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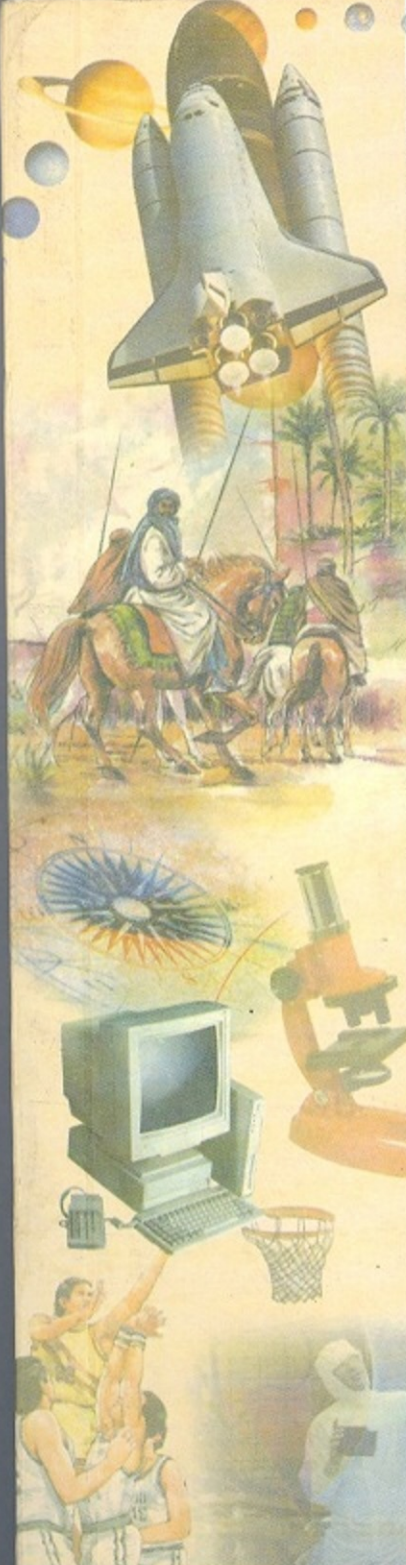
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Caravan's

GENERAL KNOWLEDGE MCQs

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Caravan General Knowledge MCQs

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Caravan Enterprises Lahore. Pakistan. 2005

GEOGRAPHY

1. In the Composition of the earth, Aluminum is:
(a) 27.5% (b) 20.3%
(c) 14.5% (d) 8.1%
2. The deepest part of the Ocean is:
(a) Vostok (b) Puerto Rico Trench
(c) Mariana Trench (d) Sundas Trench
3. After Australia, which of the following is the smallest Continent?
(a) Antarctica (b) South America
(c) North America (d) Europe
4. The deepest place in the Indian Ocean is:
(a) Mariana Trench (b) Puerto Rico Trench
(c) Sunda Trench (d) Isle Trench.
5. The highest waterfall of the world is:-
(a) Victoria (b) Tugela
(c) Angel (d) Niagara.
6. The areas around the North and South poles within the Polar circles is called:
(a) The Torrid Zone (b) The Frigid Zone
(c) The Temperature Zone (d) None of the above
7. “Death Valley” in California, U.S.A is so called because of:-
(a) It is highly polluted area on earth
(b) It is extremely cold region on earth
(c) One of the hottest places in the world
(d) The existence of a large number of volcanaes
8. Identify the largest ocean:
(a) Pacific Ocean (b) Atlantic Ocean
(c) Indian Ocean (d) Artic Ocean

9. Mediterranean Sea is connected to the Atlantic Ocean by the:
(a) Strait of Gibraltar (b) Bering strait
(c) Davis strait (d) Dover strait
10. Caribbean Sea is linked with the Pacific Ocean by the:
(a) Suez Canal (b) Panama Canal
(c) Sunda Strait (d) None of the above one
11. 'Sea of Japan' is famous for :
(a) Oil Reserves (b) Mineral Water
(c) Fishing Area (d) Icebergs in water
12. 'Red sea' is between :
(a) Arabia and Africa
(b) Turkey and Russia
(c) China and Japan
(d) Germany and Scandinavia
13. Alexandria is a seaport of :
(a) Greece (b) Egypt
(c) Iran (d) Germany
14. Bering Strait separates Asia from:
(a) America (b) Africa
(c) Australia (d) None of the above one
15. The longest mountain range in the world is:
(a) Karakoram (b) Alps
(c) Andes (d) Hindukush.
16. Cyprus is an island in the:
(a) Mediterranean Sea
(b) South China Sea
(c) Red Sea
(d) Caribbean Sea.
17. Which of the following country shares the water of Caspian Sea?
(a) Russia (b) Iran
(c) Azerbaijan (d) All the above
18. Palk Strait separates India from :
(a) Sri Lanka (b) Maldives

- (c) Bangladesh (d) None of the above one
19. 'Dickson' is a seaport of :
 (a) Italy (b) Malaysia
 (c) South Africa (d) Norway
20. 'Lake Superior' is :
 (a) The World's deepest freshwater lake
 (b) The World's largest freshwater lake
 (c) The world's largest saltwater lake
 (d) None of the above
21. 'Seattle' is a seaport of :
 (a) China (b) U.S.A
 (c) Germany (d) Canada
22. Which of the following strait separates Italy from Sicily?
 (a) Sunda (b) Messina
 (c) Bonifacio (d) Johore
23. Identify the world's longest river with the length of 6,521 km.
 (a) Amazon (b) Mississippi
 (c) Nile (d) none of the above
24. Which one is the longest river?
 (a) Jhelum (b) Chenab
 (c) Ravi (d) Sutlaj.
25. Which of the following is the smallest sea?
 (a) South China Sea. (b) Arabian Sea.
 (c) Sea of Marmara. (d) Caribbean Sea.
26. Which of the following river is located in Iraq?
 (a) Lena (b) Oxus
 (c) Volga (d) Euphrates
27. In which of the following country, 'Victoria Falls' is located?
 (a) Canada (b) Zimbabwe
 (c) U.S.A (d) Venezuela
28. Which of the following waterfalls is located between America and Canada?
 (a) Victoria Falls (b) Ribbon Falls
 (c) Niagara Falls (d) Angels Falls.

29. Identify the world's Largest Dam :-
(a) Aswan (b) Kiev
(c) Tarbela (d) Mangla
30. In which of the following region 'New Zealand' is situated?
(a) Europe (b) South America
(c) Caribbean (d) Oceania
31. The world's largest land frontier is between:
(a) America and Canada
(b) Russia and China
(c) Argentina and Brazil
(d) China and Mongolia
32. The world's largest silver producing country is.--
(a) Canada (b) Australia
(c) Russia (d) Mexico.
33. "Valetta" is the capital of:
(a) Finland (b) Malta
(c) Senegal (d) Congo
34. The 'United Arab Emirates' (U.A.E) Comprises of:
(a) Abu Dhabi (b) Sharjah
(c) Fujairah (d) All the above
35. Which of the following 'Desert' is the largest in area?
(a) The Sahara (b) Gobi
(c) Takla Makan (d) Thar
36. The famous "Dost-i-Lut" desert is located in :
(a) Iran (b) China
(c) South Africa (d) Egypt
37. "Nanga Parbat" is the famous mountain Peak of:
(a) Karakoram range (b) Himalayas range
(c) HinduKush range (d) Sulaiman range
38. "Kasr-i-Mantra" is an official residence of:
(a) King of Saudi Arabia (b) Amir-Kuwait
(c) Iranian President (d) None of the above
39. Why 'Black Sea' is so called:
(a) A large number of black rocks in the water

- (b) The dense fog that prevails there in winter
 - (c) The water of the sea is black
 - (d) None of the above
40. Which of the following Country is largest by area?
 - (a) China
 - (b) Canada
 - (c) America
 - (d) Russia
 41. Which of the following Country is a 'Peninsula'?
 - (a) Brazil
 - (b) Japan
 - (c) Greenland
 - (d) Saudi Arabia
 42. Which of the following Country is largest by population?
 - (a) Russia
 - (b) Indonesia
 - (c) China
 - (d) India
 43. Which part of the world is called "City of Angles"?
 - (a) Bangkok
 - (b) Stockholm
 - (c) New York
 - (d) Rome
 44. Which part of the world is called "Cockpit of Europe"?
 - (a) Belgium
 - (b) Ireland
 - (c) Netherlands
 - (d) Greenland
 45. The world's largest fish catching country is:
 - (a) Russia
 - (b) China
 - (c) Japan
 - (d) Australia
 46. The world's longest railroad tunnel 'Seikan' is located in:
 - (a) England
 - (b) Japan
 - (c) Switzerland
 - (d) Russia.
 47. Which Country is called "Land of Milk and Honey"?
 - (a) Lebanon
 - (b) Japan
 - (c) Canada
 - (d) Turkey
 48. Which part of the world is called: "Playgroud of Europe"?
 - (a) Norway
 - (b) Germany
 - (c) Switzerland
 - (d) Poland
 49. Which Part of the world is called "Land of Midnight Sun"?
 - (a) Thailand
 - (b) Finland
 - (c) Norway
 - (d) Japan

50. What is “Big Ben”?
- (a) A Volcano in Alaska
 - (b) A Glaxy of Stars
 - (c) A clock placed on the British Parliament
 - (d) None of the above
51. Which of the following is a Baltic State?
- (a) Georgia
 - (b) Armenia
 - (c) Ukraine
 - (d) Estonia.
52. Which of the following Asian countries is landlocked?
- (a) Myanmar
 - (b) Mongolia
 - (c) Vietnam
 - (d) North Korea.
53. Identify the biggest Island:
- (a) Greenland
 - (b) Iceland
 - (c) New Zealand
 - (d) Taiwan
54. Identify the Coldest Planet:
- (a) Pluto
 - (b) Venus
 - (c) Jupiter
 - (d) Mars
55. Identify the smallest Planet:
- (a) Venus
 - (b) Mercury
 - (c) Jupiter
 - (d) None of above
56. Which one is the highest Mountain Pass in the world?
- (a) Khunjerab Pass
 - (b) Kilik Pass
 - (c) Alpine
 - (d) None of the above
57. Identify the Largest ‘Salt-Water Lake’ in the world:
- (a) Lake Superior
 - (b) Baikal Lake
 - (c) Caspian Sea
 - (d) Mancher Lake
58. Identify the world’s largest City (in area):
- (a) Shanghai
 - (b) Moscow
 - (c) New York
 - (d) London
59. Which is the longest strait of the world?
- (a) Malacca
 - (b) Gibraltar
 - (c) Bosphorus
 - (d) Dover
60. ‘Fleet Street’ in London is famous for:
- (a) Tailoring and Jewellery Shops

- (b) Banking and Financial Transactions
 - (c) Offices of the leading British Newspapers
 - (d) None of the above One.
61. 'Wall Street' in New York is famous for:
- (a) Stocks Exchange Market
 - (b) Modern Shopping Centre
 - (c) Broadest street in the world
 - (d) None of the above
62. Which of the following lines divide Turkish and Greek Cyprus communities?
- (a) Yellow Line
 - (b) Green Line
 - (c) Curzon Line
 - (d) Maginot Line
63. Which of the following countries is called "Land of Milk and Honey"?
- (a) Switzerland
 - (b) Norway
 - (c) Bahrain
 - (d) Lebanon.
64. Which one is boundary line between Poland and Germany?
- (a) Maginot Line
 - (b) Seigfrid line
 - (c) Hindenburg line
 - (d) Mannerheim line
65. 'Takla Makan Desert' is located in :
- (a) Xinjing (China)
 - (b) East Africa
 - (c) Basutoland
 - (d) Iran
66. "Khyber Pass" is located in :
- (a) Karakorum range
 - (b) Himalyas range
 - (c) Hindukush range
 - (d) Sulaiman range
67. Which part of the world is known as "Star and key of Indian Ocean"?
- (a) India
 - (b) Sri Lanka
 - (c) Maldives
 - (d) Mauritius
68. "Siachen Glacier" is situated in :
- (a) Hindu Kush
 - (b) Sulaiman
 - (c) Pamir
 - (d) Karakorum
69. Which of the following glacier is in 'Hunza'?
- (a) Hispar
 - (b) Biafo
 - (c) Atrak
 - (d) None of the above

70. Which of the following Mountain Peak is not situated in Karakorum range?
(a) Broad Peak (b) Gasherbrum Peak
(c) Tirich Mir Peak (d) All of the above
71. The world's smallest state by population is:
(a) San Marino (b) Monaco
(c) Vatican (d) Nauru.
72. The world's largest fresh water lake is:
(a) Caspian sea (b) Great Bear
(c) Baikal (d) Superior.
73. 'Nanga Parbat Peak' is situated in:
(a) Himalayas (b) Karakoram
(c) Hindukush (d) Suliman
74. The largest river in Baluchistan is :
(a) Dasht (b) Zhob
(c) Rakshan (d) Hingol
75. Which is the highest railway station in Asia?
(a) Quetta (b) Kalat
(c) Kan Mehtarzai (d) Sibi
76. What is the significance of a small country "Ecuador"?
(a) It is a biggest island of Latin America
(b) It is located on the equator of the earth
(c) It is a land where days and nights are of one month duration on the earth
(d) None of the above
77. 'Kuril Islands' are situated between:
(a) China and Japan
(b) Russia and Japan
(c) Australia and New Zealand
(d) U.S and Cuba
78. What is "Green peace"?
(a) A mountain range
(b) The largest Island in the world
(c) Geological Society of London

-
- (d) An organization that stresses the need to maintain a balance between human progress and environmental conservation.
79. Yellow Sea lies between:
- (a) Singapore and Malaysia.
 - (b) China and Japan.
 - (c) Vietnam and Philippine.
 - (d) Australia and New Zealand.
80. The world's largest active volcano "Mauna Loa" is located in:
- (a) Hawaii (USA)
 - (b) Central Andes (Chile)
 - (c) Mount Mayon (Philippines)
 - (d) Java (Indonesia)
81. The Eastern Mediterranean Island "Cyprus" is divided between:
- (a) Germany and Poland
 - (b) France and Greece
 - (c) Turkey and Greece
 - (d) Indonesia and Japan
82. Which is the smallest state in area?
- (a) Bahrain
 - (b) Maldives
 - (c) Malta
 - (d) Brunei Darussalam
83. The distance of a place South or North of Equator is called :
- (a) Altitude
 - (b) Longitude
 - (c) Latitude
 - (d) Multitude
84. Which part of the world is called "The Land of free people"?
- (a) Switzerland
 - (b) Thailand
 - (c) West-Indies
 - (d) U.K
85. The world's famous bridge "Golden gate" is located in:
- (a) New York
 - (b) Sydney
 - (c) Mexico city
 - (d) San Francisco
86. "Skhalin Islands" enriched with oil reserves are claimed by:
- (a) China and Russia
 - (b) US and Japan
 - (c) Russia and Japan
 - (d) USA and Russia
87. "Pristina is the Capital of:
- (a) Chechnya
 - (b) East Timor
 - (c) Bosnia
 - (d) Kosovo

88. 'Oxus' River is flowing between:
(a) Iran and Iraq
(b) Afghanistan and Tajikistan
(c) Jordan and Israel
(d) Russia and Turkey
89. SAARC Human Resource Development Centre is located at:
(a) New Delhi (b) Colombo
(c) Islamabad (d) Dhaka
90. In July 1986, a model child welfare centre was established in a village "Hummak" near the city of:
(a) Lahore (b) Multan
(c) Faisalabad (d) Islamabad
91. The World's largest desert in area is:
(a) Sahara (b) Arabia
(c) Gobi (d) Mogave
92. "Dead Sea" is lying between:
(a) Iraq and Sudan (b) Israel and Jordan
(c) Russia and Japan (d) Greece and Turkey
93. Identify the Largest Sea?
(a) South China Sea (b) Caribbean Sea
(c) Arabian Sea (d) Sea of Marmara
94. Which country has the greatest number of volcanoes in the world?
(a) Japan (b) Indonesia
(c) Philippines (d) Cameroon
95. The length of Karakoram Highway (KKH) in Pakistan is:
(a) 650 km (b) 785 km
(c) 805 km (d) 1200 km
96. Which of the Sea is located in Central Asia?
(a) Red Sea (b) Baltic Sea
(c) Aral Sea (d) None of the above
97. Which Country's land is below the sea level?
(a) New Zealand (b) Japan
(c) Ireland (d) Netherlands

98. On which river Gudu, Sukkur and Kotri barrages are situated?
 - (a) Chanab
 - (b) Ravi
 - (c) Indus
 - (d) Sutlej
99. Which of the following country consists of 1300 Islands?
 - (a) Malaysia
 - (b) Greenland
 - (c) Indonesia.
 - (d) Philippines
100. What is 'Subway'?
 - (a) Underground passage
 - (b) A road or path raised above ground level
 - (c) Short passage to any place
 - (d) None of the above
101. What is 'Cathy Pacific'?
 - (a) Airline
 - (b) Newspaper
 - (c) News Agency
 - (d) Island
102. The main cause of earthquakes is :
 - (a) Sudden Cooling and Contraction of the earth's Surface
 - (b) Coming into activity of some dormant volcanoes
 - (c) Due to internal heat, sometimes water changes into steam and expands.
 - (d) All of the above.
103. Which of the following countries are land locked?
 - (a) Uganda, Austria, Hungary, Laos
 - (b) Albania, Brazil, Greece, Kenya
 - (c) Sudan, Sweden, Cuba, Senegal
 - (d) Tanzania, Mozambique, Somalia, Portugal
104. The World's largest Island is :
 - (a) Greenland
 - (b) Sumatra
 - (c) New Guinea
 - (d) Madagascar
105. The Soan and the Haro are the two rivers of:
 - (a) Baluchistan Plateau
 - (b) Potohar Plateau
 - (c) Northern areas
 - (d) Azad Kashmir
106. Punjab's size in the total land mass of Pakistan is :
 - (a) 20.7%
 - (b) 25.8%
 - (c) 29.7%
 - (d) 37.7%

107. The “Shandur Pass” at the Height of 12,205 feet connects:
(a) Chitral and Gilgit (b) Chitral and Bannu
(c) Mardan and Malkand (d) Gilgit and Kashgars
108. The area lying between river Beas and the Ravi is called:-
(a) Chaj Doab (b) Rachna Doab
(c) Bari Doab (d) Saharwal Doab
109. Which part of Punjab is famous for shisham Timber Forests?
(a) Changa Manga
(b) Ala Chitta Range
(c) Murree Kohuta Range
(d) Mianwali and Kalabagh range.
110. Which of the following Central Asian State is enriched with the world’s largest mineral resources?
(a) Uzbekistan (b) Kazakistan
(c) Azerbaijan (d) Turkmenistan
111. The largest number of fatalities by earth quakes were recorded in :
(a) Gilan (Iran) June, 21st 1990
(b) Kobe (Japan) January 17th 1995
(c) Takhar (Afghanistan February 4th 1998
(d) Izmir (Turkey) August, 17th 1999
112. Pakistan Forest institution is located in:
(a) Karachi (b) Rawalpindi
(c) Lahore (d) Peshawar
113. The archaeological site “Kot Diji” is located near the city of:
(a) Larkana (b) Thatta
(c) Khairpur (d) Swat
114. Pakistan is surrounded in the North West by:
(a) Iran (b) China
(c) Afghanistan (d) Himalayas Range
115. The most precious gemstone “Emerald” are found in:
(a) Gilgit (b) Hunza
(c) Swat (d) Dir

116. On a 1: 50,000 map, village A and B are 4.5 cm apart. What is the real distance in km?
 (a) 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ km (b) 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ km
 (c) 2 $\frac{1}{4}$ km (b) 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ km
117. To show the distribution of People of Pakistan we should use:
 (a) Shade method (b) Do method
 (c) Isopleth (d) Bargraph
118. The strength of wave action depends on all these EXCEPT:
 (a) Currents in the sea (b) Wind strength
 (c) Depth of coastal water (d) Height of waves
119. Bore is caused by:
 (a) Rising tide while meeting river currents
 (b) Friction from prevailing winds
 (c) Spring tide and strong winds
 (d) Unequal heating of oceans
120. Which of these is not a metamorphic rock?
 (a) Quartzite (b) Slate
 (c) Shale (d) Schist
121. Earthquakes are vibrations associated with all the following EXCEPT:
 (a) Subduction of rock during collision of crystal plats
 (b) Volcanic eruptions
 (c) Subsidence of a geocyncline
 (d) Movement along major faults
122. Biological weathering occurs in the ways EXCEPT.
 (a) Joint widening by roots
 (b) Honeycomb weathering
 (c) Reaction with humid acid
 (d) Reaction with plant and animal solution
123. Which of the following has the highest annual rainfall?
 (a) Sialkot (b) Rawalpindi
 (c) Parachinar (d) Chitral
124. The largest district of the Punjab by area is:
 (a) Dera Gazi Khan (b) Rajanpur
 (c) Bahawalpur (d) Rahim Yar Khan

125. Pakistan Environmental Protection Ordinance was enforced in:
- (a) 1984 (b) 1986
(c) 1988 (d) 1990
126. Which of these is a process of transportation in a river?
- (a) Solution (b) Corrosion
(c) Attrition (d) Deposition
127. A canyon is a large form of:
- (a) Dry valley (b) Gorge
(c) Pediment (d) Badiand
128. What kind of weathering takes place on the valley side above the surface of the glacier?
- (a) Plucking (b) Abrasion
(c) Chemical weathering (d) Frost shattering
129. Which of the statements to about the Troposphere is not true?
- (a) It contains 85-90% of the atmosphere's mass
(b) It contains nearly all the water and oxygen of the atmosphere
(c) It is the zone which exhibits changes in condition of weather
(d) It is about 350 km thick
130. A wind which reverses seasonally is known as wind.
- (a) Trade (b) Cyclonic
(c) Monsoon (d) Polar
131. The Stevenson screen contains all of these EXCEPT:
- (a) Wet bulb thermometer (b) Maximum thermometer
(c) Ordinary thermometer (d) Anemometer
132. Weather describe the condition of _____ at any one time:
- (a) The earth (b) The land surface
(c) The atmosphere (d) The ionosphere
133. Temperature increases with increasing altitude by 10°C for every _____ rise:
- (a) 100 ft (b) 150 m
(c) 250 m (d) 300 m

134. Water vapour turns into clouds in the atmosphere when:
 - (a) It rains
 - (b) The temperature rise
 - (c) Dew point is reached
 - (d) Evaporation takes place
135. When a warm air is lifted off the surface in temperature depression it is called:
 - (a) An occlusion
 - (b) A cold front
 - (c) An anticyclone
 - (d) A warm front
136. Afternoon rains in the equatorial region are the result of influences:
 - (a) Convectional
 - (b) Monsoon
 - (c) Frontal
 - (d) Land Breeze
137. Mediterranean regions are useful for all these EXCEPT?
 - (a) Tourism
 - (b) Forestry
 - (c) Fruit growing
 - (d) Wine production
138. The best projection to suit the map of Pakistan is:
 - (a) Simple cylindrical
 - (b) Conical
 - (c) Zenithal
 - (d) Conventional
139. The extinct Volcanic Peak of Koh-i-Sultan is in:
 - (a) Saudi Arabia
 - (b) Turkey
 - (c) Iran
 - (d) Pakistan
140. The length of River Ganges is approx:
 - (a) 2500 km
 - (b) 2960 km
 - (c) 3840 km
 - (d) 2780 km
141. Deccan Plateau is in:
 - (a) Europe
 - (b) Asia
 - (c) Australia
 - (d) Africa
142. The only river in Pakistan flows, SW-NE direction:
 - (a) The Gomol
 - (b) The Kurram
 - (c) The Zhobe
 - (d) The Swat
143. Potwar Plateau bounded on the south by:
 - (a) Siwalik hills
 - (b) Indus river
 - (c) Salt range
 - (d) Jelum river
144. The Mountain Peak of Takht-i-Sulaiman is in:
 - (a) Yemen
 - (b) Turkey

- (c) Pakistan (d) Iran
145. Black Race is not in:
(a) Gambia (b) Portugal
(c) Guinea Bissau (d) Mali
146. SURMA is the name of.
(a) River (b) Desert
(c) Mountain (d) Island
147. Transportation and trade are:
(a) Primary activities (b) Secondary activities
(c) Tertiary activities (d) None of these
148. 'Kyoto Protocol' is an international treaty relating to:
(a) Child labour abuses
(b) Environmental problems
(c) Elimination of chemical and biological weapons
(d) Women's rights
149. Which of the following Sufi saints belong to "Chistia order"?
(a) Hazrat Baha-ud-Din Zakariya
(b) Hazrat Shah Rukn-i-Alam
(c) Hazrat Farid-ud-Din Ganj Shakar
(d) None of the above
150. The longest river in South Asia is:
(a) The Ganges (b) The Indus
(c) The Brahm putra (d) The Sutlej
151. The total length of Railways in Pakistan is:
(a) 5000 km (b) 8875 km
(c) 7500 km (d) 9235 km
152. The length of River Indus is:
(a) 2880 km (b) 2700 km
(c) 2650 km (d) 3200 km
153. The oldest Hydro-electric Project in Pakistan is:
(a) Dargai (b) Rasul
(c) Warsak (d) Malakand
154. The oldest barrage on the river Indus at Sukkur was built in:
(a) 1932 (b) 1940

- (c) 1930 (d) 1928
155. World's density of population (1990 estimate):
 (a) 50 person per sq km (b) 39 person per sq km
 (c) 46 person per sq km (d) 31 person per sq km
156. Which of the following continents has no desert?
 (a) Australia (b) North America
 (c) South America (d) Europe
157. Which of the following regions is 'Peninsula'?
 (a) Arabia (b) Scandinavia
 (c) Alaska (d) All of above.
158. The richest fishing ground in the world:
 (a) North Western Europe
 (b) North Eastern Asia
 (c) North Western North America
 (d) North Eastern North America
159. The oldest Iron and steel industry centre in India is:
 (a) Bombay (b) Durgapur
 (c) Bhalai (d) Jamshedpur
160. Buddhism accounts for 100% of the total population in:
 (a) Nepal (b) Bhutan
 (c) Sri Lanka (d) China
161. Maize, Rice and Wheat are generally referred as:
 (a) Root crops (b) Cereal Crops
 (c) Legumes Crops granaries (d) None of the above
162. The largest latitude circle on earth is:
 (a) Arctic circle (b) Tropic of cancer
 (c) The Equator (d) Tropic of Capricorn
163. World's largest Delta is:
 (a) Italy (b) Mexico
 (c) Sunderlands (India) (d) Bangladesh
164. Which is the largest tea producing country in the world?
 (a) Nigeria (b) Indonesia
 (c) India (d) Kenya

165. Three Persian Gulf Islands, Abu Mussa, The Greater and Lesser Tunbs, are disputed between:
(a) Iran and Iraq (b) Iran and U.A.E.
(c) Iraq and Kuwait (d) Qatar and Bahrain
166. “Darwin” is the seaport of:
(a) Australia (b) France
(c) U.K. (d) Germany
167. Which country produces maximum gold?
(a) Brunei (b) South Africa
(c) Australia (d) New Zealand
168. Which city is called “City of seven hills”?
(a) New York (b) London
(c) Paris (d) Rome
169. “Broadway” (New York U.S.A.) is the world’s largest:
(a) Theatre (b) Thoroughfare
(c) Museum (d) Gymnaseum
170. What is meant by “Equinox”?
(a) The longest day
(b) The shortest day
(c) The sun-month long day
(d) Equal duration of day and night
171. The season changes because of the:
(a) Moon is revolving round the earth
(b) Earth is revolving round its axis
(c) Earth is revolving round the sun
(d) Planet Mars is attracting the sun
172. The distance of longitude represents how many minutes difference in time:
(a) 10 minutes (b) 4 minutes
(c) 15 minutes (d) 1 minute
173. ‘49th Parallel’ is a boundary line between:
(a) North and South Korea
(b) China and Mongolia
(c) Germany and Poland
(d) USA and Canada

174. "Zardak" is the highest peak of:
(a) Karakoram range (b) Sulaiman range
(c) Kirthar range (d) Hindukush range
175. When one place on the earth is on a bigger eastern longitude then its time will be:
(a) Ahead
(b) Behind
(c) Equal to the time of other place
(d) Exactly one day behind than
176. What is the age of the earth?
(a) 5000 million years (b) 6000 million years
(c) 4000 million years (d) 5500 million years
177. "Antarctica" is situated in the:
(a) North Pole (b) South Pole
(c) Eastern Hemisphere (d) Western Hemisphere
178. Which continent is termed as "Dark continent"?
(a) Asia (b) Africa
(c) Australia (d) South America
179. The biggest desert "Sahara" is in:
(a) America (b) Australia
(c) Africa (d) Asia
180. The country which is first in Petroleum oil production is?
(a) Indonesia (b) Netherland
(c) Iran (d) Saudi Arabia
181. Maximum quantity of diamonds are found in:
(a) North America (b) South America
(c) India (d) Africa
182. In which continent is the Alps mountains to be found?
(a) Asia (b) Africa
(c) Australia (d) Europe
183. "London" is situated by the side of which river?
(a) Seine (b) Don
(c) Australia (d) Thames

184. “Madagascar” is the largest island in the:
(a) Pacific Ocean (b) Atlantic Ocean
(c) Indian Ocean (d) Arctic Sea
185. “Suez” Canal is between:
(a) Red sea and Mediterranean
(b) North sea and Caspian sea
(c) Indian Ocean and China sea
(d) Atlantic and Pacific Oceans
186. Which is the shortest day in the Northern Hemisphere?
(a) 1st January (b) 22nd December
(c) 30th December (d) 1st December
187. The animal Kangaroo is to be found in :
(a) Malaysia (b) Australia
(c) Sri Lanka (d) Mauritius
188. The earth’s rotation on its axis is from:
(a) South to North (b) North to South
(c) East to West (d) West to East
189. Which country has the largest production of aluminium?
(a) Germany (b) Canada
(c) U.S.A. (d) India
190. To control environmental hazards, United Nations will hold the “Earth Summit 2002” in:
(a) Brazil (b) Canada
(c) South Africa (d) Norway
191. By area, the World’s largest country is:
(a) Canada (b) USA
(c) Russia (d) China
192. Which country is known as “Land of midnight sun”?
(a) Italy (b) Canada
(c) Japan (d) Norway
193. Rainfall related to mountains is:
(a) Orographic rainfall (b) Normal rainfall
(c) Monsoon rains (d) Cyclonic rainfall

194. Which waterway gives the source of terrestrial moisture?
(a) Ocean (b) Rivers
(c) Lakes (d) Canals
195. Bangladesh has a dispute over the construction of a dam on Naaf river with:
(a) India (b) Myanmar
(c) Nepal (d) China
196. A large group of islands is known as
(a) Peninsula (b) Archipelago
(c) Strait (d) Channel
197. A large coral reef containing islands encompassing a sea water lagoon is named:
(a) Arctic (b) Atoll
(c) Bank (d) Alpine
198. These are only two double land-locked countries in the world. Double land locked means a land-locked country which is also surrounded by land locked neighbouring countries. Name both the countries?
(a) Uzbekistan and Liechtenstein
(b) Uzbekistan and Chad
(c) Uzbekistan and Mali
(d) Liechtenstein and Chad.
199. Basin is a low land area. Which are the largest basins in the face of the earth?
(a) Seas (b) Oceans
(c) Rivers (d) None of the above
200. Among these SAARC countries which is not land locked?
(a) Bhutan (b) Nepal
(c) Sri Lanka (d) None of the above
201. What is the name of the central part of the earth?
(a) Mantle (b) Core
(c) Crust (d) None of the above
202. What is/are the basic purpose(s) of dams?
(a) Storage of water in a large reservoir.
(b) Generation of electricity (Hydel Power)

- (c) Control of floods
 - (d) All of the above
203. Which continent has no desert?
- (a) Australia
 - (b) Europe
 - (c) Antarctica
 - (d) South America
204. Which is the thinnest earth layer?
- (a) Core
 - (b) Mantle
 - (c) Crust
 - (d) None of the above
205. What is the name of the second highest African peak?
- (a) Mount Kenya
 - (b) Mount Kilimanjaro
 - (c) Mount Congo
 - (d) None of the above
206. The Nile is the largest river of the world. Name the second largest river of Africa?
- (a) The Congo
 - (b) The Niger
 - (c) The Senegal.
 - (d) None of the above
207. The point that lies directly above the source of an earthquake is known as
- (a) Earthquake Center
 - (b) Epicenter
 - (c) Gravitational Center
 - (d) Geological Center
208. Name the middle part of the earth?
- (a) Core
 - (b) Crust
 - (c) Mantle
 - (d) None of the above
209. Which is the world's largest mangrove forest(s)?
- (a) Changa Manga Forest
 - (b) Sundarbans Forest
 - (c) Amazon Forest
 - (d) All of the above
210. The part of desert where adequate water is available for cultivation is called:
- (a) Oasis
 - (b) Marsh
 - (c) Island
 - (d) Isthmus
211. The famous Khunjrab Pass is between Pakistan and
- (a) Afghanistan
 - (b) China
 - (c) Iran
 - (d) India
212. A part of land surrounded by water on the three sides is called:
- (a) Island
 - (b) Creek

- (c) Peninsula (d) Gulf
213. What is the largest factor that decreases the life of the reservoir of dam?
- (a) Siltation (b) Floods
(c) Drought (d) Waterlogging
214. Water source beneath the earth flowing naturally is called:
- (a) Stream (b) Fall
(c) Spring (d) Lake
215. A small water body say a river that flows into a larger body of water is called
- (a) Tributary (b) Spring
(c) Confluence (d) None of the above
216. Name the largest island of Mediterranean Sea?
- (a) Sicily (b) Sardina
(c) Cyprus (d) Malta
217. Which is the largest river of Europe?
- (a) Danube (b) Volga
(c) Missouri (d) Thames.
218. Which city/cities are situated along the river Danube?
- (a) Budapest (b) Belgrade
(c) Vienna (d) All of the above
219. Which fall is associated with the river Zembazi?
- (a) Victoria Fall (b) Niagara Fall
(c) Angel Fall (d) Tugela falls
220. Who is called 'Father of Geography'?
- (a) Euclid (b) Herodotus.
(c) Marco Polo. (d) None of the above
221. What is the name of the hot molten matter underneath solid rock?
- (a) Lava (b) Magma
(c) Crust (d) None of the above
222. The hard, solid rocks, whose composition or texture has been changed by heat or pressure in the Earth are called:
- (a) Sedimentary rocks (b) Metamorphic rocks.
(c) Igneous rocks (d) None of the above

223. The rocks formed out of layers of sediment bonded together are known as
(a) Metamorphic rocks (b) Sedimentary rocks
(c) Igneous rocks (d) None of the above
224. The fine yellowish dust or silt spread and deposited by the winds, that is very fertile is called:
(a) Alluvium (b) Loess
(c) Sediment (d) None of the above
225. The mixture of silt, sand, and gravel deposited by flowing water such as rivers and streams is called
(a) Sediment (b) Loess
(c) Alluvium (d) All of the above
226. The part of a river near the coast into which the sea flows is termed as
(a) Tributary (b) Bank
(c) Estuary (d) None of the above
227. The areas of grassland totally without trees in South America especially around the estuary of the River Plate are called:
(a) Savanna (b) Pampas
(c) Loess (d) All of the above
228. The Great Barrier Reef is a huge coral reef off the northeast coast of
(a) Australia (b) Maldives
(c) Sri Lanka (d) Uzbekistan
229. What is the name of tropical grassland that has tree clumps scattered about it?
(a) Pampas (b) Moraines
(c) Savanna (d) None of the above
230. The floor of a valley that is regularly flooded by a river and which receives a layer of alluvium each time is called
(a) Delta (b) Flood Plain
(c) Confluence (d) All of the above

231. What is the name given to areas of land in the higher latitudes where short, cool summers do not permit trees to grow?
- (a) Arctic (b) Tropical
(c) Tundra (d) Terrain
232. The study of earthquakes and the waves generated by them is termed as
- (a) Volcanology (b) Seismology
(c) Geomorphology (d) All of the above
233. What is the name given to the material borne along by, beneath or within glaciers?
- (a) Moraines (b) Pampes
(c) Loess (d) None of the above
234. The flat-topped hill or mountain left isolated by the erosion of softer rocks all around it is generally known as
- (a) Mesa (b) Munatak
(c) Savanna (d) None of the above
235. A hill or peak sticking through an ice cap, mostly found in Green land or Antarctica is called:
- (a) Mesa (b) Moraines
(c) Munatak (d) Loess
236. A vent in the Earth's surface that emits steam and gases, essentially associated with volcanic regions is known as:
- (a) Fumarole (b) Mesa
(c) Munatak (d) None of the above
237. What is 38th Parallel line?
- (a) Boundary line between South Korea and North Korea
(b) Boundary line between India and Pakistan
(c) Boundary line between Canada and United States of America.
(d) Boundary line between India and Bangladesh
238. Which one is a boundary line between Finland and Russia?
- (a) Hindenburg Line (b) Curzon Line
(c) Mannerheim Line (d) Maginot Line
239. Which are the boundary lines between India and Pakistan?
- (a) Working Boundary (b) Line of Control

- (c) Line of actual contact (d) All of the above
- 240. Where lies Macmohan line?
 - (a) Boundary line between India and Pakistan
 - (b) Boundary line between India and China
 - (c) Boundary line between India and Nepal
 - (d) Boundary line between India and Bangladesh
- 241. Which of these mountain passes are in Pakistan?
 - (a) Babusar Pass (b) Shandur Pass
 - (c) Lowari Pass (d) All of the above
- 242. Gobi desert is in
 - (a) Mongolia and China
 - (b) Iran and Iraq
 - (c) Saudi Arabia and Yemen
 - (d) Uzbekistan and Kazakhstan
- 243. Seattle is a seaport of
 - (a) Hong Kong (b) United Kingdom
 - (c) United states of America (d) Singapore
- 244. Which is the largest river of Uzbekistan?
 - (a) River Amu (b) River Syr
 - (c) River Zarafshon (d) River Naryn
- 245. Qyzylqum is the largest desert of
 - (a) Turkmenistan (b) Tajikistan
 - (c) Kirgyzstan (d) Uzbekistan
- 246. Jenish Chokosu or Victory Peak is the highest point in which central Asian State?
 - (a) Uzbekistan (b) Kazakhstan
 - (c) Kyrgyzstan (d) Tajikistan
- 247. Garagum desert is in which central Asian State?
 - (a) Turkmenistan (b) Uzbekistan
 - (c) Tajikistan (d) Kyrgyzstan
- 248. The highest peak of the central Asia lies in Tajikistan that is 7500 meters high. Its name is
 - (a) Lenin Peak
 - (b) Victory Peak
 - (c) Ismail Samani or Stalin Peak

- (d) None of the above
249. Which is the largest landlocked country of the world?
 (a) Mangolia (b) Uzbekistan
 (c) Chad (d) Liechtenstein
250. Which is the second largest country in Africa?
 (a) Sudan (b) Algeria
 (c) Egypt (d) South Africa
251. Which is the world's fourth largest country? (Area wise)
 (a) Canada (b) Russia
 (c) India (d) China
252. Which SAARC Country contains eight of world's ten highest peak?
 (a) India (b) Bhutan
 (c) Nepal (d) Pakistan
253. Strait of Messina separates Italy from
 (a) Sicily (b) Cyprus
 (c) Sardina (d) France
254. What is the name of world's largest freshwater lake which is in North America?
 (a) Lake Titicaca (b) Lake Baykal
 (c) Lake Superior (d) Lake Erie
255. Which is the world's second largest continent?
 (a) Asia (b) Africa
 (c) Australia (d) Antarctica
256. The highest point of North America is
 (a) Mount McKinley (b) Mount Elbrus
 (c) Mount Kenya (d) None of the above
257. London is situated across the river
 (a) Danube (b) Thames
 (c) Volga (d) Rhine
258. Which of the following boundaries exists between Germany and Russia?
 (a) Hindenburg Line (b) Curzon Line
 (c) Durand Line (d) Redcliff Line

259. Which two countries borders along the 24th Parallel line?
(a) South Korea and North Korea
(b) United States and Canada
(c) Pakistan and India
(d) None of the above
260. 49th Parallel line is a famous boundary line which exists between:
(a) Pakistan and India
(b) South Korea and North Korea
(c) Canada and United States of America
(d) None of the above
261. Which of the following boundary lines does exist between Poland and Russia?
(a) Hindenburg line
(b) Curzon line
(c) Durand line
(d) Mannerheim line
262. Siegfried line is a boundary line around:
(a) Switzerland
(b) United States
(c) Finland
(d) Germany.
263. Green Line is any boundary line. Green Lines exist between:
(a) Israel and Jordan (West Bank)
(b) Republic of Cyprus and Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus
(c) East Beirut and West Beirut
(d) All of the above
264. Every body knows Great Wall of China. Chinese erected this wall as a defense against:
(a) Arabs
(b) Indians
(c) Iranians
(d) Mongols
265. Which boundary line does exist between Pakistan and Afghanistan?
(a) Machmohan line
(b) Maginot line
(c) Durand line
(d) Curzon line
266. Oderneisse line is a boundary line between
(a) Poland and Germany
(b) India and China
(c) Russia and Germany
(d) Russia and Finland

267. Which defensive boundary wall Roman Britians established against invading tribes?
 (a) Great Wall (b) Hadrian's Wall
 (c) Both of the above (d) None of the above
268. Which of the following is the second longest river in Europe?
 (a) The Volga (b) The Amazon
 (c) The Danube (d) The Yangtze
269. Which is the second largest river in the world in terms of length?
 (a) The Nile (b) The Volga
 (c) The Yangtze (d) The Amazon
270. The largest and most important river in North America is:
 (a) The Nile (b) The Mississippi
 (c) The Danube (d) The Indus
271. The longest river of Asia is:
 (a) The Indus
 (b) The Ganges
 (c) The Yangtze or Chang Jiang
 (d) None of the above
272. The second longest river in Africa is:
 (a) The Nile (b) The Congo
 (c) The Zambezi (d) The Yukon

ANSWERS

- | | | | | | |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 1. d | 2. c | 3. d | 4. c | 5. c | 6. b |
| 7. c | 8. a | 9. a | 10. b | 11. c | 12. a |
| 13. b | 14. a | 15. c | 16. a | 17. d | 18. a |
| 19. b | 20. b | 21. b | 22. b | 23. c | 24. d |
| 25. c | 26. d | 27. b | 28. c | 29. c | 30. d |
| 31. a | 32. d | 33. b | 34. d | 35. a | 36. a |
| 37. b | 38. a | 39. b | 40. b | 41. d | 42. c |
| 43. a | 44. a | 45. b | 46. b | 47. a | 48. c |
| 49. c | 50. c | 51. d | 52. c | 53. a | 54. a |
| 55. b | 56. c | 57. c | 58. c | 59. a | 60. c |
| 61. a | 62. b | 63. d | 64. c | 65. a | 66. d |
| 67. d | 68. d | 69. a | 70. c | 71. c | 72. d |
| 73. a | 74. d | 75. c | 76. b | 77. b | 78. d |

79. b	80. a	81. c	82. b	83. c	84. b
85. d	86. c	87. d	88. b	89. c	90. d
91. a	92. b	93. a	94. c	95. c	96. c
97. d	98. c	99. c	100. a	101. a	102. d
103. d	104. a	105. b	106. b	107. a	108. c
109. a	110. b	111. d	112. d	113. c	114. d
115. c	116. c	117. b	118. a	119. a	120. c
121. c	122. c	123. a	124. c	125. a	126. c
127. b	128. d	129. d	130. c	131. d	132. c
133. c	134. c	135. a	136. a	137. b	138. d
139. d	140. a	141. b	142. c	143. c	144. c
145. b	146. a	147. c	148. b	149. c	150. c
151. b	152. a	153. d	154. a	155. b	156. d
157. d	158. b	159. d	160. b	161. b	162. c
163. c	164. c	165. b	166. a	167. b	168. d
169. b	170. b	171. c	172. b	173. d	174. c
175. a	176. d	177. b	178. b	179. c	180. d
181. d	182. d	183. d	184. c	185. a	186. b
187. b	188. d	189. c	190. c	191. c	192. d
193. a	194. c	195. b	196. b	197. b	198. a
199. b	200. c	201. b	202. d	203. b	204. c
205. a	206. a	207. b	208. c	209. b	210. a
211. b	212. c	213. a	214. c	215. a	216. a
217. b	218. d	219. a	220. b	221. b	222. b
223. b	224. b	225. c	226. c	227. b	228. a
229. c	230. b	231. c	232. b	233. a	234. a
235. c	236. a	237. a	238. a	239. d	240. b
241. d	242. a	243. c	244. a	245. d	246. c
247. a	248. c	249. a	250. b	251. d	252. c
253. a	254. c	255. b	256. a	257. b	258. a
259. c	260. c	261. b	262. d	263. d	264. d
265. c	266. a	267. b	268. c	269. d	270. b
271. c	272. b				

ECONOMICS

1. The Balance of payment is understood as:
 - (a) The balance of amount after paying debt
 - (b) The balance of income and expenditure in the annual budget
 - (c) The balance between a nation's expenditure on imports and its receipts from exports.
 - (d) None of the above
2. Pinpoint the main objectives of World Trade Organization (WTO):
 - (a) Fix a quota for each member country trading in International Market
 - (b) To eliminate quota system and promote free competition in trade.
 - (c) To secure Third World markets for American and European goods
 - (d) To abolish completely custom duties on items of trade within member countries
3. The number of family welfare centres in Punjab are:
 - (a) 560
 - (b) 940
 - (c) 1230
 - (d) 1503
4. Which of the following statement is not true?
 - (a) The World Bank has to affiliates, the International Development Association and the International Finance Corporation.
 - (b) The membership of the IMF is the principal condition for membership of the World Bank.
 - (c) The World Bank provides loans to such countries whose balance of payments condition is not favourable
 - (d) The World Bank finance all kinds of capital infrastructure such as roads and railways, telecommunications, seaports and power facilities in the developing countries.

5. Identify the main functions of IMF:
 - (a) To provide loans to the members of UNO for development of Industrial infra structure
 - (b) To make foreign exchange resources available for those countries that want to import essential items of food
 - (c) To make foreign exchange resources available for those countries facing balance of payments difficulties
 - (d) None of the above
6. The United Nations celebrated “International Year of Shelter for the Homeless” in:
 - (a) 1985
 - (b) 1987
 - (c) 1990
 - (d) 1992
7. The Islamic Development Bank would provide half a billion US dollars in Capital to create--
 - (a) Private Pan Islamic Bank
 - (b) International Islamic Foundation for Science and Technology
 - (c) Refugees Rehabilitation Fund
 - (d) None of the above
8. The domestic production of crude oil in the country is approximately (per day)
 - (a) 44,300 Barrels
 - (b) 57,700 Barrels
 - (c) 65,200 Barrels
 - (d) 70,000 Barrels
9. The regulations of World Trade Organization (WTO) shall be enforced from:
 - (a) 1 January 2002
 - (b) 1 January 2003
 - (c) 1 July 2004
 - (d) 1 January 2005
10. The biggest market of Pakistani exports is:
 - (a) France
 - (b) Saudi Arabia
 - (c) U.S.A
 - (d) U.K.
11. The biggest market of Pakistani Imports is:
 - (a) USA
 - (b) U.K.
 - (c) Russia
 - (d) Japan
12. The Government has reduced the rate of profit on National Saving Schemes primarily for the reason of:
 - (a) Enhancing the level of saving rate

- (b) Discouraging the blockage of money in such schemes
 - (c) To encourage the investors to invest their capital in active business ventures
 - (d) To bridge the gap between their profit rate and Bank's mark up rate on loans
13. Pakistan's domestic demand for petroleum products is growing annually with the percentage of:
- (a) 3 percent
 - (b) 5 percent
 - (c) 8 percent
 - (d) 15 percent
14. The Women's Division was created in the Federal Government in January:
- (a) 1974
 - (b) 1977
 - (c) 1979
 - (d) 1981
15. The first "World Population Conference" under the United Nations was held in 1975 at:
- (a) Kampala
 - (b) Bucharest
 - (c) Nairobi
 - (d) Ankara
16. Difference between a country's exports and imports is:
- (a) Trade Balance
 - (b) Trade Deficit
 - (c) Trade Surplus
 - (d) Volume of Trade
17. Cash crop is the crop:
- (a) Which gives high profit to the farmers
 - (b) Which is grown only for sale
 - (c) Which is grown after taking Cash loan from Banks
 - (d) None of the above one
18. The lowering of the value of a currency in the international market or against specific other currencies, which makes exports cheaper and imports expensive is called:
- (a) Devaluation
 - (b) Revolution
 - (c) Inflation
 - (d) Deflation
19. The value of the output of all goods and services produced within a nation's borders, normally given as a total for the year. It thus includes the production of foreign owned firms within the country, but excludes the income from domestically owned firms located abroad, is called:
- (a) Gross National Product

- (b) Gross Home Products
 - (c) Gross Domestic Product
 - (d) General Domestic Production
20. Dow Jones index' is the scale:
- (a) For measuring Industrial profit in a year
 - (b) For measuring the average share price of leading Japanese companies
 - (c) For measuring the average share price of major US industrial companies
 - (d) None of the above
21. Embargoes are designed to:
- (a) Promote trade of prohibited goods
 - (b) Restrict trade of particular commodities
 - (c) Restrict trade of drugs
 - (d) None of the above
22. When a group of countries have removed all tariffs quotas and export subsidies on trade among themselves – that is called:
- (a) Laissez faire
 - (b) Liberal Trade region
 - (c) Free Trade zone
 - (d) All of the above one
23. Which one among the following statements is truly explain the 'Laissez Faire' theory?
- (a) State should refrain from all intervention in economic affairs
 - (b) State should manage every field of economic activities for the benefit of the public
 - (c) There should be fair distribution of wealth in the society
 - (d) None of the above one
24. The lowest number of people living below the poverty line among the SAARC Countries are in:
- (a) Bangladesh
 - (b) Pakistan
 - (c) Nepal
 - (d) Sri Lanka
25. Family Planning in rural areas hampered mainly due to:
- (a) Deficiency in planning
 - (b) Lack of knowledge
 - (c) Psychological and Social Orthodoxy

-
- (d) Non-availability of devices
26. Both-way trade between two countries is also known as:
- (a) Government Expenditure
 - (b) Fiscal Revenue
 - (c) Volume of Trade
 - (d) Terms of Trade
27. Trade by exchange of Commodities is called:
- (a) International Trade
 - (b) Foreign Exchange
 - (c) Line of Credit
 - (d) Barter Trade
28. Tax on a Commodity according to its volume is:
- (a) Real tax
 - (b) Direct Tax
 - (c) Indirect Tax
 - (d) Ad Valorem Tax
29. Who is the first Tax Mohtasib of Pakistan?
- (a) Justice (R) Saleem Kazmi
 - (b) Justice (R) Allah Nawaz
 - (c) Justice (R) Ijaz Nisar
 - (d) Justice (R) Saleem Akhtar
30. Safety stock of grains held by the government is:
- (a) Surplus stock
 - (b) Overhead stock
 - (c) Buffer stock
 - (d) Overall stock
31. The lowest price below which a thing will not be sold is called its:
- (a) Floor price
 - (b) Ceiling price
 - (c) Real price
 - (d) Average price
32. When no tariffs are imposed on exports and imports, it is called:
- (a) Two way trade
 - (b) Exchange trade
 - (c) Free trade
 - (d) Selective trade
33. An economy when private and government enterprises both operates, is:
- (a) Free economy
 - (b) Closed economy
 - (c) Joint economy
 - (d) Mixed economy

34. Agreement between two countries is:
(a) Multi lateral agreement (b) Bilateral agreement
(c) Single agreement (d) Special agreement
35. Family Planning Programme was started in Pakistan in:
(a) 1952 (b) 1955
(c) 1957 (d) 1959
36. What percentage of population in Pakistan is under the age of 15?
(a) 38% (b) 40%
(c) 45% (d) 50%
37. A free port is the port where:
(a) Less duties are paid
(b) No duties and no restrictions
(c) Selective duties are paid
(d) Restrictions on imports but not on exports
38. Which country has maximum foreign project investments in Pakistan?
(a) USA (b) U.K
(c) China (d) Japan
39. What do you understand by the term "Kerb" in foreign currency dealings:
(a) The exchange rate of currencies in the open market
(b) The exchange rate of currencies determined by the State Bank of Pakistan
(c) All sort of Monetary dealings in foreign currencies within the stock exchange
(d) None of the above one
40. Financial year of USA starts from:
(a) 1st January (b) 1st March
(c) 1st July (d) 1st April
41. In the budget 2001-2002, the government has decided to wind-up one of the following privilege of the new employees:
(a) House rent (b) Benevolent fund
(c) Pension (d) None of the above

42. In the budget 2001-2002, the largest sector of current expenditure is allocated on:
- (a) Defence
 - (b) Subsidies
 - (c) Running of civil government
 - (d) Debt servicing
43. In the budget 2001, 2002, what amount the government has allocated to undertake new water projects in the country:
- (a) Rs. 2 billion
 - (b) Rs. 4 billion
 - (c) Rs. 5 billion
 - (d) Rs. 3 billion
44. General Sales Tax, under the constitution 1973 is a:
- (a) Federal Subject
 - (b) Provincial Subject
 - (c) Concurrent subject
 - (d) None of the above one
45. Which of the following country will provide financial aid for the construction of Gwadar Port and Makran Coastal highway in Balochistan?
- (a) China
 - (b) Canada
 - (c) USA
 - (d) Russia
46. The world's most Powerful super computer is called:
- (a) ASCI White
 - (b) ASCI Red
 - (c) ASCI Pink
 - (d) None of the above
47. The outflow of the best and brightest students from developing countries is called:
- (a) Migration of intellectual
 - (b) Shift of Brain
 - (c) Brain drain
 - (d) Transfer of mind
48. Which five year plan of Pakistan is yet to be implemented?
- (a) 7th
 - (b) 8th
 - (c) 9th
 - (d) 10th
49. The per capita income of Pakistan is approximately:
- (a) 350 US Dollars
 - (b) 408 US Dollars
 - (c) 483 US Dollars
 - (d) 503 US Dollars

50. Which province has the highest literacy rate?
(a) N.W.F.P. (b) Balochistan
(c) Punjab (d) Sindh
51. According to a recent report of International Labour Organization (ILO) the number of people in the World living on two dollars or less a day are:
(a) 2 billion (b) 3 billion
(c) 3.5 billion (d) 4 billion
52. Pinpoint the source, through which budgetary gap is financed in Pakistan?
(a) External borrowing
(b) Domestic non-Bank borrowing
(c) Borrowing from to banking system
(d) All the above sources
53. If a country wants to achieve rapid rate of economic development, it must save at least:
(a) 25% Gross National Products each year
(b) 30% Gross National Products each year
(c) 35% Gross National Products each year
(d) 40% Gross National Products each year
54. Identify the main reason of 'deficit financing' in Pakistan-
(a) Low savings
(b) Rapid growth of Population
(c) Inadequate banking facilities
(d) All the above one
55. Pakistan's domestic saving rate of GNP is:
(a) 7% (b) 9%
(c) 11% (d) 14%
56. Which is the single largest component of GDP of Pakistan?
(a) Industry (b) Agriculture
(c) Foreign remittances (d) None of the above
57. Which of the following sector is the main source of foreign exchange earnings in Pakistan?
(a) Industry (b) Agriculture
(c) Both the above (d) None of the above one

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58. Identify the duration of the First five year plan of Pakistan:
(a) 1948 - 52 (b) 1955 – 60
(c) 1960 - 65 (d) 1962 - 67
59. What is the share of wheat crop in total cropped area of Pakistan?
(a) 18.05% (b) 28.07%
(c) 37.01% (d) 48.01%
60. The total area of Pakistan is 80 million hectares, out of which area under forests is:
(a) 3.5% (b) 4.8%
(c) 7.3% (d) 9.3%
61. OPEC's largest oil producing country is:
(a) Kuwait (b) Iran
(c) Saudi Arabia (d) U.A.E
62. The Aid to Pakistan Consortium now renamed as:
(a) IMF
(b) World Bank
(c) Assistance to Pakistan Forum
(d) Pakistan Development Forum
63. The ratio of males and females population of Pakistan is equal in:
(a) Quetta (b) Peshawar
(c) Lahore (d) Rawalpindi
64. United Nations World Food Programme commenced its operation in Pakistan during:
(a) 1963 (b) 1965
(c) 1968 (d) 1972
65. The country with highest ratio of urban population in South Asia is:
(a) India (b) Sri Lanka
(c) Pakistan (d) Nepal
66. The Government of Pakistan has given certain incentives to farmers for growing black tea on experimental basis at:
(a) Peshawar (b) Mardan
(c) Mansehra (d) D.G. Khan

67. In which of the following country, population growth rate is lowest?
(a) Japan (b) India
(c) Sri Lanka (d) Indonesia
68. In which of the following country, the population growth rate is lowest?
(a) Pakistan (b) China
(c) Indonesia (d) Bangladesh
69. The largest population density is in:
(a) Pakistan (b) Bangladesh
(c) India (d) Sri Lanka
70. The World's population has now reached on:
(a) 6 billion (b) 8 billion
(c) 9 billion (d) 10 billion
71. The study of science of population is called :
(a) Geography (b) Demography
(c) Plutocracy (d) Sociology
72. The 5th national census recorded the total population of Punjab with annual growth rate of :
(a) 47.292 million -2.51% (b) 72.585 million -2.01%
(c) 73.585 million -2.61% (d) 63.433 million -3.01%
73. The population growth rate in the country is:
(a) 2.01% (b) 2.61%
(c) 3.01% (d) 3.61%
74. Identify the total percentage of population in the country, having access to safe and clean water supply.
(a) 40% (b) 52%
(c) 59% (d) 68%
75. The population density in Punjab per square kilometer is approximately : (persons)
(a) 353 (b) 480
(c) 590 (d) 882

76. Identify the member of G-8 organization, which will provide 300 million US dollars to Pakistan in 1999 for certain development projects?
(a) America (b) United Kingdom
(c) Germany (d) Japan
77. In the total population of Pakistan, the percentage of income tax payers is only :
(a) 1.05% (b) 1.75%
(c) 2.01% (d) 3.4%
78. What do you understand by the term "deflation"?
(a) Excess circulation of money, causing dearness of goods
(b) Increase in interest rates diverts money into savings and reduce circulation of money causing prices to fall.
(c) Devaluation of local currency to the larger extend.
(d) Decline in remittances from abroad, causing economic hardships for the Government
79. The maximum number of persons populated in one square kilometer of area are in:
(a) Punjab (b) Sindh
(c) N.W.F.P. (d) Islamabad
80. The minimum number of persons populated in one square kilometer of area are in:
(a) Islamabad (b) FATA
(c) Balochistan (d) N.W.F.P.
81. In the total population of Pakistan, the share of Punjab province is approximately :
(a) 50% (b) 55%
(c) 60% (d) 62%
82. In the total population of Pakistan, the share of Balochistan is approximately :
(a) 3% (b) 5%
(c) 7% (d) 9%
83. Hydel power Stations of 'WAPDA' are generating electricity approximately:
(a) 3500 mw (b) 4250 mw
(c) 4880 mw (d) 5200 mw

84. The total demand of power (electricity) in the country at present is approximately:
(a) 7000 mw (b) 9000 mw
(c) 12000 mw (d) 14000 mw
85. In which of the following districts, the government of Pakistan has given incentives package to farmers for growing black tea on experimental basis?
(a) Rawalpindi (b) Mardan
(c) Mansehra (d) Noshki
86. UNESCO required one country must spend at least one percent of its GDP on Science and Technology but Pakistan is spending only:
(a) 0.02% (d) 0.05%
(c) 0.07% (d) 0.08%
87. In which division of Punjab, the ratio of males and females is equal?
(a) Bahawalpur (b) Faisalabad
(c) Lahore (d) Rawalpindi
88. Which of the continents has the lowest population growth rate?
(a) Asia (b) Australia
(c) North America (d) Europe
89. With the present population growth rate, Pakistan would become world's 3rd most populated country by the year:
(a) 2020 (b) 2025
(c) 2030 (d) 2050
90. In which Division of Punjab, the ratio of females in population is 10% more than males?
(a) Multan (b) D.G. Khan
(c) Gujranwala (d) Lahore
91. Which is the most urbanized division of Punjab?
(a) Multan (b) Rawalpindi
(c) Sargodah (d) Lahore
92. In the ten (10) most populated cities of Pakistan, Sialkot is on number :
(a) Four (b) Six

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- (c) Seven (d) Nine
93. In the ten most populated cities of Pakistan, Rawalpindi is on number:
(a) Three (b) Four
(c) Five (d) Six
94. Which region of Punjab is free from water-logging Problem?
(a) Gujranwala (b) Lahore
(c) Rawalpindi (d) Multan
95. What is the main reason of the flour crisis in the country?
(a) Wheat sowing area has been replaced with sugar cane crop by the farmers.
(b) A large portion of wheat Crop has been damaged by pests.
(c) Smuggling of wheat flour to other country
(d) None of the above
96. Identify the length of Islamabad-Peshawar section of Motorway:
(a) 96 km (b) 133 km
(c) 144 km (d) 154 km
97. Which Division of Punjab produces maximum wheat crop?
(a) Bahawalpur Division (b) Faisalabad Division
(c) Lahore Division (d) Multan Division
98. "Rawal" and "Hajveri" are the two varieties of one of the following crops.
(a) Rice (b) Cotton
(c) Soyabean (d) Wheat
99. The share of Cotton crop in the total cropped area of Punjab is approximately.
(a) 16.0% (b) 18.0%
(c) 25.0% (d) 39.0%
100. Which division of the Punjab Produces maximum Sugarcane crop?
(a) Faisalabad (b) Bahawalpur
(c) Gujranwala (d) Multan

101. Out of total wheat production in Pakistan, Punjab contributes around :
(a) 65% (b) 73%
(c) 79% (d) 83%
102. The largest portion of saline area of land in Punjab is in:-
(a) Faisalabad Divisional (b) D.G. Khan Division
(c) Multan Division (d) Bahawalpur Division
103. The total area Pakistan has under forestation is estimated at:
(a) 5,062 million acres (b) 8,095 million acres
(c) 9,900 million acres (d) 12,300 million acres
104. National income is the sum of:
(a) Income of all the rich people of the country
(b) Income of all industrialists of the country
(c) Income of all the agriculturists in the country
(d) Income of all the people in the country during a year
105. G.D.P. (Gross Domestic Product) is the value of all goods and services:
(a) Produced in the country with foreign resources during a year
(b) Produced within the geographical boundaries of a country during a year
(c) Produced by the factors belonging to the country working in or outside the country
(d) None of the above
106. G.N.P. (Gross National Product) is the total value of goods and services:
(a) Produced in a country with domestic or foreign factors
(b) Produced by the factors belonging to the country working in or out of the country
(c) Produced by the factors belonging to the country working abroad
(d) None of the above
107. National income is essentially composed of:
(a) Annual income of Central Government
(b) Total wealth of a Nation

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- (c) Income derived from taxes by the Central Government
(d) Annual income of citizens of a country
108. Which of the following of Punjab has the lowest population density?
(a) Rajanpur (b) Bahawalpur
(c) Layyah (d) D.G. Khan
109. National income is essentially composed of:
(a) All wealth of a nation
(b) Annual income of the central government
(c) All incomes of the people of the country in a year
(d) Income derived from taxes by the central government
110. The value of the vegetables a retired school teacher grows in his lawn is excluded from the calculation of national income because:
(a) Retired person's activities are not included in calculating national income
(b) The goods are not exchanged through the market mechanism
(c) It would involve double counting
(d) There is no way of imputing the value of such goods.
111. Which of the following activity will be considered as investment?
(a) Construction of a new house
(b) Purchasing a newly floated share of a joint stock company
(c) Building a new factory
(d) All the above
112. Real national income increases if:
(a) Volume of goods and services increases
(b) Prices of goods and services increase
(c) Consumer's real income decrease
(d) None of the above one
113. Identify the false statement among the followings:
(a) If prices rise, real income also rises
(b) In calculating national income, retirement pension are excluded

- (c) Stock of goods not sold by the producer, is excluded from GNP
 - (d) None of the above one
114. Per capita income is:
- (a) Average income of the working class
 - (b) Average income of the people of a country during a year
 - (c) Average income of labourers only
 - (d) None of the above one
115. Which of the following is a real cause for low per capita income of Pakistan?
- (a) There is lack of Natural resources
 - (b) These is over-population
 - (c) Unfavourable climatic conditions
 - (d) All of the above
116. Economic development means:
- (a) Increase in agricultural production of a country
 - (b) Increase in mineral resources of the country
 - (c) Increase in real national income and standard of the living of the people of country
 - (d) Increase in consumption expenditure of the country
117. Which of the following statement is false?
- (a) Economic development is a process whereby an economy real national income increases over a long period of time
 - (b) Economic development is measured by the rate of population increases
 - (c) As a result of economic development of a country, the share of industrial sector in the national income increases
 - (d) Per capita income is a better measure of economic development than the national income.
118. Which of the changes below is most likely to lead directly to an increase in the income growth rate?
- (a) An increase in wages
 - (b) An increase in interest rates
 - (c) An increase in the balance of payments deficit
 - (d) An increase in capital investment

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119. Economic planning means:
- (a) Planning family size by limiting the number of children
 - (b) Making decisions as to what is to be produced, how when and where it is to be produced and to whom it is to be allocated on the basis of comprehensive survey of the economic system as a whole
 - (c) Planning to increase agricultural and industrial production
 - (d) None of the above
120. How much of GDP is spent on Agricultural Research in Pakistan?
- (a) 0.02 percent
 - (b) 0.6 percent
 - (c) 1.5 percent
 - (d) 1.9 percent
121. 11 July every year is being celebrated under United Nations as "World Population Day" since:
- (a) 1985
 - (b) 1987
 - (c) 1989
 - (d) 1991
122. The main reason why cheques can be regarded as money is that:
- (a) They are accepted by most people
 - (b) They act as receipts
 - (c) They can be written for any amount
 - (d) They can be sent safely by post
123. Of all methods of payment, the recognized legal tender is:-
- (a) Cheques
 - (b) Bank notes/metalic coins
 - (c) Bills of exchange
 - (d) Promissory notes
124. Token coins are:
- (a) Not legal tender
 - (b) Valueless
 - (c) Worthless than the value of the metal they contain
 - (d) Worth more than the value of the metal they contain
125. Who issues one-rupee coin in Pakistan?
- (a) Government of Pakistan
 - (b) State Bank of Pakistan
 - (c) Both of the above
 - (d) None of the above

126. Who issue two-rupee note in Pakistan?
- (a) Government of Pakistan
 - (b) State Bank of Pakistan
 - (c) Both of the above
 - (d) None of the above
127. Who issue ten-rupee note in Pakistan?
- (a) Government of Pakistan
 - (b) State Bank of Pakistan
 - (c) Both of the above
 - (d) None of the above
128. Which of the following statement is true?
- (a) In barter system, goods are exchanged with goods
 - (b) Token money has its face value equal to the value of the metallic content
 - (c) One rupee note is convertible paper money
 - (d) Silver and gold full-bodied coins circulated these days.
129. Which of the following statement is true?
- (a) Only the person in whose favour a bearer cheque is written can cash this cheque
 - (b) Crossed cheque can be got cashed by any one
 - (c) Order cheque can be got cashed on identification
 - (d) If the money unit is not scarce, it ceases to be used as money.
130. Which of the following statement is false?
- (a) There is no difference in bearer and order cheque
 - (b) Payment of Bill of Exchange (sight) is made immediately
 - (c) Pakistan has a strong stock exchange market
 - (d) A cheque is a form of currency note
131. By value of money is meant?
- (a) Power of a good to command other things in exchange
 - (b) Power of money to command goods and services in exchange
 - (c) Power of a currency note to command coins in exchange
 - (d) Power of money to command foreign currency.

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132. According to "Tausing":
- (a) Double the quantity of money and other things, being equal, the prices will be twice as high as before and value of money one half
 - (b) Double the quantity of money and value of money will double
 - (c) Double the quantity of money and other things remaining the same the prices will be half of what they were before and value of money will be double as before
 - (d) None of the above
133. "Inflation" means that money:
- (a) Rises in value
 - (b) Falls in value
 - (c) Become scarce
 - (d) becomes larger in denomination
134. "Inflation" may be defined as:
- (a) Rapidly increasing prices in a certain sector or industry
 - (b) A temporary increases in the prices of several goods
 - (c) A general and consistent increase in prices in an economy
 - (d) Too little money choosing too many goods
135. Which of the following statement is true?
- (a) Devaluation causes an increase in the value of money
 - (b) Fixed income groups are benefited by increase in prices
 - (c) A decrease in production brings a decrease in the value of money
 - (d) None of the above
136. Which of the following groups is most likely to benefit from inflation?
- (a) Exporters
 - (b) Debtors
 - (c) Pensioners
 - (d) Creditors
137. Which of the following must be a result of inflation?
- (a) Higher interest rates
 - (b) A rise in the exchange rate
 - (c) An increase in the value of money
 - (d) A reduction in the value of money

138. Can money perform the following functions?
- (a) To compare the value of goods
 - (b) To act as medium of exchange
 - (c) Both of the above
 - (d) None of the above
139. Which of the following will be described as "cost push" inflation?
- (a) An increase in imported oil prices
 - (b) An increase in money supply
 - (c) An increase in unemployment allowances
 - (d) A reduction in income tax.
140. Which of the following statement is false?
- (a) Inflation brings an increase in production
 - (b) Inflation makes savings increase
 - (c) The main cause of inflation in Pakistan is deficit financing and excessive increase in money supply
 - (d) None of the above
141. Will the following benefit in real terms during a period of high and rising inflation:
- (a) Someone who hoards money
 - (b) Someone whose income comes from securities with a fixed rate of interest
 - (c) Some one who owes money and is repaying the debt
 - (d) None of the above
142. A stock exchange is:
- (a) A central market for buying and selling all kind of goods
 - (b) A place where any businessman can borrow money from the members
 - (c) A place where a register is kept of all public and private limited companies
 - (d) A central market for buying and selling all kinds of securities
143. Which one of the following is not a function of a commercial bank?
- (a) Acting as banker to the state
 - (b) Managing government borrowings
 - (c) Controlling the money supply

- (d) All of the above
144. The World's most populous city:
- (a) Mexico
 - (b) Beijing
 - (c) Kolkata
 - (d) Tokyo
145. In Asia, the highest density of population (5516 persons per sq. km.) was recorded in:
- (a) Singapore
 - (b) Bangladesh
 - (c) India
 - (d) North Korea
146. Which of the following is regarded as a liability by choosing banks?
- (a) Overdrafts
 - (b) Personal loans
 - (c) Money at call
 - (d) Deposits of customers
147. Which of the following policies would be most appropriate for the State Bank of Pakistan to follow if it wished to make it more difficult for the commercial banks to grant loans?
- (a) Buying long-term securities in the open market
 - (b) Raise the percentage of special deposits required
 - (c) Reduce the liquidity ratio
 - (d) Borrow through treasury bills rather than long term bonds
148. Which of the following items in the balance of payments accounts are invisible?
- (a) Aviation
 - (b) Tourism
 - (c) Interest, profits and dividends
 - (d) All of the above
149. "Free Trade" means:
- (a) No restriction on the movement of goods from one part of the country to the other
 - (b) No ban on the import or export of a commodity between countries
 - (c) Goods exchange between countries with out any currency
 - (d) None of the above

150. "Protection" means:
- (a) Safeguard of goods and services of a country from being spoiled at the time of export
 - (b) Safeguard of assets of a country from being destroyed by military attack
 - (c) Policy of a country to discourage import of certain commodities so as to save the domestic industries from competition with foreign firms
 - (d) None of the above
151. Which of the following is not true?
- (a) Tariffs can help new industries to become established
 - (b) Tariffs may divert demand to home industry and so encourage employment
 - (c) Tariffs encourage home industries to become more efficient
 - (d) All of the above
152. Which of the following is false statement?
- (a) There is no difference between balance of payment and balance of trade
 - (b) Balance of trade is also known as balance of visible trade
 - (c) Balance of repayment consists of three accounts namely current account, capital account and monetary account
 - (d) All of the above
153. A country's visible balance is the difference between the:
- (a) Volume of goods imported and exported
 - (b) Value of capital goods exported and imported
 - (c) Volume of consumer goods imported and exported
 - (d) Value of goods imported and exported
154. Which of the following items are not exports of Pakistan?
- (a) Wheat
 - (b) Sports goods
 - (c) Both of the above
 - (d) None of the above
155. Which of the following is not Pakistan's major imports?
- (a) Petroleum
 - (b) Machinery
 - (c) Surgical goods
 - (d) Tea

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156. Which of the following statement is not false?
- (a) Pakistan's balance of payments is mostly favourable
 - (b) Terms of trade of Pakistan are favourable
 - (c) Devaluation makes the exports to increase
 - (d) Pakistan imports cotton and exports wheat
157. Which of the following statement is false?
- (a) Public finance and private finance differ from each other in many respects
 - (b) In private finance, expenditure is first estimated and then resources are made available to meet this expenditure
 - (c) Budget period for the public finance is one year
 - (d) Resources in both public and private finance are limited in relation to demand for expenditure
158. Which of the following is not correct?
- (a) Tax is a general purpose compulsory contribution
 - (b) Tax payment is optional
 - (c) A tax payment cannot claim a direct service in lieu of tax
 - (d) None of the above
159. Taxes which may be shifted from the person upon whom they are originally imposed to another person are:
- (a) Special taxes
 - (b) Double taxes
 - (c) Proportional taxes
 - (d) Indirect taxes
160. "Sales Tax" is ultimately paid by:
- (a) The shopkeepers
 - (b) The producers
 - (c) The customers
 - (d) The wholesalers
161. An example of indirect tax is:
- (a) Corporation tax
 - (b) Income tax
 - (c) Rates
 - (d) Tobacco tax
162. Which of the following is true statement?
- (a) Income tax is a progressive tax
 - (b) Excise duty is an indirect tax
 - (c) Wealth tax is a direct tax
 - (d) All of the above

163. A budget is best described as:
- (a) A list of expenditure made during the previous year
 - (b) An estimate of expected income and a plan for expenditure
 - (c) A means of raising money for necessary expenditure
 - (d) A plan for purchasing the best quality goods at the lowest prices
164. A budget of deficit is one:
- (a) Where public spending is less than the amount of revenue
 - (b) Where public spending is greater than the amount of revenue
 - (c) Where public spending is equal to the amount of revenue
 - (d) Where the budget leaves most tax payers with less disposable income
165. Which of the following measures would the government take to finance its borrowing requirements?
- (a) Sell government securities
 - (b) Sell bills of exchange
 - (c) Sell ordinary shares
 - (d) Buy treasury bills
166. Which of the following is false statement?
- (a) Federal government receives land revenue
 - (b) Motor vehicles tax is received by Federal Government
 - (c) Court fees are received by Federal Government
 - (d) All of the above
167. In a fully planned economy, who decided what would be produced:
- (a) Private entrepreneurs only
 - (b) Government only
 - (c) Consumers only
 - (d) The government in public enterprise and private entrepreneurs in private enterprises
168. Which of the following is/are characteristics of mixed economics?
- (a) Subsidies for some industries

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- (b) The operation of the market economy in parts of the economy
(c) Government control of some industries
(d) All the above
169. Which of the following is/are true for a capitalist society?
(a) People have the right to own private property
(b) There is freedom of enterprise
(c) Freedom of choice for the consumers
(d) All of the above
170. Which one of the following arguments can be used in favour of the market economy?
(a) It guarantees full employment of labour
(b) It leads to equality of wealth
(c) It allows the government to plan investment in each industry
(d) All of the above
171. Pakistan's largest export market is:
(a) USA (b) Germany
(c) Japan (d) Saudi Arabia
172. Which of the following programmes was financially supported by UNICEF in Pakistan during 1982-1986?
(a) To reduce infant mortality
(b) To reduce maternal mortality
(c) To double the literacy rate among women
(d) All of the above
173. Under a capitalist system, the economic problem of "what goods" shall be produced is solved primarily by:
(a) People advertising their wants
(b) Direction by the government
(c) The pattern of consumer's spending
(d) People producing directly to satisfy their own wants
174. The World's most populous city is:
(a) Mexico City (b) Beijing
(c) New York (d) Tokyo
175. Pakistan's biggest and most powerful 'Radio Station' is:
(a) Islamabad (b) Lahore

- (c) Karachi (d) Peshawar
176. One advantage for the capitalist system for allocating resources in economy is that it:
- (a) Avoids unemployment
 - (b) Reduces inequality of incomes
 - (c) Affords the fullest opportunity for individuals to indicate their preferences for goods within the limits of their spending power
 - (d) Always results in goods being produced at the lowest possible cost.
177. Which of the following countries could most aptly be described as having a fully centrally planned economy?
- (a) U.K. (b) U.S.A.
 - (c) Former U.S.S.R. (d) Germany
178. Which of the following statement is true?
- (a) Most of the developing countries like Pakistan have planned economies
 - (b) In a market economy, there is most equal distribution of income
 - (c) In a mixed economy, the government interferes with the price system to overcome its disadvantages
 - (d) In a centrally planned economy, society will always get the goods it wants.
179. In Punjab, the lowest density of population is in:
- (a) Multan Division (b) Rawalpindi Division
 - (c) Bahawalpur Division (d) D.G. Khan Division
180. Which of the following is a cash crop?
- (a) Wheat (b) Rice
 - (c) Cotton (d) None of the above
181. Which of the characteristics of Islamic Economic System is/are true?
- (a) An Islamic state is essentially a welfare state
 - (b) Ensures social justice
 - (c) All economic problems are solved in the light of moral values
 - (d) All of the above

182. "Zakat" is a charity on:
- (a) Wealth/income which stays with a Muslim for at least one year
 - (b) Levied on a Muslim who is Sahib-e-Nisab
 - (c) Deducted at the rate of $2\frac{1}{2}\%$ of the income
 - (d) All of the above
183. Which of the following is correct? A Sahib-e-Nisab is a person who owns:
- (a) $7\frac{1}{2}$ tolas of gold or $52\frac{1}{2}$ tolas of silver
 - (b) Trading goods or cash equal to $7\frac{1}{2}$ tolas of gold or $52\frac{1}{2}$ tolas of silver.
 - (c) 5 camels or 30 cows (buffaloes) or 40 sheep (goats)
 - (d) All of the above
184. In Islam, absolute ownership of property lies only with:
- (a) Allah
 - (b) Government
 - (c) Owner of the property
 - (d) Both government and owner
185. Which of the following statement is wrong?
- (a) Islamic economic system allows the use of only "halal" things
 - (b) Islamic laws cannot be changed by majority decision
 - (c) Islamic economic system brings an end to exploitation of labour
 - (d) None of the above
186. From which of the following countries, Pakistan received the biggest share of workers remittances during the year 2000?
- (a) UAE
 - (b) Kuwait
 - (c) Saudi Arabia
 - (d) USA
187. World Trade Organization (WTO) was established in 1995 with the objective:
- (a) To promote free trade in the World.
 - (b) To protect intellectual property rights.
 - (c) To remove quota restrictions in foreign trade.
 - (d) All of the above.

188. Agricultural income tax in Pakistan will be levied on the farmers with land holdings of or more than:
- (a) 30 acres (b) 10 acres
(c) 6 acres (d) 12 ½ acres
189. Which of the following European country has not adopted Europe currency?
- (a) Great Britain (b) Sweden
(c) Denmark (d) All of the above
190. Under the Constitution of Pakistan, National Finance Commission distribute the amount from federal taxes to provinces on the basis of:
- (a) Area (b) Population
(c) Natural Resources (d) Equality
191. According to a UN report, the number of hungry people (starving to death) in the world stands at:
- (a) 600 million (b) 800 million
(c) 700 million (d) 500 million
192. Kohat Tunnel Project is being completed with the financial aid of:
- (a) Japan (b) China
(c) Turkey (d) USA
193. “Mukran Coastal Highway” project is being completed with the assistance of:
- (a) Japan (b) Canada
(c) China (d) U.K.
194. Which is the highest economic decision making organ in Pakistan?
- (a) National Finance Commission
(b) Ministry of Economic Affairs
(c) National Economic Council
(d) None of the above
195. What is “Jingoism”?
- (a) Political Philosophy of State Control over all means of production
(b) Injustice done to the poor segment of society
(c) Extreme nationalism and patriotism

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- (d) Promotion of peace in the World
196. Which of the following "Gemstones" is found in Pakistan?
(a) Lapis Lazuli (b) Topaz
(c) Ruby (d) All of the above.
197. Which of the following mobile phone company is in private sector?
(a) Mobilinks (b) Paktel
(c) Insta Phone (d) All of the above
198. President General Pervaiz Musharraf inaugurated the first branch of Micro Finance Bank on August 11, 2000 at:-
(a) D.G. Khan (b) Lahore
(c) Multan (d) Jhelum
199. Under the Zakat fund, the amount being given to the deserving people is:
(a) Rs. 300 (b) Rs. 500
(c) Rs. 600 (d) Rs. 700
200. The government has prepared a programme to increase the textile exports of the country by the name of:
(a) Textile vision 2003 (b) Textile promotion 2004
(c) Textile vision 2005 (d) None of the above
201. Which of the following countries could most aptly be described as having a fully centrally planned economy?
(a) U.K. (b) USA
(c) Cuba (d) 144
202. How many countries have joined WTO till September 2002:
(a) 111 (b) 122
(c) 134 (d) 144
203. In which of the South Asian Countries, the infant mortality rate is highest?
(a) Pakistan (b) India
(c) Bangladesh (d) Sri Lanka
204. 'Naryab Dam' in NWFP is being constructed in the district of:
(a) Hazro (b) Ghazo
(c) Hangu (d) Kohat

205. According to a UN report, the number of people in the world having no access to clean drinking water are:
 (a) 70.4 million (b) 90.2 million
 (c) 1.1 billion (d) 1.8 billion
206. In this passage “gestures” mean:
 (a) Verbal expression
 (b) Looks
 (c) Expressive movements of the body
 (d) Jestng.
207. Who was appointed Caretaker Prime Minister when National Assembly was dissolved on April 18, 1993?
 (a) Malik Meraj Khalid (b) Moen Qureshi
 (c) Ghulam Mustafa Jatoi (d) Balkh Sher Mazari
208. The government in Pakistan has recently withdrew sales tax on one of the following items:
 (a) Mobile phone cards (b) Medicine
 (c) Edible oil (d) Tea
209. The demand of electricity is rising in Pakistan at the rate of:
 (a) 14 percent annually (b) 17 percent annually
 (c) 19 percent annually (d) 21 percent annually
210. Which part of Pakistan has lowest urban population?
 (a) Islamabad (b) Balochistan
 (c) N.W.F.P (d) FATA
211. Which of the following countries first introduced paper currency in the world?
 (a) USA (b) Greece
 (c) China (d) France
212. The 6th National Finance Commission Award the share of provinces from the federal revenue has been increased from 37.5 percent to:
 (a) 2002-2003 (b) 2003-2004
 (c) 2004-2005 (d) 2005-2006
213. The World’s largest copper producer is:
 (a) China (b) Chile
 (c) Brazil (d) Russia

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214. The World's largest producer of silk is:
(a) Malaysia (b) Bangladesh
(c) China (d) India
215. Under the 6th National Finance Commission Award the share of provinces from the federal revenue has been increased from 37.5 percent to:
(a) 38% (b) 39%
(c) 40% (d) 42%
216. The share from federal revenue is given to the provinces according to their:-
(a) Backwardness (b) Population
(c) Area (d) None of the above
217. Identify the world's richest man and his organization:
(a) John Walton - Wal – Mart stores – USA
(b) Bill Gates – Microsoft - USA
(c) Lawrence Ellison – Oracle – USA
(d) None of the above
218. The people live below the poverty line earn less than:
(a) 1 US dollar daily (b) 2 US dollar daily
(c) 3 US dollar daily (d) 5 US dollar daily
219. Identify Pakistan's largest gas fired power plant:
(a) Faisalabad Gas Turbine Power Plant
(b) Uch Power Plant
(c) Gomal Power Plant
(d) Malakand the Dargai Power Plant
220. After independence, the first industrial unit inaugurated by Quaid-i-Azam was:
(a) Adamjee Paper Mills
(b) Valika Textile Mills
(c) Karachi Shipyard and Engineering Works
(d) Pakistan Jute Mills
221. An arrangement between a seller and buyer under which a period of credit is allowed before payment is called:
(a) Account (b) Advertising
(c) Asset (d) Annuity

222. The prices that are set by government rather than by negotiation between a seller and a buyer are known as
 (a) Market Prices (b) Management Prices
 (c) Administered Prices (d) None of the above
223. What is the term for paid announcements to persuade and inform public?
 (a) Campaign (b) Advertising
 (c) Announcement (d) Publicity
224. The inefficiencies associated with employing a representative to carry out a task for you rather than carrying it out yourself are known as in economical terms as
 (a) Agency Cost (b) Total Cost
 (c) Running Cost (d) None of the above
225. In terms of economics a constant annual payment is called:
 (a) Asset (b) Annuity
 (c) Capital (d) None of the above
226. The transaction in which the buyer of an item is selected after a number of buyers have made some willingness to pay for that item; is marked as
 (a) Sale (b) Bargaining
 (c) Disposal (d) Auction
227. The national economic self-sufficiency i.e., exclusion from international trade pursued as a national policy is called:
 (a) Autarky (b) Self-sufficiency
 (c) Self-reliance (d) All of the above
228. A check of accounting records conducted by a professional accountant to find out any fraud or discrepancies is termed as:
 (a) Audit (b) Scrutiny
 (c) Review (d) Checking
229. What is the term for total sales value divided by the number of units sold and thus equals to average price is?
 (a) Average Cost (b) Average Sale
 (c) Average Revenue (d) None of the above

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230. The statement of the wealth of a business organization or individual on a given date usually the last day of the fiscal year is termed as:
- (a) Balance Sheet (b) Balance list
(c) Both of the above (d) None of the above
231. What is the business of accepting deposits and lending money called?
- (a) Stock market (b) Trading
(c) Black market (d) Banking
232. The declaration by a court of law that a company or individual is insolvent, i.e., it cannot pay its debts on the due dates is known as
- (a) Bankruptcy (b) Penury
(c) Both of the above (d) None of the above
233. The fixed interest security issued by governments, banks or other financial institutions is also termed
- (a) Bargain (b) Bond
(c) Compact (d) Contract
234. The first class equity share, the purpose of which entails little risk in earnings in recession is called:
- (a) Blue disc (b) Blue chip
(c) Both of the above (d) None of the above
235. Underground economic activity that is not declared for taxation purposes is called
- (a) Black Trade (b) Black Country
(c) Black Economy (d) Black List
236. A trade of goods and services in the exchange for other goods or services rather than for money is known as:
- (a) Foreign Trade (b) Free Trade
(c) Barter Trade (d) Limited Trade
237. In an organized market, an intermediary between a buyer and a seller is called:
- (a) Broker (b) Stockbroker
(c) Commission agent (d) Negotiator

238. What is called if estimate of income and expenditure are for future as opposed to an account that records financial transaction?
- (a) Quota (b) Allocation
(c) Budget (d) Estimate
239. The output from a process designed for the production of some other product. is called
- (a) By product (b) Main product
(c) Consumer Product (d) None of the above
240. The asset that is capable of generating income and that have itself been produced is termed
- (a) Credit (b) Capital
(c) Annuity (d) Premium
241. The production of a commodity in which a higher proportion of capital is used is known as
- (a) Labour Intensive (b) Capital Intensive
(c) Both of the above (d) None of the above
242. The market for long term loanable funds as different from the market that deals in short term loans is called:
- (a) Capital Market (b) Capital Stock
(c) Both of the above (d) None of the above
243. The total amount of physical capital in the economy or in a firm or industry is termed as
- (a) Capital Market (b) Capital Gains
(c) Capital Stock (d) None of the above
244. An association of producers to regulate prices by restricting output and competition is called
- (a) Cartel (b) Monopoly
(c) Merger (d) None of the above
245. The most common example of an international cartel is the
- (a) South Asian Association for Regional Corporation. (SAARC)
(b) Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC)
(c) Economic Commission for Europe (ECE)
(d) International Monetary Fund (IMF)

254. A percentage of the value of a transaction taken by an intermediary as payment for his services is called:
 (a) Profit (b) Commission
 (c) Percentage (d) Fee
265. In economic theory, a tangible good or service resulting from the process of production is known as
 (a) Product (b) Article
 (c) Commodity (d) Item
256. Which of the following is an example of common market?
 (a) European Union (b) Mercosur
 (c) Andean Pact (d) All of the above
257. The law governing the establishment and conduct of incorporated business enterprise is called
 (a) Civil Law (b) Natural Law
 (c) Company Law (d) Cyber Law
258. The profits retained in the business and set aside for specified purposes are known as
 (a) Company Shares (b) Company Assets
 (c) Company Reserves (d) Company Gains
259. Pairs of goods for which consumption is interdependent e.g., cars and petrol or cups and saucers are known as:
 (a) Complementary Goods (b) Finished Goods
 (c) Both of the above (d) None of the above
260. The interest due by applying the rate to the sum of the capital invested plus the interest previously earned and reinvested is referred to as
 (a) Simple Interest (b) Compound Interest
 (c) Both of the above (d) None of the above
261. Short-term loans to the public for the purchase of specific goods is called:
 (a) Commercial Credit (b) Public Credit
 (c) Consumer Credit (d) None of the above
262. An economic good or commodity purchased by households for final consumption is called:
 (a) Consumer good (b) Consumption good
 (c) Final good (d) All of the above

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263. An index (index number) of the prices of goods and services purchased by consumers to measure the inflation rate or the cost of living is called
- (a) Consumer Price Index (b) Retail Price Index
(c) Both of the above (d) None of the above
264. The use of resources to satisfy current needs and wants is called:
- (a) Depletion (b) Dissipation
(c) Consumption (d) Destruction
265. A statement of the rights and obligations of each party to a transaction or transactions is called:
- (a) Treaty (b) Compact
(c) Contract (d) Covenant
266. A business function concerned with the formulation of long term objectives and the development of plans to achieve them is called:
- (a) Business Planning (b) Corporate Planning
(c) Both of the above (d) None of the above
267. A piece of paper entitling the owner to money payments, cut-price or free goods or rations is called
- (a) Cheque (b) Note
(c) Coupon (d) Bond
268. A measure of the expectation of the population that the government, or monetary authorities will adhere to policies delivering low inflation is called
- (a) Credibility (b) Faith
(c) Integrity (d) None of the above
269. Credit is the use or possession of goods without immediate payment. Which of the following is a type of credit?
- (a) Consumer credit (b) Bank credit
(c) Trade credit (d) All of the above
270. A plastic, personal magnetized card with the name and account number of the holder and the expiry date embossed is referred to as:
- (a) Master Card (b) Visa Card
(c) Credit Card (d) Green Card

271. One to whom an amount of money is due is called:
(a) Creditor (b) Debtor
(c) Both of the above (d) None of the above
272. Which of the following is referred to as international currency because it is regarded as acceptable for the settlement of international debts?
(a) Yen (b) Dollar
(c) Rupee (d) Dinar
273. The bank account on which deposits do not earn interest, but can be with drawn by cheque at any time is called:
(a) Demand Account (b) Current Account
(c) Fixed Account (d) Profit and Loss Account
274. Prices unadjusted for changes in the purchasing power of money are called:
(a) Historic Prices (b) Current Prices
(c) Market Prices (d) None of the above
275. The practice of searching for correlation in data with the purpose of generating theoretical hypotheses is called
(a) Data Collection (b) Data Communication
(c) Data Mining (d) Data Compression.
276. A cartel is an organization formed by producers. Its objectives are:
(a) To allocate market shares (b) To control production
(c) To regulate prices (d) All of the above
277. A loss in social welfare deriving from a policy or action that has no corresponding gain is called:
(a) Deadweight Waste (b) Deadweight Loss
(c) Both of the above (d) None of the above
278. The number of deaths occurring in any year for every 1000 of the population is referred to as
(a) Death Ratio (b) Death Rate
(c) Both of the above (d) None of the above
279. A sum of money or other property owed by one person or organization to another is called
(a) Credit (b) Debt
(c) Obligation (d) All of the above

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280. One who owes money to another is known as
(a) Creditor (b) Debtor
(c) Both of the above (d) None of the above
281. The rebate or discount where ordinary share on a purchase that is accumulated for a particular period to encourage customers to remain with a specific supplier is called:
(a) Deferred Rebate (b) Aggregated Rebate
(c) Both of the above (d) None of the above
282. The excess of an expenditure flow over an income flow is termed as:
(a) Loss (b) Deficit
(c) Surplus (d) Shortage
283. The use of borrowing to finance an excess of expenditure over income is known as:
(a) Deficit Financing (b) Debt Retirement
(c) Both of the above (d) None of the above
284. A sustained reduction in the general level of prices is called:
(a) Inflation (b) Deflation
(c) Disinflation (d) Both B and C
285. A decline in the share of manufacturing sector in national income is termed as:
(a) Industrialization (b) Privatization
(c) Nationalization (d) Deindustrialization
286. The desire for a particular good or service supported by the possession of the necessary means of exchange to effect ownership is called:
(a) Supply (b) Demand
(c) Loss (d) Incentive
287. The scenario that western countries face a crisis in the next few decades caused by the aging of their populations is termed as:
(a) Demographic Time Bomb (b) Green House Effect
(c) Population Explosion (d) All of the above
288. The branch of economics concerned with the rate at which natural resources are consumed over time is called
(a) Marxism (b) Capitalism

- (c) Depletion theory (d) Game Theory
289. Money placed in an account at a financial institution and constituting a claim on it is known as
 (a) Deposit (b) Credit
 (c) Debt (d) Hoarding
290. The account with a bank or other financial institution in which deposits earn interest and withdraws from which require notice is referred to as:
 (a) Deposit Account (b) Current Account
 (c) Profit-Loss Account (d) None of the above
291. The reduction in value of an asset as reduction in the value of currency is known as:
 (a) Appreciation (b) Devaluation
 (c) Depreciation (d) All of the above
292. A downturn in the business cycle in which there is a sustained high level of unemployment is called
 (a) Inactivity (b) Depression
 (c) Paralysis (d) Decline
293. The process of invigorating activity in a sector of the economy by reducing the government controls that have the effect of creating barriers to entry is called
 (a) Privatization (b) Regulation
 (c) Deregulation (d) All of the above
294. The reduction of the fixed official rate at which one currency is exchanged for another in a fixed exchange rate regime is termed:
 (a) Appreciation (b) Depreciation
 (c) Devaluation (d) None of the above
295. Investment in the foreign operations of a company through acquisition of a foreign operation, or establishment of a new site is called:
 (a) Direct Investment (b) Installation
 (c) Indirect Investment (d) None of the above
296. Taxation on the income and resources of individuals or organization is known as:
 (a) Double Taxation (b) Indirect Taxation

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- (c) Direct Taxation (d) All of the above
297. A deduction from face value is referred to as:
(a) Premium (b) Discount
(c) Reward (d) None of the above
298. The extension in the range of goods and services in a firm or geographic region is called:
(a) Reduction (b) Expansion
(c) Diversification (d) Modification.
299. The amount of a company's profit that the board of directors decides to distribute to ordinary shareholders is known as:
(a) Deficit (b) Dividend
(c) Loss (d) Capital
300. The allocation of labour such that each worker specializes in one or a few functions in the production process is known as:
(a) Division of Labour (b) Distribution of Wealth
(c) Efficient Worker (d) None of the above
301. The situation in which the same tax base is taxed more than once is called:
(a) Direct Taxation (b) Double Taxation
(c) Indirect Taxation (d) None of the above
302. A daily index of prices on the principal stock exchange in New York is called:
(a) Dow Jones industrial average
(b) Equity market index
(c) Both of the above
(d) None of the above
303. Large-scale shedding of employees by major corporations sometimes referred to the disposal of subsidiaries and other unwanted activities is called:
(a) Downsizing (b) Rightsizing
(c) Both of the above (d) None of the above
304. Two sellers only of a good or service in a market. This situation is:
(a) Monopoly (b) Duopoly
(c) Oligopoly (d) None of the above

305. Consumer goods that yield services or utility over time rather than being used up instantly are termed as
 (a) Durable Goods (b) Undurable Goods
 (c) Both of the above (d) None of the above
306. The setting up of mathematical models describing economic relationship testing the validity of such hypotheses is termed as:
 (a) Econometrics (b) Commerce
 (c) Trade (d) Finance
307. Any physical object, natural or man made, or service renderal: that could command a price in market is called:
 (a) Consumer Goods (b) Final Goods
 (c) Economic Goods (d) All of the above
308. The exploitation of developing countries by advanced countries is called:
 (a) Embargoes (b) Sanctions
 (c) Economic Imperialism (d) None of the above
309. A measure taken in respect of economic activity that has the intention of damage to another country's economy is called:
 (a) Economic Exploitation (b) Economic Sanction
 (c) Both of the above (d) None of the above
310. Which sector is the largest and fastest growing sector of the world economy, providing more than 60% of global output?
 (a) Agricultural Sector (b) Service Sector
 (c) Industrial Sector (d) Forestry
311. The non-discrimination principle means treating one's trading partners equally. It guarantees equal opportunities for suppliers from all World Trade Organization members. It is called:
 (a) Most-Favoured Nation (MFN)
 (b) South Asian Free Trade Area (SAFTA)
 (c) General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT)
 (d) None of the above
312. The World Trade Organization (WTO) is the only international body dealing with the rules of trade between nations. The World Trade Organization began life on 1st of
 (a) January 1993 (b) January 1994

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- (c) January 1995 (d) January 1996
313. The main objectives of the World Trade Organization are
- (a) To help trade flow as freely as possible.
 - (b) To serve as a forum for trade negotiations
 - (c) To settle dispute between conflicting trade interests
 - (d) All of the above
314. The General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) is the predecessor of World Trade Organization. It entered into force in.
- (a) January 1946 (b) January 1947
 - (c) January 1948 (d) January 1949
315. In 1947 how many states did take part in the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade trade round in Geneva?
- (a) 13 (b) 23
 - (c) 33 (d) 43
316. The first director general of General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade from 1948-68 was
- (a) Sir Eric Wyndham White (UK)
 - (b) Mike Moore (New Zealand)
 - (c) Don McKinnon (New Zealand)
 - (d) Kofi Annan (Ghana)
317. In 1999, who became the third director general of World Trade Organization?
- (a) Olivier Long (Switzerland)
 - (b) Renato Ruggiero (Italy)
 - (c) Peter Sutherland (Ireland)
 - (d) Mike Moore (New Zealand)
318. The General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade trade rounds concentrated on reducing tariffs. Which round was the first major attempt to tackle trade barriers and to improve the system? This eighth round is called:
- (a) Kennedy Round (b) Tokyo Round
 - (c) Uruguay Round (d) All of the above

319. Which trade round was the latest and most extensive of all and it finally led to the World Trade Organization and a new set of agreements. It lasted from 1986 to 1994.
- (a) Kennedy Round (b) Tokyo Round
(c) Doha Round (d) Uruguay Round
320. The 1986-1994 Uruguay Round achieved agreement on Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights (TRIPS). Which of the following are the types of intellectual property?
- (a) Copyrights and related rights
(b) Trademarks including service marks
(c) Industrial design, patents, layout designs etc
(d) All of the above
321. Topmost authority of World Trade Organization is the ministerial conference which has to meet at least once every
- (a) 1 year (b) 2 years
(c) 3 years (d) 4 years
322. The “Ouatrilaterals” or the “Quad” are the four largest members. Besides European Union others are
- (a) United States (b) Canada
(c) Japan (d) All of the above
323. On 9-13 November, 2001 the World Trade Organization’s Fourth Ministerial Conference held in:
- (a) Istanbul (Turkey) (b) Dubai (U.A.E)
(c) Doha (Qatar) (d) Tehran (Iran)
324. The World Trade Organization secretariat is headed by a director-general, has around 500 staff and is based in:
- (a) New York (b) Rome
(c) Geneva (d) Brussels
325. Which of the following is the website address of the World Trade Organization?
- (a) <http://www.wto.com>
(b) <http://www.wto.org>
(c) <http://www.wtosecretariat.org>
(d) <http://www.wtosecretariat.com>

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326. By the end of June 2002, the World Trade Organization had 144 members and around 34 observer governments. With how many years of becoming observers, these observers must start accession negotiations?
- (a) 2 years (b) 3 years
(c) 4 years (d) 5 years
327. Which law of economics states that “with given preferences or tastes, the proportion of income spent on food diminishes as income increase”?
- (a) Common Law (b) Engel’s Law
(c) Newton’s Law (d) None of the above
328. The economic agent who perceives market opportunities and assembles the factors of production to exploit them in a firm is referred to as
- (a) Broker (b) Entrepreneur
(c) Middle Agent (d) Promotor
329. The residual value of a company’s assets after all outside liabilities have been allowed for is called
- (a) Capital (b) Annuity
(c) Equity (d) Business
330. Enterprise is the controlling unit of a business. The operating unit of a business is called:
- (a) Firm (b) Establishment
(c) Bureaucracy (d) Organization
331. The difference between the amount produced by a firm and the higher amount that could most efficiently be produced is termed as:
- (a) Excess Profit (b) Excess Supply
(c) Excess Capacity (d) Excess Demand
332. The control by the state through the banking system of dealings in gold and foreign currencies is called
- (a) Exchange Control (b) Exchange Economy
(c) Autarky (d) None of the above
333. The price at which one currency is exchanged for another currency is known as:
- (a) Exchange Control (b) Exchange Rate
(c) Exchange Economy (d) All of the above

334. Indirect taxes levied upon goods produced for home consumption are called:
 (a) Custom duties (b) Excise duties
 (c) Both of the above (d) None of the above
335. Preferential treatment for firms that sell their products abroad, compared with firms that sell to the home market; is called:
 (a) Export Surplus (b) Export Rebate
 (c) Export Incentives (d) All of the above
336. The goods and services produced by one country that are sold in exchange for the second country's own goods and services or for foreign exchange are called
 (a) Import (b) Export
 (c) All of the above (d) None of the above
337. The ratio of the total increase in a country's national income to the increment in export revenue generating the increase is called:
 (a) Export Surplus (b) Export Incentive
 (c) Export Multiplier (d) All of the above
338. Goods which are produced for consumption rather than as an intermediate product used in the process of production are referred to as:
 (a) By Product (b) Final Goods
 (c) Durable Goods (d) Intermediate Goods
339. The provision of money when and where needed is called:
 (a) Business (b) Economics
 (c) Finance (d) Trade
340. The period of account used for financial purposes is known as:
 (a) Financial Year (b) Fiscal Year
 (c) Both of the above (d) None of the above
341. The budgetary stance of central government is called:
 (a) Trade Policy (b) Fiscal Policy
 (c) Economic Policy (d) None of the above

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342. The capital that is not invested in fixed assets but the work in process is called:
- (a) Floating Change (b) Floating debt
 - (c) Floating Trust. (d) Floating Capital
343. The administered transfer of resources from the advanced countries to the developing countries for the purpose of encouraging economic growth is called:
- (a) Foreign Exchange (b) Foreign Balance
 - (c) Foreign Aid (d) Foreign Reserves
344. Claims on another country held in the form of the currency of that country are known as:
- (a) Foreign Aid (b) Foreign Exchange
 - (c) Both of the above (d) None of the above
345. What is meant by foreign investment?
- (a) The market in which transactions are conducted to effect the transfer of the currency of one country into that of another
 - (b) The transfer of resources from developed to developing countries.
 - (c) The acquisition by governments, institutions or individuals in one country of assets in another.
 - (d) All of the above
346. The contractual arrangement under which an independent franchisee produces or sells a product or service under the brand name of the franchiser is known as
- (a) Franchising (b) License
 - (c) Warrant (d) Charter
347. A market in which supply and demand are not subject to regulation other than normal competition policy is termed:
- (a) Forward Market (b) Free Market
 - (c) Foreign-exchange Market (d) None of the above
348. The condition in which the independent flow of goods and services in international exchange is neither restricted nor encouraged by direct government intervention is known as:
- (a) Free Trade (b) Barter Trade
 - (c) Both of the above (d) None of the above

349. Non-wage or salary rewards provided for employees are called:
- (a) Fringe Benefits (b) Basic Pay
 - (c) Social Security (d) None of the above
350. The process of converting short term to long term debt by the sale of long term securities and using the funds raised to pay off short-term debt is called:
- (a) Funding (b) Debt retirement
 - (c) Borrowing (d) All of the above
351. The branch of the social science that covers the study of the production, distribution and consumption of wealth in human society is known as:
- (a) Law (b) Political Science
 - (c) Anthropology (d) Economics
352. Which British philosopher and economist is regarded as “founder of modern Economics”?
- (a) Thomas Malthus (1766 – 1834)
 - (b) Adam Smith (1723 – 1790)
 - (c) Karl Marx (1818 – 1883)
 - (d) All of the above
353. Which famous thinker and economic philosopher said, “Religion ... is the opium of the people.”?
- (a) Adam Smith (b) Thomas Malthus
 - (c) Karl Marx (d) John Maynard Keynes
354. Who was awarded Nobel Prize of Economics in 1998?
- (a) Ragnar Frisch (b) Jan Tinbergen
 - (c) Amartya Sen (d) Paul Anthony Samuelson
355. Who got the first Nobel Prize in Economics in 1969?
- (a) Jan Tinbergren (b) Ragnar Frisch
 - (c) Sir John Richard Hicks (d) Both a and b
356. What is Game Theory?
- (a) The branch of economics concerned with representing economic interactions in a highly stylized form with players pays-off and strategies.

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- (b) The branch of economics that uses mathematical methods and models e.g., calculus: statistics, probability etc
 - (c) The branch of economics related with the aggregate or overall, economy.
 - (d) The branch of economics that deals with small units, including individual companies and small group of consumers
357. A commodity for which demand increases at higher prices and falls at lower prices is termed as:
- (a) Consumer goods (b) Giffen goods
 - (c) Brown goods (d) Durable goods
358. The geographical shifts in domestic economic activity around the world and away from nation states is called:
- (a) Foreign Trade (b) Commerce
 - (c) Globalization (d) Business
359. The stocks of gold and foreign currencies held by a country to finance any calls that may be made from its creditors for the debt settlement are known as
- (a) Foreign exchange reserves
 - (b) Gold reserves
 - (c) Gold and foreign exchange reserves
 - (d) None of the above
360. The measure of the total flow of goods and services produced by the economy over a specified time period, normally a year or a quarter is referred to as
- (a) Gross national product (GNP)
 - (b) Gross domestic product (GDP)
 - (c) Both of the above
 - (d) None of the above
361. The currency traded in a foreign exchange market for which demand is persistently high relative to supply is called:
- (a) Soft currency (b) Bad currency
 - (c) Hard currency (d) Hot currency
362. The action taken by a buyer or seller to protect his business or assets against a change in prices is called
- (a) Hedge (b) Interest

- (c) Shore (d) Loan
363. The theory that all human action is motivated by pleasure and the avoidance of pain or the ethic that it should be so motivated. Such theory is termed as
 (a) Sadism (b) Hedonism
 (c) Satanism (d) Spiritualism
364. The accumulation of idle money balances or inactive money is called:
 (a) Wealth (b) Hoarding
 (c) Capital (d) Investment
365. Funds that flow into a country to take advantage of favourable rates of interest in that country are known as
 (a) Hard currency (b) Hot money
 (c) Soft currency (d) Bad money
366. The skills and knowledge embodied in the labour force are termed as:
 (a) Investment (b) Labour Capital
 (c) Human Resources (d) Human Capital
367. What is the term used for the flow of goods and services that enter for sale into one country and which is product of another country?
 (a) Exports
 (b) Imports
 (c) Income
 (d) Gross Domestic Product (GDP)
368. The flow of goods or services to any economic agent or unit is called:
 (a) Income (b) Import
 (c) Export (d) None of the above
369. The persistent increases in the general level of prices is known as:
 (a) Hyperinflation (b) Inflation
 (c) Devaluation (d) Recession
370. What is the term used for airports, roads, railways, sewage, telephone and other public utilities?
 (a) Understructure (b) Substructure

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- (c) Infrastructure (d) Superstructure
371. The contract to pay a premium for which the insurer will pay compensation in certain happenings e.g., fire theft or motor accident is termed as:
- (a) Insurance (b) Warranty
(c) Security (d) Safeguard
372. The charge made for the use of borrowed money levied as a percentage of the amount of debt is referred to as:
- (a) Credit (b) Interest
(c) Share (d) Insurance
373. The amount of gold reserve, currencies and special drawing rights available for the finance of international trade is called:
- (a) Foreign Reserves (b) International Liquidity
(c) Foreign Investment (d) None of the above
374. What is the term for stocks of raw materials work in progress and finished goods?
- (a) Inventory (b) Checklist
(c) Stock (d) Statement
375. The real capital formation e.g., the production or maintenance of machinery or construction that will produce a stream of goods and services is called
- (a) Capital (b) Investment
(c) Grant (d) Property
376. The demand for two or more commodities or factor of production that are used together so that a change in demand for one will be reflected in a change in demand for other e.g., cloth and thread is called
- (a) Joint Demand (b) Complementary Demand
(c) Isolated Demand (d) Both a and b
377. The business arrangement in which two companies invest in a project over which both have partial control is termed as:
- (a) Joint Venture (b) Speculation
(c) Project (d) Undertaking

378. The total number of people in a country who are in work or unemployed but looking for work, is called:
 (a) Labour Demand (b) Labour force
 (c) Labour Market (d) None of the above
379. An agreement between the owner of a property to grant use of it to another party for a specified period at specified rent payable annually is called:
 (a) Charter (b) Contract
 (c) Lease (d) Compact
380. In 1971, United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) drew up a list of 24 countries having a GDP of 100 or less literacy rate of 20% or less and a share of manufacturing of 10% or less of GDP. These countries were referred to as:
 (a) Developing Countries
 (b) Advanced Countries
 (c) Least Developed Countries
 (d) None of the above
381. A non-negotiable order of a bank to a foreign bank authorizing payment to a person designated of a particular sum of money is known as:
 (a) Letter of Credit (b) Circular Letter of Credit
 (c) Letter of Reference (d) None of the above
382. Sums of money for which account has to be made are called:
 (a) Obligation (b) Liabilities
 (c) Misfortune (d) Burden
383. The degree to which an asset can be quickly and cheaply turned into money, is termed as:
 (a) Insolvency (b) Liquidity
 (c) Bankruptcy (d) All of the above
384. The borrowing of a sum of money by one person, company, government or other organization from another is called:
 (a) Usury (b) Finance
 (c) Loan (d) Collateral
385. The study of whole economic systems aggregating over the functioning of individual units. Specifically, it is study of

- national economies and the determination of national income. It is known as
- (a) Microeconomics
 - (b) Keynesian Economics
 - (c) Macroeconomics
 - (d) Mathematical Economics
386. The degree to which a firm exercise influence over the price and output in a particular market is called:
- (a) Market Force
 - (b) Market Share
 - (c) Market Power
 - (d) Market Failure
387. Thomas Robert Malthus (1766 – 1834) was a British economist who is remembered for his essays on population. In his which famous work he said, “Population, when unchecked, increases in a geometrical ratio. Subsistence only increases in an arithmetical ratio.”?
- (a) Principles of Political Economy
 - (b) An Inquiry into the Nature and Progress of Rent
 - (c) An Essay on the Principle of Population
 - (d) Illustrations of Political Economy
388. Adam Smith (1723 – 1790) was a British economist and philosopher. Which treatise of Adam Smith is considered the first serious attempt in the history of economics to divorce the study of political economy from the related fields of political science, ethics and jurisprudence?
- (a) Theory of Moral Sentiments
 - (b) The Wealth of Nations
 - (c) Principles of Political Economy
 - (d) Illustrations of Political Economy
389. Karl Marx (1818 – 1883) was a German political philosopher and economist. He is one of the most influential thinkers of all times. Which of the following is his work?
- (a) The Communist Manifesto
 - (b) Critique of Political Economy
 - (c) Das Kapital
 - (d) All of the above
390. The Communist Manifesto appeared in 1848. It is regarded as a classic exposition of modern Communist views and it influenced all subsequent Communist literature. Karl Marx completed it alongwith
- (a) Friedrich Engels
 - (b) Thomas Mathus

- (c) Adam Smith (d) Vladimir Illich Lenin
391. The first volume of Karl Marx's greatest work *Das kapital* was published in 1887. The next two volumes were published posthumously. Who edited those volumes?
 (a) Adam Smith (b) Thomas Malthus
 (c) Friedrich Engels (d) Joseph Stalin
392. The branch of economics concerned with how businesses raise and spend their money is known as
 (a) Econometrics (b) Finance
 (c) Macroeconomics (d) Corporate Finance.
393. The branch of economics concerned with providing funds to individuals, business and governments is called:
 (a) Econometrics (b) Microeconomics
 (c) Macroeconomics (d) Finance
394. The fusion of two or more separate companies into one is referred to as:
 (a) Alliance (b) Merger
 (c) Separation (d) Disintegration
395. Legislation prohibiting the paying of wages below some specified level is known as
 (a) Standard Wage (b) Minimum Wage
 (c) Maximum Wage (d) Optimum Wage
396. The market economy in which both private and public enterprises participate in economic activity is called:
 (a) Mixed Economy (b) Open Economy
 (c) Closed Economy (d) All of the above
397. The theory of macroeconomics which holds that increases in the money supply are a necessary and sufficient condition for inflation, is called
 (a) Capitalism (b) Socialism
 (c) Monetarism (d) Communism
398. The functions of sales, distribution, advertising and sales promotion, product planning and market research are termed as:
 (a) Finance (b) Marketing
 (c) Business (d) All of the above

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399. European Recovery Program (ERP) was a United States program of financial assistance that helped to rebuild European nations devastated by World War II. This program is commonly called
- (a) George Plan (b) Catlett Plan
(c) Marshall Plan (d) Colombo Plan
400. An early modern European economic theory that trade generates wealth of bullion which a government should encourage by promoting exports and restricting imports is called:
- (a) Imperialism (b) Colonialism
(c) Mercantilism (d) Socialism
401. The branch of economics at the level of individual consumers groups of consumers or firms is known as:
- (a) Macroeconomics (b) Econometrics
(c) Microeconomics (d) Keynesian Economics
402. The economic situation in which only a single seller or producer supplies a commodity or a service is called:
- (a) Monopoly (b) Possession
(c) Cartel (d) Trust
403. The legal instrument that pledges a house or other real estate as security for repayment of a loan is called:
- (a) Mortgage (b) Bond
(c) Foreclosure (d) Lien
404. The international trade and exchange between more than two countries without discrimination between those involved is called:
- (a) Unilateralism (b) Bilateralism
(c) Multilateralism (d) None of the above
405. An industry in which technical factors preclude the efficient existence of more than one producer. This situation is called:
- (a) Natural Monopoly (b) Monopoly
(c) Engineered Monopoly (d) Duopoly
406. Commodities or assets with some economic value which exist without any effort of mankind, are called:
- (a) Minerals (b) Natural resources
(c) By-products (d) Consumer resources

407. 1994 Nobel Prize for Economics was awarded to a American mathematician for his most important concept of equilibrium as applied to game theory. His name was
(a) John Nash (b) Reinhard Selten
(c) John Harsanyi (d) All of the above
408. The reduction in the useful life of a capital good or consumer good through economic or technological change as distinct from physical deterioration in use is termed as:
(a) Depreciation (b) Devaluation
(c) Obsolescence (d) All of the above
409. A market that is dominated by a few large suppliers is known as:
(a) Oligopoly (b) Monopoly
(c) Duopoly (d) None of the above
410. A loan facility on the customer's current account at a bank permitting him to withdraw up to a certain agreed limit for an agreed period, is referred to as:
(a) Personal Loan (b) Mortgage
(c) Overdraft (d) Credit
411. The situation in which aggregate demand in the economy is growing at a rate reliable to lead to inflation is called:
(a) Overdraft (b) Overheating
(c) Oversubscription (d) None of the above
412. An unincorporated business formed by the association of two or more persons who share risks and profits is called:
(a) Merger (b) Alliance
(c) Partnership (d) Corporation
413. The period over which the cumulative net revenue from an investment project equals the original investment is known as:
(a) Payback (b) Paycheck
(c) Both of the above (d) None of the above
414. Sums of money laid aside and normally invested to provide a regular income on retirement or in compensation for disablement for the remainder of a person's life is called:
(a) Provident Funds (b) Pension Funds
(c) Social Security (d) None of the above

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415. A bank loan made without collateral security to a private customer for specific purposes is called:
- (a) Personal Loan (b) Credit
 - (c) Finance (d) Lien
416. What is the informal name for annual publication "United Kingdom Balance of Payments"?
- (a) Green Book (b) Red Book
 - (c) Pink Book (d) Blue Book
417. The system of agricultural support by which market prices are fixed at above free market levels and government buys surpluses, thus supporting prices and raising farmer's income is called:
- (a) Price Regulation (b) Price Support
 - (c) Price System (d) None of the above
418. The part of the economy in which economy activity is carried on by private enterprise is termed:
- (a) Personal Sector (b) Corporate Sector
 - (c) Private Sector (d) Public Sector
419. The sale of government owned equity in nationalized industries or other commercial enterprises to private investors is called:
- (a) Nationalization (b) Privatization
 - (c) Denationalization (d) Both b and c
420. The sale of shares on the stock exchange in order to realize capital appreciation is known as:
- (a) Profit Sharing (b) Profit Taking
 - (c) Dividends (d) Equity
421. A legal document between a lender and a borrower whereby the later agrees to certain conditions for the repayment of the sum of money borrowed; is called:
- (a) Promissory Note (b) Bill of exchange
 - (c) Both of the above (d) None of the above
422. The proportion of a sum of money that is paid over a specified time period in payment for its loan is called:
- (a) Rate of interest (b) Rate of substitution
 - (c) Rate of return (d) None of the above

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432. What is the name given to companies legally controlled by other companies?
- (a) Franchise (b) Consortium
(c) Subsidiaries (d) Merger
433. Government grants to suppliers of goods and services is called:
- (a) Subsidy (b) Support
(c) Tax (d) Grant
434. The notion that economic development should proceed at a pace and in a manner that will conserve the environment and depletable natural resources is called:
- (a) Sustainable development (b) Rural development
(c) Social development (d) None of the above
435. Arranging one's financial affairs within the law so as to minimize taxation liabilities is known as
- (a) Tax evasion (b) Tax avoidance
(c) Tax burden (d) Tax expenditures
436. The compulsory transfer of money from private individuals, institutions or groups to the government is called:
- (a) Tax burden (b) Tax evasion
(c) Taxation (d) Tax yield
437. A trade barrier is any government limitation on the free international exchange of merchandise. Which of these is an instance of trade barrier?
- (a) Tariffs (b) Quotas
(c) Import deposit (d) All of the above
438. The excess of the value of imports of goods and services over the value of exports of goods and services is called:
- (a) Trade Cycle (b) Trade Credit
(c) Trade Gap (d) Trade investment
439. In UK, who is the first Lord of the Treasury?
- (a) Queen (b) King
(c) Prime Minister (d) Finance Minister
440. Instruments for short-term borrowing by the government are called:
- (a) Treasury Bills (b) Treasury Notes

- (c) Credit Line (d) Promissory Notes
441. The total sales revenue of a business is called:
 (a) Flow (b) Turnover
 (c) Business (d) None of the above
442. Variable costs are those that vary directly with the rate of output e.g., labour costs, fuel and power etc., These are also known as:
 (a) Prime costs (b) Direct costs
 (c) Operating costs (d) All of the above
443. The part of current assets financed from long term funds is called:
 (a) Working Capital (b) Investment
 (c) Current Equity (d) Working Equity
444. In economics, Gold Standard is the monetary system where in all form of legal tender may be converted on demand, into fixed quantities of gold. In 1816, the first country to go on the gold standard was:
 (a) United States (b) United Kingdom
 (c) Spain (d) France
445. A type of association usually formed by banks or railroads as a central agency where members can settle accounts is known as:
 (a) Clearing House (b) Pawnbroking
 (c) Credit Union (d) All of the above
446. The type of currency issued by government as legal tender the value of which is based solely on decree or law rather than actual coin or precious metal reserves is termed as:
 (a) Soft money (b) Hard money
 (c) Fiat money (d) None of the above
447. Bimetallism is the monetary policy based on the use of two metals, as legal tender without limit and equalized by law in a fixed ratio. Which are these two metals?
 (a) Platinum and Gold (b) Gold and Silver
 (c) Platinum and Silver (d) All of the above

448. An association of individuals or corporations formed to conduct a specific financial transaction such as buying a business is known as:
- (a) Merger (b) Joint Venture
(c) Syndicate (d) Franchise
449. The sixth Nobel Prize for Economics was introduced in 1969 in memory of Alfred Nobel. It is financed by
- (a) Asian Development Bank
(b) Swedish National Bank
(c) World Bank
(d) International Monetary fund

ANSWERS

1 c	2 b	3 b	4 c	5 c	6 b
7 b	8 b	9 d	10 c	11 a	12 d
13 b	14 a	15 b	16 a	17 b	18 a
19 c	20 c	21 b	22 c	23 a	24 d
25 b	26 c	27 d	28 d	29 d	30 b
31 a	32 c	33 d	34 b	35 a	36 c
37 b	38 c	39 a	40 c	41 d	42 c
43 d	44 a	45 a	46 a	47 c	48 c
49 c	50 d	51 b	52 d	53 a	54 d
55 c	56 b	57 b	58 b	59 c	60 b
61 c	62 d	63 d	64 c	65 c	66 c
67 a	68 b	69 b	70 a	71 b	72 b
73 b	74 c	75 a	76 d	77 a	78 b
79 d	80 c	81 c	82 b	83 b	84 b
85 c	86 a	87 d	88 d	89 d	90 d
91 d	92 d	93 b	94 c	95 c	96 d
97 d	98 b	99 a	100 a	101 b	102 d
103 b	104 d	105 b	106 b	107 b	108 a
109 c	110 d	111 d	112 a	113 a	114 b
115 d	116 c	117 b	118 d	119 b	120 c
121 b	122 a	123 b	124 a	125 a	126 b
127 b	128 a	129 c	130 a	131 b	132 a
133 b	134 b	135 c	136 b	137 d	138 c
139 c	140 b	141 c	142 d	143 d	144 d
145 a	146 d	147 d	148 d	149 b	150 c
151 a	152 a	153 d	154 c	155 c	156 c

157 b	158 b	159 d	160 c	161 d	162 d
163 b	164 b	165 a	166 d	167 b	168 d
169 d	170 a	171 a	172 d	173 c	174 d
175 a	176 c	177 c	178 c	179 c	180. c
181 d	182 d	183 d	184 a	185 d	186 c
187 d	188 d	189 d	190 b	191 b	192 a
193 c	194 c	195 c	196 d	197 d	198 a
199 b	200 c	201 c	202 d	203 a	204 c
205 c	206 c	207 d	208 c	209 b	210 d
211 c	212 b	213. b	214 c	215 c	216 b
217 b	218 a	219 b	220 b	221. a	222. c
223. b	224. a	225. b	226. d	227. a	228. a
229. c	230. a	231. d	232. a	233. b	234. b
235. c	236. c	237. a	238. c	239. a	240. b
241. b	242. a	243. c	244. a	245. b	246. b
247. c	248. b	249. b	250. b	251. c	252. c
253. b	254. b	255. c	256. d	257. c	258. c
259. a	260. b	261. c	262. d	263. c	264. c
265. c	266. b	267. c	268. a	269. d	270. c
271. a	272. b	273. b	274. b	275. c	276. d
277. b	278. b	279. b	280. b	281. c	282. b
283. a	284. d	285. d	286. b	287. a	288. c
289. a	290. a	291. c	292. b	293. c	294. c
295. a	296. c	297. b	298. c	299. b	300. a
301. b	302. a	303. c	304. b	305. a	306. a
307. c	308. c	309. b	310. b	311. a	312. c
313. d	314. c	315. b	316. a	317. d	318. c
319. d	320. d	321. b	322. d	323. c	324. c
325. b	326. d	327. b	328. b	329. c	330. b
331. c	332. a	333. b	334. b	335. c	336. b
337. c	338. b	339. c	340. c	341. b	342. d
343. c	344. b	345. c	346. a	347. b	348. a
349. a	350. a	351. d	352. b	353. c	354. c
355. d	356. a	357. b	358. c	359. c	360. b
361. c	362. a	363. b	364. b	365. b	366. d
367. b	368. a	369. b	370. c	371. a	372. b
373. b	374. a	375. b	376. d	377. a	378. b
379. c	380. c	381. a	382. b	383. b	384. c
385. c	386. c	387. c	388. b	389. d	390. a
391. c	392. d	393. d	394. b	395. b	396. a

397. c	398. b	399. c	400. c	401. c	402. a
403. a	404. c	405. a	406. b	407. a	408. c
409. a	410. c	411. b	412. c	413. a	414. b
415. a	416. c	417. b	418. c	419. b	420. b
421. a	422. a	423. c	424. c	425. a	426. c
427. a	428. b	429. a	430. b	431. a	432. c
433. a	434. a	435. b	436. c	437. d	438. c
439. c	440. a	441. b	442. d	443. a	444. b
445. a	446. c	447. b	448. c	449. b	

Chapter 3

DEMOGRAPHY OF PAKISTAN

1. According to 1998 Census the total population increased over the last census held in 1981 by:
(a) 44.98% (b) 54.98%
(c) 64.98% (d) 74.98%
2. The 1998 Census showed the average growth rate of _____ as against 3.06% during 1972-81.
(a) 0.61% (b) 1.61%
(c) 2.61% (d) 3.61%
3. According to 1998 Census there is a decline in the rate of population growth in all areas except:
(a) Islamabad (b) FATA
(c) Northern Areas (d) None of the above
4. In the 1998 Census, the proportion of population declined marginally in Punjab from 56.1% to:
(a) 77.6% (b) 66.6%
(c) 55.6% (d) 44.6%
5. The overall urban population at the national level has increased from 28.3% in 1981 to _____ in 1998.
(a) 48.5% (b) 50.2%
(c) 22.5% (d) 32.5%
6. According to 1998 Census every third person now lives in a:
(a) Village (b) District
(c) City (d) Province
7. According to 1998 Census which area has the lowest urban proportion:
(a) Islamabad (b) FATA
(c) Northern Areas (d) None of above

8. The proportion of population declined in FATA from 2.6% to _____.
(a) 2.3% (b) 2.4%
(c) 2.5% (d) 2.6%
9. The 1998 Census showed a greater trend towards:
(a) Ruralization (b) Urbanization
(c) Remained same (d) None of the above
10. Sindh's three major cities, Karachi, Hyderabad and Sukkur account for _____ of its total urban population.
(a) 50.1% (b) 63.1%
(c) 73.1% (d) 80.1%
11. The least urbanized province is the NWFP where only _____ of the people dwell in the urban centers.
(a) 13.9% (b) 14.9%
(c) 15.9% (d) 16.9%
12. According to the 1998 Census, the urban population in Balochistan has increased from 15.6% in 1981 to _____.
(a) 10.3% (b) 13.3%
(c) 23.3% (d) 30.3%
13. According to 1998 Census, the biggest city is Karachi with a total population of _____.
(a) 5.269 m (b) 9.269 m
(c) 10.269 m (d) 6.269 m
14. According to 1998 Census, the second biggest city is Lahore with a total population of:
(a) 5.063 m (b) 4.063 m
(c) 3.063 m (d) 6.063 m
15. Karachi, Lahore and Faisalabad account for _____ of the total urban population of Pakistan.
(a) 28.4% (b) 38.4%
(c) 48.4% (d) 10.84%
16. The overall sex-ratio is _____ which was 110.6% in 1981.
(a) 108.1% (b) 109.1%
(c) 110.1% (d) 111.1%

17. Sindh is the most urbanized province, where _____ of the population is living in urban areas.
(a) 38.9% (b) 48.9%
(c) 58.9% (d) 28.9%
18. The Balochistan population has also a nominal fall from 5.1% to:
(a) 2.0 (b) 3.1%
(c) 4.1% (d) 5.0%
19. The sex ratio is slightly higher in urban areas because of:
(a) economic reasons (b) social reasons
(c) political reasons (d) cultural reasons
20. The rural share of population has fallen from 71.7% to:
(a) 69.5% (b) 67.5%
(c) 65.5% (d) 62.5%
21. In 1981, Pakistan was the worlds ninth most populous country and in 1998 _____.
(a) Tenth (b) Eighth
(c) Sixth (d) Seventh
22. Urban population has gone up from 28.3% to:
(a) 30.5% (b) 31.5%
(c) 32.5% (d) 33.5%
23. The urban population growth rate is 3.45%, whereas the rural population growth rate is:
(a) 1.24% (b) 2.24%
(c) 3.24% (d) 4.24%
24. Urban population has gone up from 28.3% to:
(a) 29.3% (b) 32.5%
(c) 35.3% (d) 39.3%
25. According to the 1998 Census, the total population of Pakistan is 130.5 m. It was _____ in 1981.
(a) 64.2 m (b) 70.2 m
(c) 74.2 m (d) 80.2 m
26. The population of Punjab has risen from 47.2 in 1981 to _____ in 1998.
(a) 52.6 m (b) 66.5 m

- (c) 72.5 m (d) 80.5 m
27. The population of NWFP has gone up from 11 m in 1981 to _____ in 1998.
(a) 16 m (b) 17.5 m
(c) 18 m (d) 18.5 m
28. The NWFP growth rate has declined from 3.32% to:
(a) 2.95% (b) 2.85%
(c) 2.75% (d) 2.55%
29. The Balochistan population has increased from 4.3m in 1981 to _____ in 1998.
(a) 5.5 m (b) 6.5 m
(c) 7.5 m (d) 8.5 m
30. FATA population increased from 2.1 m in 1981 to _____ in 1998.
(a) 2.5 m (b) 2.7 m
(c) 2.9 m (d) 3.1 m
31. According to 1998 Census, 67% of people live in rural areas, down from _____ in 1981.
(a) 69% (b) 71%
(c) 75% (d) 80%
32. The proportion of urban population shows an increase from 28% in 1981 to _____ in 1998.
(a) 32% (b) 35%
(c) 38% (d) 40%
33. According to the 1998 Census, almost 43% of the countrys population is below:
(a) 13 years (b) 14 years
(c) 15 years (d) 16 years
34. The share of urban population has increased from 28.3% in 1981 to 32.5% in 1998 or by:
(a) 3.2% (b) 4.2%
(c) 5.2% (d) 6.2%
35. The population of NWFP has increased from 13.1% in 1981 to _____ in 1998.
(a) 13.4% (b) 14.4%

-
- (c) 15.4% (d) 16.4%
36. The Population of Sindh has increased from 22.6% in 1981 to _____ in 1998.
(a) 23% (b) 24%
(c) 25% (d) 26%
37. The population of Islamabad has increased from 0.4% in 1981 to _____ in 1998.
(a) 0.5% (b) 0.6%
(c) 0.7% (d) 0.8%
38. According to 1998 Census Islamabad is the most urbanized area with an urban population share of:
(a) 55.6% (b) 60.5%
(c) 65.6% (d) 70.5%
39. According to 1998 Census FATA is the least urbanized area with an urban population share of:
(a) 0.5% (b) 1.7%
(c) 2.0% (d) 2.7%
40. Sindh is the most urbanized province 48.9%, followed by Punjab _____.
(a) 21.3% (b) 31.3%
(c) 41.3% (d) 45.3%
41. According to 1998 Census, the three big cities of Sindh; Karachi, Hyderabad, and Sukkur account for 73.1% of the total urban population and _____ of the total population of the province.
(a) 15.6% (b) 25.7%
(c) 35.7% (d) 45.6%
42. According to 1998 Census, the average household size has declined marginally from 6.7 persons in 1981 to _____ persons in 1998.
(a) 6.3% (b) 6.4%
(c) 6.5% (d) 6.6%
43. According to 1998 Census, the Balochistans population growth rate fall down to 2.42%, which was _____ in 1981.
(a) 6.09% (b) 7.09%
(c) 8.09% (d) 9.09%

44. Infant mortality rate in Pakistan is:
(a) 85 per 1000 (b) 95 per 1000
(c) 97 per 1000 (d) 100 per 1000
45. For 100,000 live births, women die of pregnancy are:
(a) 350 to 500 (b) 500 to 750
(c) 750 to 1000 (d) 1000 to 1500
46. The reason of high fertility rate in Pakistan is:
(a) Early Marriages
(b) Desire for Larger Families
(c) Low use of Contraception
(d) All the Above
47. The legal age for male marriage in Pakistan is:
(a) 14 years (b) 16 years
(c) 18 years (d) 22 years
48. The legal age for female marriage in Pakistan is:
(a) 14 years (b) 16 years
(c) 18 years (d) 20 years
49. A census of US population has been conducted every ten years since:
(a) 1780 (b) 1790
(c) 1800 (d) 1810
50. Generally Pakistan conducts a population census every
(a) 5 years (b) 10 years
(c) 15 years (d) 20 years
51. The interdisciplinary study of human population is called:
(a) Geography (b) Biography
(c) Demography (d) Cartography
52. Demography includes statistical analysis of
(a) Births (b) Deaths
(c) Migrations (d) All of the above
53. In Pakistan, first population census was conducted in:
(a) 1947 (b) 1949
(c) 1951 (d) 1953

54. In 1998 census: the population density i.e., persons per square kilometer is:
(a) 156 (b) 160
(c) 166 (d) 170
55. The sex ratio i.e. males per 100 females is
(a) 98.5 (b) 108.5
(c) 118.5 (d) 128.5
56. The current population of Pakistan is:
(a) 132,352,000 (b) 142,352,000
(c) 152,352,000 (d) 162,352,000
57. The percentage of male population is:
(a) 52.03% (b) 42.03%
(c) 57.97% (d) 47.97%
58. Islamabad's area is 906 sq.km. What is its population density (persons per sq.km)?
(a) 166 (b) 238
(c) 358 (d) 888
59. Our national language Urdu is the mother tongue of ____ people.
(a) 5.57% (b) 6.57%
(c) 7.57% (d) 8.57%
60. Punjabi is the mother tongue of _____ people.
(a) 42.15% (b) 43.15%
(c) 44.15% (d) 45.15%
61. What percentage of our population is divorced?
(a) 0.31% (b) 0.34%
(c) 0.36% (d) 0.39%
62. What percentage of our population is widowed?
(a) 5.03% (b) 5.40%
(c) 5.60% (d) 5.69%
63. 99.4% of people are Muslims in:
(a) NWFP (b) Punjab
(c) Sindh (d) Balochistan

64. Sindhi is the mother language of ____ population.
 (a) 14.1% (b) 15.1%
 (c) 10.53% (d) 4.66%
65. Pushto is the mother tongue of ____ people.
 (a) 7.57% (b) 14.1%
 (c) 10.53% (d) 15.42%
66. Which is the largest minority in Sindh?
 (a) Christians (b) Hindus (Jati)
 (c) Qadianis (Ahmadis) (d) None of the above
67. Balochi is the first language of ____ population.
 (a) 3.57% (b) 7.57%
 (c) 10.53% (d) 4.66%
68. Saraiki is the mother tongue of ____ people.
 (a) 7.57% (b) 14.1%
 (c) 15.42% (d) 10.53%
69. What part of population (15 years and above) is currently married?
 (a) 65.6% (b) 58.4%
 (c) 63% (d) 65%
70. Which is the fourth largest city of Pakistan according to population size?
 (a) Karachi (b) Lahore
 (c) Multan (d) Rawalpindi
71. Which one is the largest city population wise?
 (a) Hyderabad (b) Multan
 (c) Rawalpindi (d) Faisalabad
72. Which of the following is the smallest city population wise?
 (a) Peshawar (b) Sargodha
 (c) Islamabad (d) Sialkot

ANSWERS

- | | | | | | |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 1. b | 2. c | 3. a | 4. c | 5. d | 6. c |
| 7. b | 8. b | 9. b | 10. c | 11. d | 12. c |
| 13. b | 14. a | 15. b | 16. a | 17. b | 18. d |
| 19. a | 20. b | 21. d | 22. c | 23. b | 24. b |
| 25. a | 26. c | 27. b | 28. c | 29. b | 30. d |

31. b	32. a	33. c	34. b	35. a	36. a
37. b	38. c	39. d	40. b	41. c	42. d
43. b	44. b	45. a	46. d	47. c	48. b
49. b	50. b	51. c	52. d	53. c	54. c
55. b	56. c	57. a	58. d	59. c	60. c
61. c	62. b	63. a	64. a	65. d	66. b
67. a	68. d	69. c	70. d	71. d	72. d

WATER RESOURCES OF PAKISTAN

1. Indus river originate from:
(a) Azad Kashmir (b) Western Tibet
(c) Kashgar (d) Upper Sindh
2. The length of Indus river is:
(a) 2736 km (b) 2803 km
(c) 2990 km (d) 3050 km
3. The maximum discharge of water in Indus River under normal climatic conditions is around:
(a) 63 MAF (b) 73 MAF
(c) 83 MAF (d) 93 MAF
4. Chenab river originate from the mountainous range of:
(a) Suleman (b) Karakoram
(c) Himalayas (d) Hindu Kush
5. The length of Chenab river is:
(a) 974 km (b) 1230 km
(c) 1350 km (d) 1403 km
6. The maximum discharge of water in Chenab river under normal climatic conditions is around:
(a) 18 MAF (b) 22 MAF
(c) 26 MAF (d) 30 MAF
7. Which of the following rivers rises from a deep spring at Vernag, in the Indian held section of Jammu and Kashmir state:
(a) Ravi (b) Jhelum
(c) Kabul (d) Sutlej
8. Jhelum river join Chenab river near:
(a) Trimmu (b) Marala
(c) Punjnad (d) None of the Above

9. The maximum discharge of water in Jhelum river under normal climatic conditions is around:
(a) 17 MAF (b) 19 MAF
(c) 22 MAF (d) 23 MAF
10. Ravi river originate in the Indian state of:
(a) Orissa (b) Hamachel Pardesh
(c) Andra Pardesh (d) Utter Pardesh
11. River Kabul joins the Indus river at:
(a) Mohmand Agency (b) Attock
(c) Peshawar (d) Gilgit
12. River Kabul originate from north eastern Afghanistan, its length is:
(a) 480 km (b) 550 km
(c) 580 km (d) 705 km
13. The total storage capacity of different water reservoirs in Pakistan is around:
(a) 17.1 MAF (b) 22.2 MAF
(c) 34.5 MAF (d) 39.1 MAF
14. Tarbela Dam was constructed in 1976 on:
(a) Indus river (b) Jhelum river
(c) Chenab river (d) Kabul river
15. The total storage capacity of Tarbela Dam under normal climatic conditions is:
(a) 7.5 MAF (b) 8.3 MAF
(c) 9.7 MAF (d) 11.6 MAF
16. The main purpose for constructing of Tarbela Dam was:
(a) Irrigation (b) Hydropower generating
(c) Both the above (d) None of the above
17. The world's twelfth largest earthfill dam is:
(a) Salal Dam (Jammu & Kashmir)
(b) Aswan Dam (Egypt)
(c) Mangla Dam (Pakistan)
(d) None of the above
18. Mangla Dam was constructed on river Jhelum in:
(a) 1960 (b) 1962

- (c) 1966 (d) 1969
19. The gross water storage capacity of Mangla Dam is:
 (a) 5.88 MAF (b) 4.77 MAF
 (c) 3.55 MAF (d) 2.66 MAF
20. Hydropower generating capacity of Mangla Dam is:
 (a) 200 MW (b) 500 MW
 (c) 700 MW (d) 1000 MW
21. Chashma Barrage was built in 1971 on river:
 (a) Jhelum (b) Beas
 (c) Indus (d) Sutlej
22. The main purpose of Chashma Barrage is:
 (a) Hydro power generating
 (b) Irrigation of land
 (c) Controlling water logging and salinity problem
 (d) Providing water to the Tarbela Lake
23. The live water storage capacity of this Barrage is:
 (a) 0.61 MAF (b) 1.7 MAF
 (c) 2.2 MAF (d) 2.9 MAF
24. Warsak Dam was built in 1960 on river:
 (a) Indus (b) Jhelum
 (c) Dasht (d) Kabul
25. The storage of water capacity of Warsak Dam is around:
 (a) 0.04 MAF (b) 0.06 MAF
 (c) 1.2 MAF (d) 0.09 MAF
26. The power generating capacity of Warsak Dam is:
 (a) 170 MW (b) 280 MW
 (c) 240 MW (d) 200 MW
27. Baran Dam in Pakistan was built in 1962 on river:
 (a) Hingol (b) Kurram
 (c) Kabul (d) Zoab
28. The hydropower generating capacity of Baran Dam (NWFP) is:
 (a) 2 MW (b) 3 MW
 (c) 4 MW (d) 5 MW

29. The water storage capacity of Baran Dam is:
(a) 0.03 MAF (b) 0.09 MAF
(c) 0.07 MAF (d) 0.05 MAF
30. Hub Dam on River Hub was constructed in:
(a) 1968 (b) 1975
(c) 1983 (d) 1988
31. What is the purpose of Hub Dam:
(a) To irrigate agricultural land in Lasbella (Balochistan)
(b) To irrigate agricultural land in Karachi district
(c) To provide drinking water supply for Karachi
(d) All the above
32. The water storage capacity of Hub Dam is:
(a) 0.11 MAF (b) 0.9 MAF
(c) 0.7 MAF (d) 0.02 MAF
33. Khanpur Dam was built in 1984 on River:
(a) Hunza (b) Soan
(c) Haro (d) Hingol
34. The purpose of constructing Khanpur Dam on river Haro was:
(a) To irrigate agricultural land in Attock district.
(b) To irrigate agricultural land in Rawalpindi and Abbottabad district.
(c) To meet the water requirements of Pakistan Ordnance Factory, Wah.
(d) All the above
35. The water storage capacity of Khanpur Dam is around:
(a) 0.09 MAF (b) 0.55 MAF
(c) 0.11 MAF (d) 0.66 KAF
36. Tanda Dam built in 1965 on river:
(a) Dasht (b) Kohat-Toi
(c) Soan (d) Kurram
37. Rawal Dam was built in 1962 on river:
(a) Kurang (b) Gomai
(c) Soan (d) Jhelum

38. The purpose of Rawal Dam is:
 - (a) To provide potable water to Rawalpindi
 - (b) To provide potable water to Islamabad
 - (c) To irrigate small area around Islamabad
 - (d) All the above
39. Simly Dam was constructed in 1972 near the city of:
 - (a) Karachi
 - (b) Islamabad
 - (c) Quetta
 - (d) Kohat
40. Simly Dam was built on river:
 - (a) Kurang
 - (b) Gomai
 - (c) Soan
 - (d) Jhelum
41. The water storage capacity of Simly Dam is:
 - (a) 0.02 MAF
 - (b) 0.05 MAF
 - (c) 0.07 MAF
 - (d) 0.09 MAF
42. Bund Khusdil Dam was built in 1900 on River:
 - (a) Hingol
 - (b) Dasht
 - (c) Pishin
 - (d) Zoab
43. Under Wapda "Vision 2025" programme, Bhasha Dam would be constructed on river:
 - (a) Indus
 - (b) Ravi
 - (c) Jhelum
 - (d) Chenab
44. The gross storage capacity of Bhasha Dam reservoir would be around:
 - (a) 7.3 MAF
 - (b) 8.9 MAF
 - (c) 11.7 MAF
 - (d) 12.2 MAF
45. The Hydropower generating capacity of Bhasha Dam would be:
 - (a) 3000 MW
 - (b) 3360 MW
 - (c) 3550 MW
 - (d) 3700 MW
46. In which part of the country, the proposed Bhasha Dam would be built in:
 - (a) Punjab
 - (b) NWFP
 - (c) Sindh
 - (d) Northern Areas
47. The proposed Kalabagh Dam would be constructed on river:
 - (a) Jhelum
 - (b) Gomai

- (c) Indus (d) Kurram
48. The water storage capacity of Kalabagh Dam would be:
(a) 6.1 MAF (b) 6.9 MAF
(c) 7.2 MAF (d) 8.5 MAF
49. The Hydropower generating capacity of Kalabagh Dam would be:
(a) 3400 MW (b) 3500 MW
(c) 3600 MW (d) 3700 MW
50. Thal Canal would be located along the western bank of river:
(a) Indus (b) Jhelum
(c) Chenab (d) Sutlej
51. Thal reservoir would have a gross storage capacity of:
(a) 2.3 MAF (b) 2.9 MAF
(c) 3.2 MAF (d) 3.9 MAF
52. Mirani Dam is under construction near
(a) Turbat (b) Zoab
(c) Lasbella (d) Quetta
53. Mirani Dam would be constructed on river:
(a) Pishin (b) Hingol
(c) Dasht (d) None of the above
54. The storage capacity of Mirani Dam would be around:
(a) 0.30 MAF (b) 0.60 MAF
(c) 0.70 MAF (d) 0.90 MAF
55. Gomal Zam Dam is under construction in the tribal agency of:
(a) North Waziristan (b) South Waziristan
(c) Khyber (d) Kurram
56. Gomal Zam Dam is being constructed on river:
(a) Indus (b) Jhelum
(c) Gomal (d) Soan
57. The Hydropower generating capacity of Gomal Zam Dam would be around:
(a) 15.2 MW (b) 17.4 MW
(c) 18.7 MW (d) 19.2 MW

58. The water discharged in to the Arabian sea without being utilized in Pakistan is around:
(a) 39 MAF (b) 41 MAF
(c) 48 MAF (d) 50 MAF
59. Sulaimanki, Islam, Punjnad Headworks are constructed on river:
(a) Beas (b) Sutlej
(c) Jhelum (d) Ravi
60. Balloki and Sidhni Headworks are built on river:
(a) Ravi (b) Indus
(c) Chenab (d) None of the above
61. Lower Bari Doab Canal irrigate the agricultural land of:
(a) Sahiwal and Multan Distt.
(b) Sialkot and Gujranwala Distt.
(c) Sargodha and Khushab
(d) All the above.
62. Marala and Khanki Headworks are constructed on river:
(a) Indus (b) Chenab
(c) Jhelum (d) Beas
63. Upper Chenab canal irrigate the agricultural land of:
(a) Multan and Vihari Distt.
(b) Sialkot and Gujranwala Distt.
(c) Muzaffargarh and Jhang Distt.
(d) None of the above
64. Lower Chenab Canal irrigate the agricultural land of:
(a) Sheikhupura and Faisalabad Distt.
(b) Jhang and Multan Distt.
(c) Depalpur and Okara Distt.
(d) Bahawalpur and Rahimyar Khan Distt.
65. Rasool Headworks is constructed on river:
(a) Ravi (b) Chenab
(c) Jhelum (d) Indus
66. Upper Jhelum Canal irrigate the agricultural land of:
(a) Gujrat and Jhelum Distt.
(b) Bhakkar and Leiah Distt.

- (c) Sargodha and Khushab Distt.
 - (d) None of the above
67. The number of Barrage constructed on river Indus are:
- (a) Four
 - (b) Five
 - (c) Six
 - (d) Seven
68. Upper Thal Canal and South Thal Canal is extracted from:
- (a) Jinnah Barrage
 - (b) Mangla Dam
 - (c) Chashma Barrage
 - (d) Tarbela Dam
69. Chashma Right Bank Canal on Indus provide water for:
- (a) Chenab river
 - (b) Jhelum river
 - (c) Ravi river
 - (d) Sutlej river
70. Canals from Taunsa Barrage on Indus river mostly irrigate:
- (a) Muzaffargarh Distt.
 - (b) Sanghar Distt.
 - (c) Mirpur Distt.
 - (d) Khushab Distt.
71. Desert Pat feeder Canals are extracted from:
- (a) Taunsa Barrage
 - (b) Chashma Barrage
 - (c) Guddu Barrage
 - (d) Sukkur Barrage
72. The oldest Barrage of Pakistan is:
- (a) Kotri Barrage
 - (b) Taunsa Barrage
 - (c) Guddu Barrage
 - (d) Sukkur Barrage
73. All disputes relating to the allocation of water resources in between provincial governments or federally administered areas, under 1973 Constitution of Pakistan shall be raised in:
- (a) National Economic Council
 - (b) Council of the Common Interests
 - (c) Inter Provincial Coordination Committee
 - (d) National Finance Commission
74. The first water accord between the provincial governments relating to the water distribution from Indus River was signed in:
- (a) 1980
 - (b) 1988
 - (c) 1991
 - (d) 1993

75. The second water accord relating to the distribution of water (from Rivers) between the provinces was signed in:
(a) 1994 (b) 1995
(c) 1996 (d) 1997
76. According to 1991 water accord, the share of Punjab from Indus River water was only:
(a) 37% (b) 47%
(c) 50% (d) 57%
77. Under Indus River Treaty 1960, which of the three rivers were given to Pakistan:
(a) Ravi, Jhelum, Chenab
(b) Chenab, Jhelum, Sindh
(c) Ravi, Sutlej, Beas
(d) None of the Above
78. Under Indus Basin Treaty 1960 which of the three rivers were given to India:
(a) Ravi, Sutlej, Beas
(b) Chenab, Jhelum, Kabul
(c) Indus, Chenab, Ravi
(d) None of the Above
79. By giving three eastern river to India, Pakistan agreed to forego its rights of water which is around:
(a) 20 MAF (b) 26 MAF
(c) 28 MAF (d) 30 MAF
80. The major sources of rainfall in Pakistan are:
(a) The Monsoons
(b) The Western Disturbances
(c) Both of the above
(d) None of the above
81. The Jhelum rises in
(a) Tibet (b) Jammu
(c) Kashmir (d) Ladakh
82. From which Indian state The Chenab originates?
(a) Madhya Pradesh (b) Uttranchal Pradesh
(c) Andhra Pradesh (d) Himachal Pradesh

83. Before independence in Pakistan there were only
(a) One dam (b) Two dams
(c) Three dams (d) Four dams
84. In 1913, the Namal dam was constructed in
(a) Lahore district (b) Gujrat district
(c) Mianwali district (d) Faislabad district
85. Khushdil Khan dam was constructed in 1890 in
(a) Punjab (b) Sindh
(c) NWFP (d) Balochistan
86. Which dam was built in 1945?
(a) Warsak dam (b) Spin Karaiz dam
(c) Mangla dam (d) Ghazi Barotha dam
87. A rim station is a control structure on the river. For the Chenab, the rim station is
(a) Balloki Barrage (b) Sulemanki Barrage
(c) Marala Barrage (d) Kalabagh Barrage
88. In 1871, the weir across Ravi River was built at the head of Bari Doab canal in
(a) Punjab (b) Sindh
(c) NWFP (d) Balochistan
89. On Jhelum river, the Rasul headworks was built in
(a) 1881 (b) 1891
(c) 1901 (d) 1911
90. Guddu Barrage was constructed in 1962 on
(a) River Ravi (b) Ravi Jhelum
(c) River Chenab (d) River Indus
91. When Jinnah Barrage was constructed on River Indus?
(a) 1945 (b) 1946
(c) 1947 (d) 1948
92. Kotri Barrage was built in 1955 on
(a) The Ravi (b) The Sutlej
(c) The Indus (d) The Chenab

93. Sukkur Barrage, one of the largest barrages in the world was constructed on the Indus in
(a) 1922 (b) 1932
(c) 1942 (d) 1952
94. Taunsa Barrage was built in 1959 on
(a) River Kabul (b) River Jhelum
(c) River Indus (d) River Chenab
95. Pakistan takes pride in its achievements in the construction of several barrages and canals. What is the length of canals in Pakistan?
(a) 36,073 km (b) 46,073 km
(c) 56,073 km (d) 66,073 km
96. How many barrages are in Pakistan?
(a) 13 (b) 14
(c) 15 (d) 16
97. What is the number of headworks in Pakistan?
(a) 1 (b) 2
(c) 3 (d) 4
98. The major water reservoirs in our Indus Basin Irrigation system are:
(a) 1 (b) 2
(c) 3 (d) 4
99. How many canal systems are in Indus Basin Irrigation System?
(a) 12 (b) 24
(c) 44 (d) 88
100. What is the number of tubewells in Pakistan?(approx)
(a) more than 2,50,000 (b) more than 3,50,000
(c) more than 4,50,000 (d) more than 5,50,000
101. The National Drainage Programme (NDP) was launched in
(a) 1997 (b) 1998
(c) 1999 (d) 2000
102. The number of lives lost in 1950 flood was:
(a) 2910 (b) 679
(c) 1008 (d) 519

103. How many people died in 1992 flood?
(a) 2910 (b) 1901
(c) 1008 (d) 679
104. Water and Power Development Authority (WAPDA) was created in:
(a) 1949 (b) 1959
(c) 1969 (d) 1979
105. When was the Federal Flood Commission set up?
(a) January 1957 (b) January 1967
(c) January 1977 (d) January 1987
106. Which of the following barrages are on River Indus?
(a) Jinnah Barrage (b) Kotri Barrage
(c) Guddu Barrage (d) All of the above
107. Which western tributary joins the Indus near Attock?
(a) The Chenab (b) The Kabul
(c) The Swat (d) The Kunar
108. Which of the following rivers drain into the Indus?
(a) The Soan (b) The Harrow
(c) The Panjkora (d) All of the above
109. The Chenab enters Pakistan through Diawara Village in:
(a) Sialkot (b) Gujranwala
(c) Gujrat (d) Lala Musa
110. Which of the following are major tributaries of the Chenab?
(a) Jammu Tawi (b) Palkhu Nullah
(c) Aik Nullah (d) All of the above
111. Islam Barrage is on:
(a) River Ravi (b) River Jhelum
(c) River Sutlej (d) River Chenab
112. Which of the following is the smallest of the five main eastern tributaries of the Indus?
(a) The Ravi (b) The Sutlej
(c) The Jhelum (d) The Chenab
113. Rasul Barrage is on:
(a) River Chenab (b) River Jhelum

-
- (c) River Indus (d) River Ravi
114. After passing through Gurdaspur district, the Ravi enters Sialkot's tehsil:
(a) Shakargarh (b) Daska
(c) Pasrur (d) None of the above
115. Pollution in the Ravi is the highest compared to all the rivers in Pakistan. What percentage of total pollution (municipal and industrial) is only discharged into the Ravi?
(a) 37% (b) 47%
(c) 57% (d) 67%
116. Which of the following rivers flows through Dal Lake and Wullar Lake?
(a) The Chenab (b) The Sutlej
(c) The Jhelum (d) The Ravi
117. Near Muzaffarabad, the Jhelum is joined by its largest tributary:
(a) The Kunhar (b) The Ujh
(c) The Soan (d) The Neelum
118. The retention level of Kalabagh dam was 925 feet, which has been reduced by:
(a) 5 feet (b) 10 feet
(c) 15 feet (d) 25 feet
119. The Kalabagh reservoir at a 915 feet elevation would pose no flood risk to Nowshera which is located at an elevation of:
(a) 923 feet (b) 928 feet
(c) 933 feet (d) 938 feet
120. The Pakistani government first undertook engineering investigations for Kalabagh dam during
(a) 1953-1954 (b) 1963-1964
(c) 1973-1974 (d) 1983-1984
121. The preliminary feasibility study of Kalabagh dam was completed in:
(a) 1954 (b) 1955
(c) 1956 (d) 1957
122. Which is the twelfth largest (earth fill) dam in the world?
(a) Tarbela dam (b) Mangla dam

- (c) Basha dam (d) Kalabagh dam
123. The installed hydropower capacity of Basha dam is 3360 Mega Watts from ____ units.
(a) 9 (b) 10
(c) 11 (d) 12
124. Which is the largest earth and rockfill dam of the world?
(a) Mangla dam (b) Kalabagh dam
(c) Tarbela dam (d) Warsak dam
125. Tarbela dam was started in 1968 and completed in
(a) 1976 (b) 1977
(c) 1978 (d) 1979
126. The hydropower capacity of Tarbela dam is
(a) 3478 MW (b) 3578 MW
(c) 3678 MW (d) 3778 MW
127. Indus Water Treaty was signed in Karachi on
(a) 19 September 1960 (b) 19 September 1961
(c) 19 September 1962 (d) 19 September 1963
128. Indus water dispute arose on ____ when India stopped the irrigation supplies coming to Pakistan.
(a) April 1, 1947 (b) April 1, 1948
(c) April 1, 1949 (d) April 1, 1950
129. Since Mangla dam's first impounding in 1967, its gross storage capacity has reduced to 4.75 MAF from the actual design of 5.88 MAF due to
(a) Poor irrigation management
(b) Waterlogging
(c) Soil salinity
(d) Sedimentation
130. The Indus and its five main tributaries all combine into one river near:
(a) Sialkot (b) Gawadar
(c) Mithan Kot (d) Shikarpur
131. Which is the first multipurpose dam built by Pakistan after independence?
(a) Tarbela dam (b) Mangla dam

- (c) Warsak dam (d) Khushdil Khan dam
132. To solve Indus Water dispute, negotiations under the offices of the world Bank commenced in:
 (a) May 1949 (b) May 1950
 (c) May 1951 (d) May 1952
133. The Sutlej Valley Tripartite Agreement was signed by the Punjab, Bhawalpur and Bikanir states in:
 (a) 1910 (b) 1915
 (c) 1920 (d) 1925
134. The Sutlej Valley Project committee was setup in
 (a) 1922 (b) 1932
 (c) 1942 (d) 1952
135. The 1991 Water Accord also called "Water Apportionment Accord" was signed by:
 (a) Governors of the four provinces
 (b) Chief Ministers of the four province
 (c) Chief Secretaries of the four provinces
 (d) None of the above
136. The Water Accord 1991 was signed on March 16 in
 (a) Lahore (b) Islamabad
 (c) Karachi (d) Peshawar
137. Under the chairmanship of Akhtar Hussain, the Water Allocation and Rates Committee was constituted in
 (a) 1965 (b) 1967
 (c) 1968 (d) 1969
138. For the water apportionment of the Indus and its tributaries, a committee was constituted in October 1970 under the chairmanship:
 (a) Justice Fazle Akbar
 (b) Justice Hamud-ur-Rehman
 (c) Justice Muhammad Munir
 (d) Justice Irshad Hassan Khan
139. Which of the following is the smallest barrage?
 (a) Sukkur Barrage (b) Chasma Barrage
 (c) Taunsa Barrage (d) Kotri Barrage

140. The current estimated irrigation efficiency in Pakistan is just
(a) 25.5% (b) 35.5%
(c) 45.5% (d) 55.5%
141. Pakistan asked the world Bank to appoint a neutral expert to resolve the dispute arising out of the construction of
(a) Baglihar Dam (b) Assan Dam
(c) Wullar dam (d) None of the above
142. Baglihar dam is being built on
(a) The Ravi (b) The Sutlej
(c) The Beas (d) The Chenab

ANSWERS

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|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| 1. b | 2. a | 3. d | 4. c | 5. a | 6. c |
| 7. b | 8. a | 9. d | 10. b | 11. b | 12. c |
| 13. a | 14. a | 15. d | 16. c | 17. c | 18. c |
| 19. a | 20. d | 21. c | 22. b | 23. a | 24. d |
| 25. a | 26. c | 27. b | 28. c | 29. a | 30. c |
| 31. d | 32. a | 33. c | 34. d | 35. a | 36. b |
| 37. a | 38. d | 39. b | 40. c | 41. a | 42. c |
| 43. a | 34. a | 45. b | 46. d | 47. c | 48. a |
| 49. c | 50. b | 51. a | 52. a | 53. c | 54. a |
| 55. b | 56. c | 57. b | 58. a | 59. b | 60. a |
| 61. a | 62. b | 63. c | 64. a | 65. c | 66. a |
| 67. c | 68. a | 69. b | 70. a | 71. c | 72. d |
| 73. b | 74. c | 75. a | 76. a | 77. b | 78. a |
| 79. b | 80. c | 81. c | 82. d | 83. c | 84. c |
| 85. d | 86. b | 87. c | 88. a | 89. c | 90. d |
| 91. b | 92. c | 93. b | 94. a | 95. c | 96. d |
| 97. b | 98. c | 99. c | 100. d | 101. b | 102. a |
| 103. c | 104. b | 105. c | 106. d | 107. b | 108. d |
| 109. a | 110. d | 111. c | 112. a | 113. b | 114. a |
| 115. b | 116. c | 117. d | 118. b | 119. d | 120. a |
| 121. c | 122. b | 123. d | 124. c | 125. b | 126. a |
| 127. a | 128. b | 129. d | 130. c | 131. c | 132. d |
| 133. c | 134. b | 135. b | 136. c | 137. c | 138. a |
| 139. c | 140. b | 141. a | 142. d | | |

Chapter 5

HISTORY, CULTURE AND CIVILIZATION

1. Famous Novel “The Three Musketeers” was written by
(a) Alexander Dumas (b) George Eliot
(c) Thomas Hardy (d) Victor Hugo.
2. Famous English Poet John Keats died of T.B at the age of:
(a) 30 (b) 20
(c) 25 (d) 35
3. Play “Othello” was written by:
(a) Shakespeare (b) Bernard Shaw
(c) Russell (d) Milton
4. Famous Economist “Karl Marx” belongs to:
(a) England (b) U.S.A
(c) Former U.S.S.R (d) Germany
5. The theme of the famous play “Caeser and Cleopatra” by G.B. Shaw is a:
(a) Romance (b) History
(c) Tragedy (d) Comedy
6. Master piece Novels “War and Peace” and “Anana Karenina” was written by
(a) Hardly (b) Oscar Wild
(c) Tolstoy (d) None of the above
7. Famous English Poet “William Wordsworth” died in
(a) 1849 (b) 1850
(c) 1851 (d) 1852
8. “John Milton” was a famous English poet. What tragedy was faced by him at his old age ?
(a) Lost his son (b) Lost his eye sight
(c) Lost his legs (d) Lost his all property

9. “Khushal Khan Khattak” was a famous poet of:
(a) Balochi Language (b) Urdu Language
(c) Barohi Language (d) Pushto Language
10. “Abdul Latif Bhitai” was a famous poet of:
(a) Barohi Language (b) Sindhi Language
(c) Urdu Language (d) Balochi Language
11. Which of the following countries is under an absolute monarchy:
(a) Norway (b) Kuwait
(c) Thailand (d) Oman
12. December 3, (every year) is observed all over the world as:
(a) International Literacy Day.
(b) International Civil Aviation Day.
(c) International Day of Disabled Persons.
(d) International Day of Human Rights.
13. The “Holy Quran” was translated first time in:
(a) Persian (b) Sindhi
(c) Pushto (d) Ibrani
14. “Waris Shah” a Punjabi Poet is famous for his:
(a) Heer Ranjha (b) Laila Majnu
(c) Mirza Sahiban (d) Sohni Mahenwal
15. “Hayat-e-Jawaid” written by Altaf Hussain Hali is on the life of:
(a) Sir Syed Ahmad Khan (b) Ghalib
(c) Saadi Shirazi (d) None of the above
16. Famous Novel “Pride and Prejudice” is written by:
(a) Jane Eyre (b) Jane Austen
(c) Emily Broute (d) Byron
17. Archaeologists have recently revealed through a research that the Roman Empire was destroyed by the fatal disease of:
(a) Malaria (b) Plague
(c) Influenza (d) Cholera.
18. Famous Novel “A Tale of Two Cities is written by:
(a) Thomas Hardy (b) Alexander Dumas

- (c) Charles Dickens (d) None of the above.
19. An English writer known for his free translation of the “Rubaiyat of Omar Khayyam” is:
(a) Byron (b) Shelly
(c) Edward Fitzgerald (d) Coleridge
20. “Taj Mahal” a magnificent white marble mausoleum is situated at
(a) Delhi (b) Hyderabad
(c) Ahmadabad (d) Agra
21. The only mosque in the world with six minaretes is the Blue Mosque” or the “Mosque of Sultan Ahmad”. It is situated at
(a) Tehran (b) Istanbul
(c) Jaddah (d) Cairo
22. “Elysee Palace” is the official residence of:
(a) President of Italy
(b) President of France
(c) Prime Minister of England
(d) President of Turkey
23. “Rohtas Fort” is situated near Jhelum. It was built by:
(a) Shah Jehan (b) Akbar
(c) Sher Shah Suri (d) Aurengzab
24. Alexander the Great (356-323 BC) was the King of:
(a) Egypt (b) Portugal
(c) Macedonia (d) Greece.
25. “Queen’s House” is the official residence of:
(a) President of Sri Lanka
(b) Head of the State of Canada
(c) Royal Family of Manacco
(d) None of the above
26. The Height of “Empire State Building” situated in Manhattan, New York, U.S.A is:
(a) 400 metre (d) 390 metre
(c) 381 metre (d) 350 metre

27. “Hyde Park” London is famous for:
(a) Beautiful Flowers
(b) Remarkable Fountains
(c) Public meeting and assemblage
(d) Huge Area
28. We often came across the news wherein ‘Red Square’ is often described. It is situated in:
(a) New York (b) Beijing
(c) Lenin grad (d) Moscow
29. Among the ancient wonders of the world which one is still exists:
(a) Statue of Zeus (b) Pyramids of Egypt
(c) Temples of Artemis (d) None of the above.
30. The only human achievement visible from the moon is:
(a) Hardrian’s Wall (b) The Great Wall of China
(c) Wailing Wall (d) None of above
31. Salang Tunnel in Afghanistan linked Kabul with:
(a) Jalalabad (b) Mazar-i-Sharif
(c) Kandahar (d) Tora Bora.
32. One of the ancient wonder “The Hanging Gardens of Babylon” were situated in:
(a) Iran (b) Spain
(c) Iraq (d) Turkey
33. One of ancient wonder “The statue of Zeus (Jupiter)” was carved at about 2,400 years ago by:
(a) French Sculpture (b) Roman Sculpture
(c) Greek Sculpture (d) Arabian Sculpture
34. “Temples of Artemis (Diana)” (ancient wonder) is said to have been amongst the most beautiful temples in the world. It was built in the honour of the Greek goddess of moon at:
(a) Tureky (b) Athens
(c) Iraq (d) None of the above
35. “Temples of Artemis” (Ancient wonder) was built during the reign of:
(a) Namrood (b) Ceaser

- (c) Alexander the Great (d) None of the above
36. An ancient wonder Mausoleum of Halicarnassus” created in 353 B.C by Queen Artemisia in memory of her husband. King Mausolus. It was destroyed by:
(a) Fire (b) Flood
(c) Earthquake (d) Destroyed in battles
37. Colossus of Rhodes” was the huge statue of Helios, formerly called Apollo which stood at the entrance to the:
(a) Harbour of Athens (b) Harbour of Alexandria
(c) Harbour of Rhodes (d) None of above
38. “The pharos of Alexandria” an ancient wonder was situated in an Island near Alexandria. What was it.
(a) A Tower (b) A Light House
(c) A Statue (d) None of the above
39. Famous wonder of the world “Leaning tower of Pisa” is situated in:
(a) France (b) Belgium
(c) Rome (d) Italy
40. Length of “the great wall of China” is:
(a) 2500 km (b) 2400 km
(c) 2300 km (d) 2200 km
41. The headquarters of World Trade Organization is in:
(a) Geneva (b) New York
(c) London (d) Paris
42. “The Church of Saint Sophia” is among the Seven wonders of the world (later list). It is situated in:
(a) Ankara (b) Istanbul
(c) Izmir (d) None of the above
43. “Dragon” is a symbol of:
(a) Russia (b) China
(c) U.S.A (d) England
44. “Bear” is a symbol of:
(a) Russia. (b) China
(c) Turkey (d) Egypt

45. Who is called “Lady of the Lamp”?
- (a) Jane Eyre (b) Florence Nightingale
(c) Mother Tressa (d) None of the above one
46. Who is called “Desert Fox”?
- (a) Hitler (b) Napoleon
(c) General Rommel (d) Richard Cobden
47. Who is called “Man of Iron and Blood”?
- (a) Napoleon (b) Prince Bismarck
(c) Eisenhower (d) None of the above
48. Who is known as “Man of destiny” and “little corporal”?
- (a) Alexander the Great (b) Bismarck
(c) Napoleon (d) Hitler
49. Who is the 1st Secretary General of U.N.O?
- (a) U. Thant (b) Dag Hammarskjold
(c) Trygve lie (d) Kurt Waldheim
50. The headquarter of U.N Security Council is in:
- (a) Washington (b) New York
(c) Geneva (d) Vienna
51. The Headquarter of International Atomic Energy Agency is in:-
- (a) Vienna (b) Geneva
(c) Berne (d) Rome
52. Among the following countries which is not the member of U.N.O.
- (a) Syria (b) Switzerland
(c) Lebanon (d) None of the above.
53. Which of the following historical sites of Pakistan is on the World Heritage List?
- (a) Mohenjodaro (b) Takht-i-Bahi
(c) Lahore Fort (d) All of the above
54. “Sir Ronald Ross” was awarded Nobel Prize in Medicine in 1902 for his work on:
- (a) Cholera (b) Typhoid
(c) Tuberculosis (d) Malaria

55. Who was awarded Nobel Prize in 1945 for the discovery of penicillin and its curative effects in various infectious diseases?
- (a) Louis Pasteur (b) Sir Alexandar Fleming
(c) Madam Curie (d) None of the above
56. Nobel Prizes were First awarded in the year.
- (a) 1900 (d) 1901
(c) 1902 (d) 1905
57. Identify the cause of disturbances in the 'Maluku' island of Indonesia:
- (a) Maximum autonomy from the centre demanded.
(b) Complete independence and statehood proposed.
(c) Muslim and Christian religious conflict
(d) None of the above.
58. The prizes are formally awarded on the death anniversary of Alfred Nobel on:
- (a) 1st December (b) 25th December
(c) 10th December (d) 31st December
59. All Nobel Prize are given in Stockholm by the King of Sweden except the peace prize, which is given in the city of:
- (a) Geneva (b) Oslo
(c) London (d) Hague
60. "Mother Teresa" (India) was awarded by Nobel Prize in the field of:
- (a) Agriculture (b) Medicine
(c) Psychology (d) Peace
61. "W.C. Rontgen" was awarded 1st Nobel Prize in Physics for his remarkable discovery of X-Rays. From which country he belongs:
- (a) Sweden (b) Germany
(c) U.S.A (d) Great Britain
62. Who is called "Father of History"?
- (a) Bancroft (b) Herodotus
(c) Gibbon (d) None of the above

63. From which country “Herodotus” The father of History belongs:
(a) Egypt (b) Portugal
(c) Greek (d) Italy
64. Who is called “Father of Comedy”?
(a) Shakespeare (b) Aristophanes
(c) Shaw (d) None of the above
65. “Christopher Columbus” (who discovered Central America). From which country he belonged:
(a) Italy (b) Spain
(c) China (d) Greece
66. “Maiden Pakistani” who was awarded by Nobel Prize in 1979, was:
(a) Dr. Abdul Qadeer Khan
(b) Dr. Abdul Salam
(c) Dr. Sammar
(d) Dr. Muneer Ahmad Khan
67. Dr. Abdul Salam won the Nobel Prize in the field of:
(a) Physics (b) Chemistry
(c) Medicine (d) Bio-Chemistry
68. Famous Painting “Mona Lisa” was the creation of:
(a) Inigo Jones (b) Leonardo da Vinci
(c) Yrancois Boucher (d) None of the above.
69. The creator of “Mona Lisa” belonged to:
(a) France (b) Spain
(c) Italy (d) England
70. Who is the author of “The History of the Decline and fall of the Roman Empire”?
(a) Herodotus (b) Holinshed
(c) Macaulay (d) Edward Gibbon
71. Great Philosopher “Confucius” belonged to:
(a) Japan (b) Nepal
(c) China (d) Sri Lanka
72. “Gautam Buddha” was born in:
(a) 480 B.C (b) 450 B.C

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- (c) 460 B.C (d) 483 B.C
73. "Jalal-ud-Din "Rumi" was a great poet. His poetry is in:
(a) Urdu (b) Arabic
(c) Persian (d) Sindhi
74. "Gita or Vedas" is the holy books of:
(a) Sikhs (b) Hindus
(c) Buddhists (d) Jews
75. "Trpitak" in the Holy Book of:
(a) Siks (b) Hindus
(c) Jews (d) Buddhists
76. "Guru Garanth Sahib" is the holy book of:
(a) Hindus (b) Buddhists
(c) Jews (d) Sikhs
77. Which civilization is oldest among the following:
(a) Harappa (b) Gandhara
(c) Persian (d) Muslim
78. The first unmanned space ship landed on the moon on:
(a) 30th June, 1966 (b) 30th May, 1966
(c) 31st December, 1966 (d) 30th July, 1966
79. Which city is the oldest inhabited capital in the World:
(a) Cairo (b) Damascus
(c) Athens (d) Tehran
80. 'Temple Trees' is an official residence of the:
(a) King of Nepal
(b) King of Bhutan
(c) President of Maldev
(d) Prime Minister of Sri Lanka.
81. Who won the battle of Waterloo?
(a) Napoleon (b) Allied forces
(c) Duke of Wellington (d) None of the above

82. Muhammad bin Qasim was the 1st Muslim who invaded India and made Sindh a Province of Arab dominion. He came to India:
(a) 705 A.D (b) 712 A.D
(c) 760 A.D (d) 902 A.D
83. Chenghez Khan was a Mongol conqueror who came to India during the reign of:
(a) Aibak (b) Aurengzeb
(c) Sher Shah Suri (d) Iltutmish
84. Qutabuddin Aibak was the first Muslim King of Delhi Sultanate and founder of:
(a) Mughal Empire (b) Tughluq Dynasty
(c) Slave Dynasty (d) None of the above
85. "Razia Sultana" was the only Muslim Woman Monarch of Hindustan. Her regime lasted:
(a) 5 years (b) 7 years
(c) 4 years (d) 3 years
86. "Third Battle of Panipat" was fought in:
(a) 1560 (b) 1710
(c) 1761 (d) 1716
87. Todar Mal was the revenue minister of King:
(a) Aurengzeb (b) Tipu Sultan
(c) Akbar (d) Aibak
88. Who was the author of "Ain-i-Akbari" and "Akbar Nama"?
(a) Todar Mal (b) Abul Fazal
(c) Mahmood Gawan (d) Alberuni
89. "Ibn-i-Batuta" was a Moorish traveler who visited India in:
(a) 12th Century (b) 13th Century
(c) 14th Century (d) 15th Century
90. "Alberuni" wrote a book "An inquiry into India" with great historical value. He came to India along with:
(a) Sher Shah Suri
(b) Babur
(c) Sultan Mahmood of Ghazni
(d) None of the above

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91. Sher Shah defeated Hammayun in 1540 A.D. As a result, he became the emperor of Hindustan. The battle is called:
(a) Third Battle of Panipat (b) Battle of Sanugarh
(c) Battle of Haldighat (d) Battle of Kanauj
92. Babur was the founder of Mughal Dynasty. He defeated:
(a) Ibrahim Lodhi (b) Sher Shah Suri
(c) Muhammad Tughlaq (d) None of the above
93. Babur founded Mughal Dynasty defeating Ibrahim Lodhi at Panipat in:
(a) 1520 A.D (b) 1524 A.D
(c) 1526 A.D (d) 1550 A.D
94. Aryans came to India about 2000 B.C from:
(a) Greece (b) Arab
(c) Iraq (d) Central Asia
95. Who were the original residents of northern India before the arrival of Aryans?
(a) Puritans (b) Dravidians
(c) Baddoos (d) None of the above
96. The famous oil painting "Mona Lisa" is the creation of:
(a) Leonardo da Vinci (b) Pablo Picasso
(c) Florence Nightingale (d) None of the above.
97. How many Arab-Israel Wars have so far been fought?
(a) Two (b) Three
(c) Four (d) Five
98. Who was known as "Citizen King" of France?
(a) Napoleon (b) Henry VI
(c) Louis Phillipe (d) None of the above
99. Who was called "The Islamic Coordinator"?
(a) King Fahad (b) King Faisal
(c) Z.A. Bhutto (d) Yasser Arafat
100. Which of the following is called "The Bible of English Constitution".
(a) Petition of Rights (b) Conventions
(c) Magna Carta (d) Prerogatives of Crown

101. Omar bin Abdul Aziz” was a Caliph of:
(a) Abbasid Caliphate (b) Omayyad Caliphate
(c) Safavid Dynesty (d) None of the above
102. Mongols destroyed Baghdad and overthrew Arab Empire in:
(a) 1240 A.D. (b) 1250 A.D.
(c) 1258 A.D. (d) 1265 A.D.
103. “Sultan Muhammad Ghori” defeated Pirthvi Raj in 1193 A.D and founded the Muslim Rule in India. The battle was known as:
(a) Battle of Panipat (b) Battle of Haldighat
(c) Battle of Tarain (d) Battle of Kanauj
104. 1965 War between India and Pakistan continued incessantly for:
(a) 15 days (b) 20 days
(c) 17 days (d) 22 days
105. “Indira Ghandi” Prime Minister of India was assassinated by Sikhs in:
(a) 1981 (b) 1982
(c) 1984 (d) 1985
106. “Faiz Ahmad Faiz” famous Urdu Poet died in:
(a) 1981 (b) 1982
(c) 1983 (d) 1984
107. “Second Islamic Summit Conference” was held at Lahore in:
(a) 1974 (b) 1973
(c) 1971 (d) 1975
108. “First Islamic Summit Conference” was held in 1969 at:
(a) Tehran (b) Makkah
(c) Riyadh (d) Rabaat
109. King Faisal shot dead by his Nephew in 1975 in the city of:
(a) Makkah (b) Madina
(c) Riyadh (d) Jeddah
110. “Ustaad Daman” was the poet of:
(a) Urdu Language (b) Punjabi Language
(c) Saraikee Language (d) Sindhi Language

111. Pakistani Culture is a:
- (a) Islamic Culture
 - (b) Arabic Culture
 - (c) Mixed Culture
 - (d) All of the above
112. Hazrat Lal Shahbaz Qalandar was a famous sufi poet of:
- (a) Sindh
 - (b) Punjab
 - (c) N.W.F.P
 - (d) Balochistan
113. The Tashkent Declaration 1966 was signed by the President of Pakistan Muhammad Ayub Khan and the Indian Prime Minister:
- (a) Jawahar Lal Nehru
 - (b) Indira Gandhi
 - (c) V.P. Singh
 - (d) Lal Bahadur Shastri
114. The World's famous Madame Tussaud's museum is situated in:-
- (a) Paris
 - (b) London
 - (c) Rome
 - (d) New York
115. Hazrat Lal Shahbaz Qalander was buried in:
- (a) Sahiwal
 - (b) Pakpattan
 - (c) Sehwan Sharif
 - (d) Shahbaz Garh
116. Hazrat Mian Mir was great religious reformer. He is buried in:
- (a) Sahiwal
 - (b) Pakpattan
 - (c) Lahore
 - (d) Multan
117. Hazrat Baba Farid Ganj Shakr is buried in:
- (a) Multan
 - (b) Lahore
 - (c) Pakpattan
 - (d) Okara
118. Hazrat Baha-ud-Din Zakirya is buried in:
- (a) Sahiwal
 - (b) Multan
 - (c) Lahore
 - (d) Thatta
119. Which City of Pakistan is known as "Data ki Nagri".
- (a) Karachi
 - (b) Peshawar
 - (c) Sialkot
 - (d) Lahore
120. Which ancient city is considered as "Pearl of Gandhara Civilization":
- (a) Hasan Abdal
 - (b) Taxila
 - (c) Wah
 - (d) Kamra

121. Who was the first Punjabi Poet?
(a) Bhul-e-Shah (b) Hazrat Sultan Bahu
(c) Amir Khusro (d) Baba Farid Ganj Shahr
122. "Rehman Baba" was a poet of:
(a) Sindhi Language (b) Urdu Language
(c) Pushto Language (d) Barohi Language
123. "Jam Darag" is known to be the only romantic poet of:
(a) Sindhi (b) Baluchi
(c) Pushto (d) None of the above
124. "Dulhan" is a famous poem of Baluchi language. The poet is:
(a) Jam Darag (b) Ishaq Shamin
(c) Gul Khan Naseer (d) Tofeeq Ahmad
125. The famous shrine of Hazrat Bari Imam is located at:
(a) Lahore (b) Karachi
(c) Multan (d) Islamabad
126. The Sea border in the 'Gulf of Tonkin' is disputed between China and:
(a) Japan (b) Thailand
(c) Vietnam (d) Philippines
127. Who is called "the Shakespeare of Punjabi literature"?
(a) Bhul-e-Shah (b) Sultan Bahu
(c) Waris Shah (d) Ustaad Daman
128. The only Pakistani Poet who got the "Lenin Prize" was:
(a) Iftikhar Arif (b) Faiz Ahmad Faiz
(c) Ahmad Faraz (d) Ahmad Nadeem Qasmi
129. "Confucianism" is the religious mythology of:
(a) Japan (b) China
(c) Greece (d) Nepal
130. "Shintoism" is the religious mythology of:
(a) Japan (b) China
(c) Greece (d) Nepal
131. The only Hindu State in the world is:
(a) India (b) Nepal
(c) Bhotan (d) Sri Lanka

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132. The famous Punjabi love story "Sassi Punnoo" is written by:
(a) Hashim Shah (b) Waris Shah
(c) Fazal Shah (d) None of the above
132. "Yusuf Zulekan" a Punjabi love Story is written by:
(a) Mian Muhammad (b) Faqir Muhammad Faqir
(c) Maulvi Ghulam Rasool (d) None of the above
134. "Punjabi Qisa Saif-ul-Malook" is written by:
(a) Fazal Shah (b) Mian Muhammad Buksh
(c) Maulvi Ghulam Rasool (d) Shah Hussain
135. The battle in which English won and later captured Lahore is:
(a) Battle of Kirki (b) Battle of Sabraon
(c) Battle of Wandiwash (d) None of the above
136. Who abolished Slavery in America?
(a) George Washington (b) Ibrahim Lincoln
(c) Johnson (d) None of the above one
137. Who is called "The Indian Napoleon"?
(a) Tipu Sultan (b) Sher Shah Suri
(c) Samudra Gupta (d) None of the above
138. The Chernobyl Nuclear Power Plant has been closed permanently. It was located in:
(a) Ukraine (b) Kazakhstan
(c) Belarus (d) Latvia
139. The first country which recognized Pakistan after its creation was:
(a) Afghanistan (b) Iran
(c) Saudi Arabia (d) Egypt
140. Who is called "The master builder"?
(a) Shah Jehan (b) Akbar
(c) Aurangzab (d) Jehangir
141. The slave King buried in Lahore is:
(a) Muhammad Ayaz (b) Qutb ud Din Aibak
(c) Iltutmish (d) None of the above

142. Aibak died during the game of:
(a) Wrestling (b) Polo
(c) Football (d) Rugbi
143. Who was known as “The Prophet of Italian Unification”?
(a) Admiral Boscawenb (b) Papandre
(c) Mizzini (d) None of the above
144. Indus Valley Civilization was destroyed by?
(a) Mongols (b) Egyptians
(c) Aryans (d) Mughals
145. National Democratic Front of Bodoland is struggling for a separate homeland in the Indian State of:
(a) Goa (b) Assam
(c) Nagaland (d) Bihar

ANSWERS

1. a	2. c	3. a	4. d	5. b	6. c
7. b	8. b	9. d	10. b	11. d	12. c
13. b	14. a	15. a	16. b	17. a	18. c
19. c	20. d	21. b	22. b	23. c	24. c
25. a	26. c	27. c	28. d	29. b	30. b
31. b	32. c	33. c	34. a	35. c	36. c
37. c	38. b	39. d	40. b	41. a	42. b
43. b	44. a	45. b	46. c	47. b	48. c
49. c	50. b	51. a	52. b	53. d	54. d
55. b	56. b	57. c	58. c	59. b	60. d
61. b	62. b	63. c	64. b	65. a	66. b
67. a	68. b	69. c	70. d	71. c	72. d
73. c	74. b	75. d	76. d	77. a	78. b
79. b	80. d	81. c	82. b	83. d	84. c
85. d	86. c	87. c	88. b	89. c	90. c
91. d	92. a	93. c	94. d	95. b	96. a
97. c	98. c	99. b	100. c	101. b	102. c
103. c	104. c	105. c	106. d	107. a	108. d
109. (C	110. b	111. c	112. a	113. d	114. b
115. c	116. c	117. c	118. b	119. d	120. b
121. d	122. c	123. b	124. b	125. d	126. c
127. c	128. b	129. b	130. a	131. b	132. a
133. c	134. b	135. b	136. b	137. c	138. a

139. b 140. a 141. b 142. b 143. c 144. c
145. b
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