
An area of land surrounded by water on three sides

29) Which Country is a 'Peninsula'?  
Saudi Arabia

30) Which of the following Country is largest by population?  
China

31) Which part of the world is called "City of Angles"?  
Bangkok

32) The world's longest railroad tunnel 'Seikan' is located in:  
Japan

33) Which Country is called "Land of Milk and Honey"?  
Lebanon

34) Which part of the world is called: "Playground of Europe"?  
Switzerland

35) Which Part of the world is called "Land of Midnight Sun"?  
Norway

36) What is "Big Ben"?  
A clock placed on the British Parliament

37) Which of the following Asian countries is landlocked?  
Afghanistan

38) Identify the biggest Island:  
Greenland

39) Identify the Coldest Planet:  
Pluto

40) Identify the smallest Planet:  
Mercury

41) A mountain pass is:  
A low point on the mountain that allows easy access to climbers

42) Which one is the highest Mountain Pass in the world?  
Alpine

43) Identify the Largest 'Salt-Water Lake' in the world:  
Caspian Sea

44) Identify the world's largest City (in area):  
New York

45) "Nanga Parbat" is the famous mountain Peak of:  
Himalayas range

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- 46) Chinese built the Great Wall of China as a defense against:  
Mongols
- 47) “Khyber Pass” is located in:  
Peshawar
- 48) Which is the largest landlocked country of the world?  
Mongolia
- 49) The world’s smallest state by population is:  
Vatican
- 50) Which is the world’s second largest continent?  
Africa
- 51) The largest river in Baluchistan is:  
Hingol (Gwadar district)
- 52) Which is the highest railway station in Asia?  
Kan Mehtarzai
- 53) The longest river of Asia is:  
The Yangtze or Chang Jiang
- 54) Which is the smallest country in Asia?  
Maldives
- 55) The distance of a place West or East of Equator is called:  
Longitude
- 56) The distance of a place South or North of Equator is called:  
Latitude
- 57) Which part of the world is called “The Land of free people”?  
Thailand
- 58) The world’s famous bridge “Golden gate” is located in:  
San Francisco
- 59) Weather describes the condition of \_\_\_\_\_ at any one time:  
The atmosphere
- 60) In the Composition of the earth, Aluminum is:  
8.1%
- 61) The World’s largest desert in area is:  
Sahara
- 62) Identify the Largest Sea?  
South China Sea
- 63) Which country has the greatest number of volcanoes in the world?  
Philippines
- 64) The length of Karakoram Highway (KKH) in Pakistan is:  
805 km
- 65) The old name of Karakoram Highway was:  
Silk Road
- 66) Which of the following country consists of 1300 Islands?  
Indonesia.
- 67) The World’s largest Island is:  
Greenland
- 68) Punjab’s size in the total land mass of Pakistan is:  
25.8%
- 69) Which part of Punjab is famous for shisham Timber Forests?

Changa Manga

70) Which of the following Central Asian State is enriched with the world's largest mineral resources?

Kazakhstan

71) Pakistan Forest institution is located in:

Peshawar

72) Pakistan is surrounded in the North West by:

Himalayas Range

73) The most precious gemstone "Emerald" are found in:

Swat

74) The largest district of the Punjab by area is:

Bahawalpur

75) A wind which reverses seasonally is known as:

Monsoon wind

76) The Mountain Peak of Takht-e-Suleiman is in:

Pakistan

77) The longest river in South Asia is:

The Brahmaputra

78) The total length of Railways in Pakistan is:

8875 km

79) The length of River Indus is:

2880 km

80) Which continent has no desert?

Europe

81) The richest fishing ground in the world:

North Eastern Asia

82) Maize, Rice and Wheat are generally referred as:

Cereal Crops

83) A 'landform' where the mouth of a river flows into an ocean, sea, or desert is called:

River delta

84) Which is the largest tea producing country in the world?

India

85) Which country produces maximum gold?

South Africa

86) What is meant by "Equinox"?

The shortest day

87) The season changes because of the:

Earth is revolving round the sun

88) "Antarctica" is situated in the:

South Pole

89) Which continent is termed as "Dark continent"?

Africa

90) The country which is first in Petroleum oil production is?

Saudi Arabia

91) Maximum quantity of diamonds is found in:

Africa

92) "London" is situated by the side of which river?

Thames

- 93) Which is the shortest day in the Northern Hemisphere?  
22nd December
- 94) The earth's rotation on its axis is from:  
West to East
- 95) Which country has the largest production of aluminum?  
U.S.A
- 96) By area, the World's largest country is:  
Russia
- 97) Which country is known as "Land of midnight sun"?  
Norway
- 98) Basin is a low land area. Which are the largest basins in the face of the earth?  
Oceans
- 99) What is/are the basic purpose(s) of dams?  
(a) Storage of water in a large reservoir (tanker).  
(b) Generation of electricity (Hydel Power)  
(c) Control of floods
- 100) Which is the thinnest earth layer?  
Crust

### Chapter Two General knowledge 'Pakistan'

- 1) Pakistan's first coin was issued on 3<sup>rd</sup> January 1948.
- 2) Maulana Mazhar-ud-Din was the first person who gave the title 'Quaid-e-Azam' to Mr. Jinnah first time.
- 3) Quaid-e-Azam's mother tongue was 'Gujrati'.
- 4) Khawaja Nizam-ud-Din was the only person in Pakistan's history who was the second Prime Minister of Pakistan and also second Governor General of Pakistan.
- 5) The height of Minar-e-Pakistan is 196 ft. and 4 inches.
- 6) Sir Victor Turner signed first time on Pakistani's Currency.
- 7) Quaid-e-Azam was born on Thursday.
- 8) Quaid-e-Azam died on Saturday.
- 9) Pakistan's national flag was prepared by Ameer-ud-Din Qadwai.
- 10) Pakistan's National Anthem was written by Mr. Hafeez Jhalandari on June 1952.
- 11) Pakistan's national Anthem was composed by Ahmed Ghulam Ali Chagla in 1949.
- 12) The composition of National Anthem was accepted on 21 August 1949
- 13) The National Anthem was sung first time on 13 August 1954 in the voice of Mr. Hafeez Jhalandari.
- 14) There were 3542 post offices in Pakistan at the time of its creation.
- 15) Mr. Mirat Khan prepared the map of Minar-e-Pakistan.
- 16) Quaid-e-Azam died of Tuberculosis.
- 17) The first Prime Minister of Pakistan Mr. Liaqat Ali Khan was assassinated by unknown man in Rawalpindi.
- 18) Quaid-e-Azam took an oath as Governor General of Pakistan from Mr. Justice Abdur Rasheed.
- 19) The height of all the four Minars of Badshahi Mosque is 177 ft.
- 20) Frank Messervy was a British General who took charge of the Pakistan Army soon after the independence and served as the first Commander-in-Chief until February 10, 1948.



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- 21) Captain Raja Muhammad Sarwar, a military officer in the Pakistan Army (Martyred: 27 July 1948) was cited with the first Nishan-e-Haider for his valor during the first Indo-Pak war in 1947–48
- 22) Sir Mian Abdul Rashid was the first Chief Justice of Pakistan.
- 23) Karachi was the first capital of Pakistan.
- 24) Quaid-e-Azam spent his last days at the Ziarat Residency, Quetta.
- 25) The historical sites of Pakistan namely Mohenjo-Daro, Takht-e-Bahi, Lahore Fort is on the World Heritage List.
- 26) 1965 War between India and Pakistan continued endlessly for 17 days
- 27) Lahore is known as “Data ki Nagri”
- 28) Waris Shah is considered as “the Shakespeare of Punjabi literature”
- 29) Sialkot, located in Pakistan, is the world’s largest producer of hand sewn footballs. Local factories in the region produce 40-60 million footballs a year, which is roughly 50-70% of the world’s total production.
- 30) The world’s first Islamic country to attain nuclear power was Pakistan.
- 31) Pakistan has the highest paved international road – The Karakoram Highway.
- 32) Pakistan has the largest canal-based irrigation system in the world.
- 33) Pakistan has the world’s largest ambulance network. Pakistan’s Edhi Foundation, which is also listed in the Guinness Book of World Records, operates the network.
- 34) Queen Elizabeth II was the Queen of Pakistan until 1956.
- 35) Just two people have won the Nobel Prize from Pakistan. Malala Yousafzai for Peace in 2014 and Dr. Abdus Salam for Physics in 1979
- 36) Sugarcane juice is the ‘national drink’ of Pakistan. In Pakistan, it is also known as “Roh.”
- 37) Pakistan International Airlines (PIA) has a world record for flying the fastest between London and Karachi. The airline achieved this feat in 1962 when they completed the flight in 6 hours, 43 minutes, 55 seconds, a record which remains unbroken to this day
- 38) Pakistan also has one of the oldest civilizations in history, Mehrgarh; dating back to 6000 B.C. Mehrgarh is now seen as a precursor to the Indus Valley Civilization. It is one of the earliest sites with evidence of farming and herding in South Asia.
- 39) Pakistan also made history with the youngest civil judge in the world. Mohammed Ilyas passed the exam when he was 20 years and 9 months old and thus became the youngest civil judge in the world
- 40) The ‘Khewra Salt Mine’ in Pakistan is the second largest and oldest salt mine in the world.
- 41) Pakistan has the only fertile desert in the world – the Tharparkar Desert – located in Sindh province.
- 42) Pakistan has the eleventh-largest armed force in the world. It has 617,000 people in its army. UN peacekeeping missions are supported largely by the Pakistani army.
- 43) According to a survey, Pakistan has one of the world’s top national anthem tunes. The duration of Pakistan’s National Anthem is 80 seconds.
- 44) Pakistanis are the fourth-most intelligent people in the world, according to poll results gathered from 125 countries by the Institute of European Business Administration.
- 45) The world’s seventh-largest collection of scientists and engineers is from Pakistan.
- 46) The world’s longest glacial system outside the Polar Regions – the Biafo Glacier– is in Pakistan.
- 47) The largest earth-filled dam in the world (and fifth largest by structural volume) is the ‘Tarbela Dam’ on the Indus River in Pakistan. The dam was built in 1968 and 1976. The dam is 143.26 meters high and 2,743.2 meters long.
- 48) Out of the total land area in Pakistan, 25% is under agricultural cultivation. Pakistan irrigates three times more land area than Russia.

- 49) The once world's largest man-made forest is in Pakistan – the Changa Manga forest (12,423 acres in area). It is named after two brother dacoits, the Changa Manga forest was originally planted in 1866 by British foresters.
- 50) Benazir Bhutto became the first female Prime Minister of Pakistan, and of any Muslim nation.

### Chapter Three

#### History of the Subcontinent

- 1) When was the All India Muslim League formed?  
30<sup>th</sup> December 1906
- 2) Where was the All India Muslim League formed?  
Dacca, British India (now Dacca, Bangladesh)
- 3) Who was the founder of the All India Muslim League?  
Nawab Khawaja Salimullah
- 4) Where was the first session of the All India Muslim League held?  
The first session of All India Muslim League was held at Karachi on 29<sup>th</sup> December 1907.
- 5) When did Quaid-E-Azam become the member of Muslim League?  
1913
- 6) Who was the father of Quaid-e-Azam? Also mention his mother's name.  
Poonja Jinnah  
Mithibai Jinnah
- 7) Who offered western education (at the higher standard) to Muslims of the Subcontinent?  
Sir Syed Ahmed Khan (through the All India Muhammadan Educational Conference)
- 8) When was The All India Muhammadan Educational Conference established?  
In 1886
- 9) List down in general the contributions of Sir Syed Ahmed Khan for Muslims?  
Opened school in Muradabad (1859)  
Founded Scientific Society in Ghazi pore (1863)  
Set up Muhammadan Educational Conference to raise the standard of education (1886)  
Set up MAO (Muhammadan Anglo-Oriental) College in Aligarh (24 May 1875)  
Aligarh Muslim University (1920) (formerly known as MAO college)
- 10) Which school of the thought did Quaid-E-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah belong to?  
Shia by birth (later on claimed he converted to 'Sunni' as contested in a high court in 1984)
- 11) Who gave birth to the largest Muslim political party 'The All India Muslim League'?  
All India Muhammadan Educational Conference
- 12) Who was the first president of the All India Muslim League?  
Sir Agha Khan was elected as the first president of this political party.
- 13) List down names of all the presidents of the Muslim League in historical sequence
 

1: Adamjee Pirbhoy (1907)	2: Sir Ali Imam (1908)	3: Sir Agha Khan (1909)
4: Nabiullah (1910)	5: Nawab Salimullah (1912)	6: Sir Mohammad Shafi (1913)
7: Mazhar-u- Haq (1915)	8: M.A Jinnah (1916)	9: Maulana Mohd Ali (1917)
10: A.k Fazlul Haq (1918)	11: Hakim Ajmal Khan (1919)	12: Dr. M.A Ansari (1920)
13: Maulana Hazrat Mohani (1921)	14: Ghulam Mohammad Bhurgin (1923)	





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15: M.A Jinnah (1924)  
(1926)

16: Sir Abdul Rahim (1925)

17: Sir Abdul Qadir

18: Sir Mohd Yaqub (1927)  
(1930)

19: M.A Jinnah (1929)

20: Sir Allama Mohd Iqbal

21: Sir Zafarullah Khan (1931)  
(1933)

22: K.B Hafiz Hidayat Hussain

23: M.A Jinnah (1934)  
(1937)

24: Sir Wazir Hussain (1936)

25: M.A Jinnah

14) When was the All India Muslim League dissolved?

The All India Muslim was dissolved in 1947 after the partition.

15) Muslim League (Pakistan) was dissolved in 1958(By martial law).

16) Which political parties succeeded as a result of the disintegration of the All India Muslim League?

Muslim League in Pakistan

Awami League in Bangladesh

Indian Union Muslim League in India

17) When did Pakistan frame its first constitution?

29 February 1956

18) Who was the first president of the Constitution Assembly of Pakistan?

Quaid-e-Azam Mohammad Ali Jinnah

19) Of how many countries was the Indian Subcontinent comprised of?

It comprised of 7 countries – India, Pakistan, Bangladesh, Nepal, Sri Lanka, and the Maldives.

20) Who was the first President of the constitution Assembly of Pakistan?

Quaid-e-Azam Mohammad Ali Jinnah

21) Who has been named 'The spiritual father of Pakistan'?

Sir Allama Mohammad Iqbal

22) Where did Allama Mohammad Iqbal matriculate from?

Scotch Mission College Sialkot (1893)

23) Who was Allama Mohammad Iqbal's father?

Allama Iqbal's Father Sheikh Noor Mohammad was a tailor (not formally educated man)

24) What Hindu clan did his family belong to before they embraced Islam?

His family was Kashmiri Brahman of Sapru clan.

25) Where did he obtain his Bachelor degree from?

He obtained his Bachelor degree in Arts from GCU (Government College University) Lahore.

26) List down the earliest educational institutes established in the British-ruled Subcontinent.

The Calcutta Madrasa – 1781(By Warren Hastings)

Sanskrit College – 1791(By Jonathan Duncan)

Fort William College – 1800 (Lord Wellesley)

27) Which of the two Christian Missionaries were in charge of promoting Western Education in India?

Charles Grant

William Wilberforce

28) Who is considered as the father of modern education in British Occupied Subcontinent (India)?

Charles Grant is referred to as 'father of modern education in India'. He recommended for English education in India.

29) What is meant by the Orientalists and Anglicists Debate?

The debate over what kind of public education the British should promote in their growing Indian empire.

30) Who were Orientalists?

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People who wanted to promote education in India through the medium of classical languages, such as Sanskrit, Persian, and Arabic.

31) Who were Anglicists?

People who wanted to promote Western Education in India which supported English as medium of instruction.

32) What was Macaulay's system of education?

Also known as 'Lord Macaulay's Minute', the system of education – in 1835 – declared that Western Education has to be promoted through the medium of English language alone.

33) What was Wood's Dispatch?

Charles Wood (in British Subcontinent) suggested that primary schools must adopt vernacular (local) languages, high schools must adopt 'Anglo vernacular' (Both the English and the local) languages, and on college-level English medium for education.

34) What happened after Charles Wood's dispatch?

Several measures were taken by the East India Company which was as follow:

A: Setting of the University of Calcutta, the University of Bombay, and the University of Madras in 1857

B: University of Punjab in 1882 and the University of Allahabad in 1887.

B: Promotion of English Education

