

**SCHOOL EDUCATION & LITERACY DEPARTMENT GOVT OF SINDH**

**SECONDARY SCHOOL TEACHER BPS-16**

**(GENERAL CATEGORY)**

**Recruitment Notes**



**Sindh Public**  
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# English

## TENSES USAGE

### 1: Uses of Simple Present Tense

Verb Forms: Verb / verb+s/es

1. To express a habitual action.

For example:

I get up every day at five o'clock.

2. To express general truths

For example:

The sun rises in the east.

3: To indicate a future event that is part of a fixed program or timetable.

For example:

The train leaves at 5:20 am.

Note: We can also use will leave in place of leaves.

### 2: Uses of Simple Past Tense

Verb Forms: Second form of verb only

1. To indicate an action completed in the past. Generally, adverbs or adverb phrases of past time are used in the past simple tense.

For example:

The steamer sailed yesterday.

He went home some time back.

2. When this tense is used without an adverb of time, then time may be either implied or indicated by the context.

For example:

I didn't sleep well. (i.e., last night)

3. For past habits 'used to' is added to the verb.

For example:

She used to carry an umbrella.

### 3: Uses of Simple Future Tense

Verb Forms: Shall / will + verb

#### 1. For an action that has still to take place.

For example:

I shall see him tomorrow.

Tomorrow will be Sunday.

### 4: Uses of Present Continuous Tense

Verb Forms: is/am/are + verb + ing

#### 1. For an action going on at the time of speaking.

For example:

The boys are playing cricket in the ground.

#### 2. For a temporary action that may not be actually happening at the time of speaking but was happening in the recent past and is still happening in the recent future.

For example:

I am reading Sidney Sheldon now a days.

#### 3. To express changing or developing situations.

For example:

India is progressing day by day.

#### 4. For an action that is planned or arranged to take place in the near future.

For example:

I am going to cinema tonight.

**Note: But it is not good to use the present continuous for slightly distant future. So, don't say "I am going to cinema next week."**

Rather, use the future simple.

So, it is better if you say "I will go to the cinema next week."

#### 5. When the reference is to a particularly obstinate habit, the present continuous is used instead of present simple. An adverb like always, continually, constantly is also used.

For example:

It is no use scolding him; he always does what is forbidden. (Incorrect)

**Note: that his doing what is forbidden has become a die-hard habit. The habit persists in spite of advice or warning. So, we should use the present continuous.**

For example:

It is no use scolding him; he is always doing what is forbidden. (Correct)

## **5: Uses of Past Continuous Tense**

**Verb Forms: Was / were + verb + ing**

**1. To denote an action going on at some time in the past. The time of the action may or may not be indicated.**

For example:

It was getting darker.

We were listening to the radio all evening.

**2. When a new action happened in the middle of a longer action. In this case Past simple and Past continuous are used together. Past simple is used for the new action.**

For example:

The light went out while I was reading.

**3. For persistent habits in the past.**

For example:

She was always chewing gum.

## **6: Uses of Future Continuous Tense**

**Verb Forms: Shall / will + be + verb + ing**

**1. Represents an action as going on at sometime in the future.**

For example:

I shall be reading the paper then.

**2. Represents the future events that are planned.**

For example:

He will be meeting us next week.

## 7: Uses of Present Perfect Tense

Verb Forms: Has / have + third form of verb

**1. To indicate the completed activities in the immediate past.**

For example:

He has just gone out.

**2. Action completed in the immediate past or an action of the past whose effect lingers in the present.**

For example:

I wrote three books. (Incorrect)

The given sentence appears to be incomplete. The reader of the sentence immediately queries- "When did you write three books?" It would be a different case if you said

For example:

I wrote books.

Then the reader would infer that you wrote books in the past as a profession or hobby. But when you are being so specific as to say "three books", we immediately feel the need of a time frame.

Since no time frame is mentioned, we assume it to be 'by now'. So, we have something to the effect.

For example:

I have written three books by now.

This 'by now' is implied and need not be written.

So, for example:

I have written three books. (Correct)

**3. The present perfect is never used with adverbs of past time. In such cases, the past simple should be used.**

For example:

India has won the match last week (Incorrect)

"Last week" is not immediate past. You may therefore be tempted to use the present perfect. But remember that the immediate past here does not go unindicated. Last week is being used as an adverb of past time.

So, For example: India won the match last week. (Correct)

**4. To express past actions whose time is not given and not definite – actions with their effect continuing in the present.**

For example:

I have never known him to be angry.

Have you read 'Gulliver's Travels'?

**5. To describe the past events when we think more of their effect in the present than of the action itself.**

For example:

I have cut my finger.

**6. For long actions and situations which started in the near past and went on until very recently.**

For example:

I have read three chapters since this morning.

## **8: Uses of Past Perfect Tense**

**Verb Forms: Had + third form of verb**

**1. When two actions happened in the past. In this case it is necessary to show which action happened earlier than the other. Here past perfect is used for the action, which happened earlier.**

For example:

When I reached the station the train had started.

I had done my exercise when She came to see me.

## **9: Uses of Future Perfect Tense**

**Verb Forms: Shall / will + Have + past participle**

**1. To indicate the completion of an event by a certain future time.**

For example:

I shall have written my exercise by that time.

## 10: Uses of Present Perfect Continuous Tense

Verb Forms: Has / have + been + verb + ing

1. For an action, which began at some time in the past and is still continuing. With the present perfect continuous tense an adverb or phrase that expresses time is used.

For example:

I have been reading this book since morning.

They have been building the bridge for several months.

## 11: Past perfect continuous Tense

Verb Forms: Had been + verb + ing

1. An action that began before a certain point of time in the past and was continuing at the given point of time in the sentence. A time expression like since last year, for the last few days is generally put after perfect continuous tense.

For example:

At that time he had been writing a novel for two months.

Here, At that time is the given point of time and for two months is the point of time in the past.

## 12: Uses of Future Perfect Continuous Tense

Verb Forms: Shall / will + have been + verb + ing

1. The future perfect continuous tense indicates an action represented it being in progress over a period of time that will end in the future. Generally, the time period is mentioned along with it.

For example:

By next July we shall have been living here for four years.

2. Event occurring at the same time must be given in the same tense.

For example:

When he fainted his brother was with him.



**3. Will or Shall cannot be used twice in the same sentence even if both the actions refer to the future tense.**

For example:

I shall come if he will call me. (Incorrect)

I shall come if he calls me. (Correct)

**4. With the phrases as if and as though the past tense and plural form of the verb should be used.**

For example:

He behaves as if he is a king. (Incorrect)

He behaves as if he were a king. (Correct)

**5. With the word 'wish' four verbs are used namely were, had, could and would.**

'Were' is used when the wish seems to be unrealizable.

For example:

I wish I were a king.

**6. 'Had' is used when our wish is a lament over the past happening.**

For example:

I wish I had accepted that job.

**7. 'Would' is used when we refer to the future.**

For example:

I wish I would get a ticket.

**8. 'Could' is used when we wish that something that has happened already should have happened otherwise.**

For example:

He did not go because he was busy yesterday. I wish he could go with you.

**9. 'For' is used for a period of time.**

For example:

He has been working for two hours.

**10. 'Since' is used with a point of time.**

For example:

He has been working since morning.

**11. In case of conditional sentences 'had' and 'would have' are used.**

For example: If I had met him I would have invited him.

## **PARTS OF SPEECH**

### **1: Rules of Grammar Regarding Noun**

**1. Following are rules regarding the number of the noun:**

For example:

Deer was caught.

Deer were caught.

Here, the singular and plural form of the noun Deer is same.

**2. Like Deer there are other nouns that have the same form in singular as well as plural form.**

For example: sheep, deer, apparatus, species, series, hundred, dozen, hair, etc.

**3. Nouns denoting large numbers are used both in singular and plural forms.**

For example:

Three hundred people attended the function.

Hundreds of people attended the party.

**In sentence 1, 'hundred' is preceded by the number 'three'. So 'hundred' will take no plural form. Word 'three hundred' indicates plurality. But in sentence 2, 'hundred' is not preceded by any number. So to indicate plurality, we will write 'hundreds'.**

**So, the rule is that when words like hundred, dozen, thousand, pair, score are not preceded by any word denoting number then they take the plural form. Otherwise not.**

Consider some more examples:

1. Coca-Cola paid lakhs of rupees to Aamir Khan for promoting their product.
2. I brought two dozen bananas.

**Tell which sentence is correct?**

1. Which sentence is correct?

Since long no news has been heard.

Since long no news have been heard.

**Sentence 1 is correct. The reason is that some nouns are always used as singular though they look like plural nouns. That's why we should never use the plural verb with these words.**

**Other similar words are politics, mathematics, physics, gallows, means, billiards, ethics, summons, innings.**

For example:

Politics is not my cup of tea.

I received summons.

Sachin once again played a superb innings

## **2. Which sentence is correct?**

The spectacles that you are wearing are really nice.

The spectacle that you are wearing is really nice.

**Sentence 1 is correct. The reason being that some noun words are always used in the plural form.**

**For example: trousers, arms, drawers, assets, scales, alms, thanks, cards; ashes, riches, premises, scissors, credentials, proceeds.**

## **3. Which sentence is correct?**

The cattle was grazing in the field.

The cattle were grazing in the field.

**Sentence 2 is correct. The reason being that some nouns are always used as plurals though they look like singular.**

**3. The meaning of some nouns in plural form is very different from the meaning of nouns in the singular form. Hence, that form should be used which will convey the right meaning.**

For example:

1. I opened the letter and read its contents.
2. Her mouth was fixed in a smile of pure content.
3. The conflict between good and evil is ages old.
4. We must produce goods at competitive prices.
5. Delhites breathe the most polluted air in the world.

6. She was just putting on airs when she came to visit us/me.
7. We should renounce the use of force to settle our dispute.
8. Families of people who died as a result of services in the forces should not be ignored.
9. I was very excited on my return to my home village.
10. Early returns in the ballot indicate majority for opposition.

**Other nouns having different meanings in the singular and plural form are:**

Singular with meaning	Plural with meaning
Advice – counsel	Advices – information
Respect – regard	Respects – compliments
Compass – extent	Compasses – instrument or range
Custom – habit	Customs – duties levied on
Ground – Earth	Grounds – reasons
Iron – metal	Irons – fetters made of iron
Mean – average	Means – way or method
Respect – regard	Respects – polite greetings
Physic – medicine	Physics – natural science

**4. Rules regarding apostrophe S ('s)**

1. Singular noun: 's is added after the word.
2. Singular noun: Only an apostrophe is added when there are too many hissing sounds.

**For example: Moses' laws, for goodness' sake, for justice' sake.**

3. Plural nouns ending in s like boys, cows: only ' is added after the word.
4. Plural nouns not ending in s like men, children: 's is added after the word.
5. 's is added primarily after the living things and personified objects.

**For example: Governor's bodyguard, horse's head, Nature's law, Fortune's favorite.**

6. 's is not used with inanimate or non-living things.

**For example: leg of the table, cover of the book.**

7. But nouns that denote time, distance or weight, 's is used.

**For example: a stone's throw, in a year's time, the earth's surface.**

8. Some other common phrases where 's is used are: to his heart's content, at his wit's end, for goodness' sake, out of harm's way.

9. When a noun consists of several words, the possessive sign is attached only to the last word.

For example:

The Queen's of England reaction is important in the Dianá episode. (Incorrect)

The Queen of England's reaction is important in the Diana episode. (Correct)

## 2: Pronoun Rules with Spotting Error Examples

**1. When two or more singular nouns are joined by 'and', the pronoun used for them must be plural.**

For example:

Rama and Hari work hard. Their teachers praise them.

**2. But when two Singular nouns joined by 'and' refer to the same person or thing, the pronoun should be singular.**

For example:

The Secretary and Treasurer is negligent of his duty.

Here the same person is acting as Secretary and Treasurer. That's why singular pronoun is used.

**3. When two singular nouns joined by 'and' are preceded by 'each' or 'every', then the pronoun must be singular.**

For example:

Every soldier and every sailor was in his place.

**4. When two or more singular nouns are joined by 'or', 'either...or', 'neither...nor', the pronoun is generally singular.**

For example:

Neither Abdul nor Rehman has done his lessons.

Either Rama or Hari must help his friend.

**5. When a plural and a singular noun are joined by 'or' or 'nor', the pronoun must be in the plural.**

For example:

Either the manager or his assistants failed in their duty.

**6. When two things which have been already mentioned are referred to, 'this' refers to the thing last mentioned and 'that' to the thing first mentioned.**

For example:

Alcohol and Tobacco are both injurious: this perhaps less than that.

### **7. Rules regarding Personal Pronouns**

**Which sentence is correct?**

The presents are for you and me.

The presents are for you and I.

**Sentence 1 is correct. The pronoun has to agree with the case. Here it is the objective case. So, 'me' should be used instead of 'I'.**

For example:

My uncle asked my brother and me for dinner.

**Which sentence is correct?**

He loves you more than I.

He loves you more than me.

**Sentence 1 is correct 'Than' is a conjunction joining clauses. And the case of the pronoun to be used may be found by writing the clauses in full. So, in sentence 1, two clauses joined by 'than' are 'He loves you more' and 'I love you'. Being a subjective case, 'I' should be used.**

For example:

He is taller than I (am).

He loves you more than (he loves) me.

**8. When a pronoun refers to more than one noun or pronouns of different persons, it must be of the first person plural in preference to the second and of the second person plural in preference to the third.**

For example:

You and I, husband and wife, have to look after your home. (Incorrect)

You and I, husband and wife, have to look after our home. (Correct)

Now, common sense tells us that if we are a couple, wife and husband, the feeling of togetherness is expressed by our home, not your home.

9. And so does grammar Rule: 123. 1 stands for first person, 2 for second person and 3 for third person. The order of precedence is: 1 before 2 and 2 before 3. In the given example, we have 2 and 1. So 1 will apply; that is, first person. The number, of course, will be plural.

Let us take another example.

You and Hari have done their duty, (Incorrect)

You and Hari have done your duty. (Correct)

Applying 123 rule. You = 2 and Hari = 3. So, 2. Second person plural gives 'your'.

10. Similarly, when all the three persons are taken into account, it has to be I; that is, first person plural.

For example:

You, he and I have not forgotten your roots. (Incorrect)

You, he and I have not forgotten our roots. (Correct)

11. Each, either and neither are always singular and are followed by the verb in the singular.

For example:

Neither of the accusations is true.

Each boy took his turn.

Each of the lady performs her duty well.

12. The case of a pronoun following than or as is determined by mentally supplying the verb.

For example:

He is taller than I (am).

I like you better than he (likes you).

They gave him as much as (they gave) me.

13. A pronoun must agree with its Antecedent in person, number and gender.

For example:

All passengers must show their (not his) tickets.

I am not one of those who believe everything they (not I) hear.

## **14. Rules regarding demonstrative pronouns**

### **Uses of THAT**

#### **1. After adjectives in the superlative degree.**

For example:

This is the best that we can do.

He is the best speaker that we ever heard.

#### **2. After the words all, same, any, none, nothing, only.**

For example:

Man is the only animal that can talk.

He is the same man that he has been.

#### **3. After two antecedents, one denoting a person and the other denoting an animal or a thing.**

For example:

The man and his pet that met with an accident yesterday died today.

What and That refer to persons as well as things.

## **15. Rules regarding relative pronouns**

**'Who' is used for persons only. It may refer to a singular or plural noun.**

For example:

He who hesitates is lost.

Blessed is he who has found his work.

**'Whose' can be used for persons as well as things without life also.**

For example:

This is the hotel whose owner is a criminal.

This is the person whose will power is extraordinary.

**'Which' is used for inanimate things and animals. Which is used for both singular as well as plural noun.**

For example:

I have found the book which I had lost last week.

The horse, which won the race yesterday, is my favourite.



**When 'which' is used for selection, it may refer to a person as well as things.**

For example:

Which of the packets is yours?

Which of the boys has not done his homework?

**Who, Which, Whom, That, Whose should be placed as near to the antecedent as possible.**

For example:

I with my family reside in Delhi, which consists of my wife and parents.

**This sentence is wrong as which relates to 'my family'. So 'which' should be placed as near to 'my family' as possible. So, the correct sentence is:**

I with my family which consists of my wife and parents, reside in Delhi.

**Who is used in the nominative cases and whom in the objective cases.**

For example:

There is Mr. Dutt, who (not whom) they say is the best painter in the town.

The Student, whom (not who) you thought so highly of, has failed to win the first prize.

**When the subject of a verb is a relative pronoun, the verb should agree in number and person with the antecedent of the relative.**

For example:

This is one of the most interesting novels that have (not has) appeared this year. (Here, the antecedent of relative pronoun that is 'novels' and not one)

This is the only one of his poems that is (not are) worth reading. (Here the antecedent of that is one and not poems).

## **16. Other Useful Rules**

**'None' is used in the singular or plural as the sense may require.**

For example:

Each boy was accompanied by an adult but there were none, with the orphan (Incorrect)

Each boy was accompanied by an adult but there was none with the orphan. (Correct)

I am used to many guests everyday but there was none today. (Incorrect)

I am used to many guests everyday but there were none today. (Correct)

**When 'one' is used as pronoun, its possessive form 'one's' should follow instead of his, her, etc.**

For example:

One must put one's best efforts if one wishes to succeed.

**With 'let' objective case of the pronoun is used.**

For example:

let you and me do it.

**If a pronoun has two antecedents, it should agree with the nearer one.**

For example:

I hold in high esteem everything and everybody who reminds me of my failures.

I hold in high esteem everybody and everything, which reminds me of my failures.

**In referring to anybody, everybody, anyone, each, etc., the pronoun of the masculine or the feminine gender is used according to the context.**

For example:

I shall be glad to help everyone of my boys in his studies.

I shall be glad to help everyone of my girls in her studies.

I shall be glad to help everyone of my students in his studies.

**But when gender is not determined, the pronoun of the masculine gender is used.**

**The pronoun 'one' should be used throughout, if used at all.**

For example:

One must use one's best efforts if one wishes to succeed.

One should be careful about what one says.

**Plural is commonly used with 'none'.**

For example:

None of his poems are well known.

None of these words are now current.

**'Anyone' should be used when more than two persons or things are spoken of.**

For example:

She was taller than anyone of her five sisters.

### 3: Verb rules

#### Subject-Verb Agreement Rules

**1. Two or more singular subjects connected by 'and' usually take a verb in the plural.**

For example:

Hari and Rama are there.

**2. If two singular nouns refer to the same person or thing, the verb must be singular.**

For example:

My friend and benefactor has come.

**3. A verb must agree with its subject in number and person. Often due to 'Error of Proximity', the verb is made to agree in number with a noun near it instead of with its proper subject.**

For example:

The quality of the mangoes were not good. (Wrong since the subject is quality, a singular, not mangoes.)

The quality of the mangoes was not good (Correct).

His knowledge of Indian vernaculars are far beyond the common. (Incorrect)

His knowledge of Indian vernaculars is far beyond the common. (Correct)

**4. When words are joined to a singular subject by 'with', 'together with', 'in addition to', 'as well as', then also number of the verb remains singular.**

For example:

The Chief with all his men, was massacred.

The chairman, with the directors, is to be present.

Silver, as well as cotton, has fallen in prices.

**5. If two subjects together express one idea, the verb may be in the singular.**

For example:

The horse and the carriage is at the door.

Bread and Butter are essential for one's life. (Incorrect)

Bread and Butter is essential for one's life. (Correct)

'each', 'each one', 'either', 'neither', 'everyone', 'everybody', 'anyone', 'anybody', 'nobody', 'somebody', 'someone', 'many a', and 'no one' must be followed by a singular verb.

For example:

Neither of the two men was very strong.

Everyone of the prisons is full.

Many a man has done so.

I will offer a \$10 gift card to everybody who participates in the study.

He asked whether either of the applicants was suitable.

**6. When two or more subjects joined by 'or', 'nor', 'either... or', 'neither...nor' are of different persons, the verb agrees in person with the nearest one.**

For example:

Neither he nor I was there.

No nook or corner was left unexplored.

Our happiness or our sorrow is largely due to our own actions.

Either he or I am mistaken.

Neither you nor he is to blame.

Neither Asma nor her fiends was present at the party. (Incorrect)

Neither Asma nor her friends were present at the party. (Correct)

**7. When a plural noun denotes some specific quantity or amount considered as a whole, the verb is generally singular.**

For example:

One hundred paise is equal to one rupee.

Six miles is a long distance.

Fifty thousand rupees is a large sum.

Five hours are too short a time to judge one's character. (Incorrect)

Five hours is too short a time to judge one's character. (Correct)

**8. Two nouns qualified by each or every, even though connected by 'and' require a singular verb.**

For example:

Every boy and every girl was given a packet of sweets.

**9. 'None' though singular commonly takes a plural verb.**

For example:

None are so deaf as those who will not hear.

**10. The verb lay (lay, laid, laid) is transitive and is always followed by an object. The verb lie (lie, lay, lain) is intransitive and cannot have an object.**

For example:

Lay the child to sleep.

Let me lie here.

I laid the book on the table.

**11. Uncountable nouns take a singular verb.**

For example:

Education is the key to success.

Diabetes affects many people around the world.

The information obtained from the business owners was relevant to include in the study.

The research I found on the topic was limited.

**12. Some countable nouns in English such as earnings, goods, odds, surroundings, proceeds, contents, and valuables only have a plural form and take a plural verb.**

For example:

The earnings for this quarter exceed expectations.

The proceeds from the sale go to support the homeless population in the city.

Locally produced goods have the advantage of shorter supply chains.

**13. In sentences beginning with "there is" or "there are," the subject follows the verb. Since "there" is not the subject, the verb agrees with what follows the verb.**

For example:

There is little administrative support.

There are many factors affecting teacher retention.

**14. Collective nouns are words that imply more than one person but are considered singular and take a singular verb. Some examples are 'group', 'team', 'committee', 'family', and 'class'.**

For example:

The group meets every week.

The committee agrees on the quality of the writing.

#### 4: Important Adverb Rules With Example

**1. Adverbs of manner such as well, fast, quickly, carefully, calmly, etc. are placed after the verb if there is no object and after the object, if there is one.**

For example:

It is raining heavily.

She speaks English well.

**2. Adverbs of time such as always, often sometimes, never, generally, ever merely, seldom, etc. are placed before the verb they qualify.**

For example:

I seldom meet him. (Correct)

I meet him seldom. (Incorrect)

**3. Adverbs of degree tell us about the intensity of something. It refers to words which show "how much", "in what degree" or "to what extent" does the action takes place. The words 'too', 'enough', 'very', 'just', 'almost', 'extremely', etc. are examples of adverbs of degree.**

For example:

The water was extremely cold.

She has almost finished.

He was just leaving.

She has almost finished.

The movie is quite interesting.

**4. The meaning of 'too' is 'more than enough.' Too denotes some kind of excess.**

For example:

He is too weak to walk.

It is never too late.

Hence, the use of 'very' in place of 'too' is wrong.

**5. Enough is placed after the word it qualifies.**

For example:

Everyone should be strong enough to support one's family.

It will be wrong if we write "Everyone should be enough strong to support one's family."

**6. 'Much' is used with past participles.**

For example:

He was much disgusted with his life.

The news was much surprising.

**7. 'Very' is used with present participles.**

For example:

He is very disgusted with his life.

The news is very surprising.

**8. When 'very' and 'much' are used to qualify the superlative form of adjectives/adverbs, 'the' should be put before the word 'very' and after the word 'much'.**

For example:

Rim is the very best boy in his class.

Rim is much the best boy in his class.

**9. Adverbs of Affirmation or Negation refer to words that assert the action emphatically.**

Consider these examples:

He certainly was a winner among them

Luckily he survived the crash

**10. 'No sooner' should always be followed by 'than.'**

For example:

No sooner I saw him I trembled with fear. (Incorrect)

No sooner did I see him than I trembled with fear. (Correct)

**11. 'No' should not be used with the words, which have negative meaning if we want the sentence to be negative.**

For example:

I received no letter neither from him nor from her. (Incorrect)

I received letter neither from him nor from her. (Correct)

**12. 'Of course' is used to denote a natural consequence. It should not be used in place of certainly, undoubtedly.**

For example:

Of course, he is the best player. (Incorrect)

He is certainly the best player. (Correct)

**Instead of saying that "Cow's milk is too nutritious" We should say that "Cow's milk is very nutritious."**

**Following are Common Rules of Adverbs in General:**

**1. 'Only' is used before the word it qualifies.**

For example:

Only I spoke to him.

I only spoke to him.

I spoke to him only.

**2. 'Else' is followed by 'but' and not by 'than.'**

For example:

It is nothing else but hypocrisy.

**3. 'As' is often used in a sentence though there is no need for it.**

For example:

He is elected as the President. (Incorrect)

He is elected President. (Correct)

**4. 'Perhaps' means possibly whereas 'probably' means most likely.**

For example:

Where is Govinda? Perhaps he is not here. (Incorrect)

Where is Govinda? Probably he is not here. (Correct)



## 5: Rules of Prepositions

1. 'In' is used with the names of countries and large towns; 'at' is used when speaking of small towns and villages.

For example:

I live in karachi

I live at Saddar in Karachi.

2. 'In' and 'at' are used in speaking of things at rest; 'to' and 'into' are used in speaking of things in motion.

For example:

He is in bed.

He is at the top of the class.

He ran to school

He jumped into the river.

The snake crawled into its hole.

3. 'On' is often used in speaking of things at rest, and 'upon' for the things in motion.

For example:

He sat on a chair.

The cat sprang upon the table.

4. 'Till' is used for time and 'to' is used for place.

For example:

He slept till eight o'clock.

He walked to the end of the street.

5. 'With' often denotes the instrument and 'by' the agent.

For example:

He killed two birds with one shot.

He was stabbed by a lunatic with a dagger.

6. 'Since' is used before a noun or phrase denoting some point of time and is preceded by a verb in the perfect tense.

For example:

I have eaten nothing since yesterday.

He has been ill since Monday last.

**7. 'From' is also used before a noun or phrase denoting some point of time but is used with non-perfect tense.**

For example:

I commenced work from 1st January.

He will join the school from tomorrow.

**8. 'For' is used for a period of time.**

For example:

He has been ill for five days.

He lived in Bombay for five years.

**9. Use of 'in' before a period of time means at the end of the period, but the use of 'within' before a period of time means before the end of the period.**

For example:

I shall return in an hour. (means I shall return at the end of an hour).

I shall return within an hour. (means I shall return before the end of an hour).

**10. 'Scarcely' should be followed by 'when' and not by 'than'.**

For example:

Scarcely had he gone when (not than) a policeman knocked at the door.

**11. The phrase 'seldom or ever' is wrong 'Seldom or never' is right.**

For example:

Such goods are made for export and are seldom or never used in this country.

**12. 'Beside' means at the side of while 'besides' means in addition to.**

For example:

Beside the ungathered rice, he lay.

Besides being fined, he was sentenced to a term of imprisonment.

**13. 'Above' and 'Below' merely denote a position, while 'over' and 'under' also carry a sense of covering or movement.**

The bird flew above the lake. (Incorrect)

The bird flew over the lake. (Correct)

Here 'over' is used to denote upward position and movement also.

14. 'During' is used when reference is made to the time within which something happens. 'For' is used when we are talking about how long something lasts.

There are few incidents of irregularity for the emergency years. (Incorrect)

There are few incidents of irregularity during the emergency years. (Correct)

## 6: Adjective Rules

### 1. Rules Regarding Demonstrative Adjective

'This' and 'that' are used with the singular nouns and 'these' and 'those' are used with plural nouns.

For example:

This mango is sour.

These mangoes are sour.

That boy is industrious

Those boys are industrious.

'This' and 'these' indicate something near to the speaker while 'that' and 'those' indicate something distant to the speaker.

For example:

This girl sings.

These girls sing.

That girl sings.

Those girls sing.

### 2. Rules regarding Distributive Adjectives

'Each' is used when reference is made to the individuals forming any group. 'Each' is also used when the number of the group is limited and definite.

For example:

Each child was reading a different book.

I was in Shimla for five days and it rained each day.

**'Every' is used when reference is made to the total group or when the number is indefinite.**

For example:

Every seat was taken.

I go to a movie every week.

Leap year falls in every fourth year.

**Each, either, neither and every are always followed by the singular noun.**

For example:

Each boy must take his turn.

Every word of it is false.

Neither accusation is true.

### **3. Rules Regarding Adjectives of Quantity**

**Uses of Some and Any:**

**'Some' is used in affirmative sentences to express quantity or degree. (lesser number or quantity)**

For example:

I shall buy some bananas.

Add some sugar to my coffee.

Some water was still there in the glass.

**'Some' is also used to ask negative questions in which helping verb or the auxiliary verb is negative.**

Can't you get me some water?

Didn't he give you some information?

**'Any' is used in the negative or interrogative sentences to express quantity or degree. Any is used for describing the sense danger, after the words such as hardly, barely, scarcely.**

For example:

I shall not buy any bananas.

Have you bought any bananas?

If you feel any danger just give me a call.

I have hardly any money with me.

But some is an exception to the above rule. Some is used in interrogative sentences, which are commands or requests.

For example:

Will you please lend me some money?

#### 4. Uses of Little, A little and The little

'Little' is used for non-countable objects. Little means not much. So use of the word little has a negative meaning.

For example:

You know little about the incident as you were not present there.

There is little hope of his recovery.

He has little appreciation of hard work.

**A little means some though not much. It denotes very less quantity of something. So, use of 'a little' has a positive meaning.**

For example:

A little knowledge is a very dangerous thing.

There is a little hope of his recovery.

He has a little appreciation of hard work.

**'The little' means not much but all there is.**

For example:

The little amount that he had with him was not enough for survival.

The little information he had was quite reliable.

The little knowledge of management he possessed was not sufficient to stand him in good stead.

#### 5. Uses of Few, A Few and The Few

'Few' is used for countable objects (few means less amount). 'Few' mean not many. So use of the word 'few' has a negative meaning.

(Few = Negative = Nothing)

For example:

Few blessings were showered upon him.

Few men are free from faults.

**'A few' means some. So use of 'a few' has a positive meaning.**

(A few = Some)

For example:

A few men are free from faults.

She asked for a few sweets.

**'The few' mean not many, but all there are.**

(The Few = Some but all)

For example:

The few remarks that he made were very good.

The few boys that were present in the class did not bring their books.

**Only uncountable nouns follow much, little, some, enough, sufficient, and whole.**

For example:

I ate some rice.

There are not enough spoons.

## **6. Uses of Much, Many and A lot of**

**'Much' is used in the sense of enough but in case of uncountable nouns.**

For example:

He did much drama for such a trifle.

How much petrol is in the car?

**'Many' is used for countable nouns.**

For example:

How many people were at the meeting?

Not many of the students understood the lesson.

**'A lot of' and 'Lots of' is used in the sense of a large amount with both countable and uncountable nouns. 'A lot of' is a little more formal sounding than 'lots of'**

For example:

A lot of people work here.

Lots of people work here.

## 7. Rules Regarding Interrogative Adjectives

**'What' is used in the general sense (when the options are unknown) and 'which' is used in a selective sense (when the options are known).**

For example:

What car will they give us? (the speaker does not know the choice of cars available)

Which car will they give us? (the speaker does know the choice of cars available.)

Which of you haven't brought your book?

What manner of man is he?

## 8. Rules Regarding Degrees of Comparison of Adjectives

**The comparative form ending in 'er' is used when we are comparing one quality in two persons.**

For example:

Asma is wiser than Ali.

**But if we wish to compare two qualities in the same person then the comparative form ending in 'er' is not used.**

For example:

Asma is wise than brave.

**When two objects are compared with each other, the latter term of comparison must exclude the former.**

For example:

Delhi is bigger than any other city in India. (correct)

Delhi is bigger than any city in India. (incorrect)

**In sentence 2, we are saying Delhi is bigger than Delhi, as any city in India includes Delhi also. And this is obviously wrong.**

**In a comparison by means of a superlative, the latter term should include the former.**

For example:

Delhi is the biggest of all cities in India.

Of all men he is the strongest.

Kindly note the difference between this and the previous rule.

**Later and latest refer to time.**

For example:

He came later than I expected.

This is the latest news.

**Latter and last refer to position.**

For example:

The last player could not bat as he was injured.

The latter chapters are very interesting.

**'Elder' and 'eldest' are used only of persons (usually members of the same family).**

For example:

My elder sister is doing MBA from Lahore

My eldest brother is getting married today.

**'Older' and 'oldest' are used of both persons and things.**

For example:

This is the oldest building in the city.

Anthony is the oldest boy in the class.

**Further means more distant or advanced whereas farther is a variation of further and means at a distance – both the words can be used to indicate physical distance.**

For example:

No one discussed the topic further.

Karachi is farther from the equator than Colombo.



## 7: Important Rules and Uses of Conjunction

### 1. 'Since' as conjunction means:

#### A) From and after the time when.

For example:

Many things have happened since I left the school.

I have never seen him since that unfortunate event happened.

#### B) Seeing that (considering the fact that)

For example:

Since you wish it, it shall be done.

Since that is the case, I shall excuse you.

### 2. 'Or' is used:

#### A) To introduce an alternative.

For example:

You must work or starve.

You may take this book or that one.

He may study law or medicine or engineering or he may enter into trade.

#### B) To introduce an alternative name or synonym.

For example:

The violin or fiddle has become the leading instrument of the modern orchestra.

#### C) To mean otherwise.

For example:

We must hasten or night will overtake us.

### 3. 'If' is used to mean:

#### A) On the condition or supposition that.

For example:

If he is here, I shall see him.

If I had a million dollars, I'd be content.

**B) Admitting that.**

For example:

If I am blunt, I am at least honest.

**C) Whether**

For example:

I asked him if he would help me.

**D) Whenever**

For example:

If I feel any doubt I enquire.

**4. 'That' is used:**

**A) To express a reason or cause.**

For example:

Not that I loved Caesar less but that I loved Rome more.

He was annoyed that he was contradicted.

**B) To express a purpose and is equivalent to in order that.**

For example:

He kept quiet that the dispute might cease.

**C) To express a consequence, result, or effect.**

For example:

He bled so profusely that he died

**5. Lest**

**'Lest' is used to express a negative purpose and is equivalent to 'in order that... not', 'for fear that'.**

For example:

He lied lest he should be killed.

I was alarmed lest we should be wrecked.

**6. 'While' is used to mean:**

**A) During that time, as long as**

For example:

While there is life there is hope.

### **B) At the same time that.**

For example:

While he found fault, he also praised.

### **7. Only**

**'Only' means except that, but, were it not that:**

For example:

A very pretty woman, only she squints a little.

The day is pleasant, only rather cold.

### **8. After, before, as soon as, until**

**The conjunctions 'after', 'before', 'as soon as', 'until' are not followed by a clause in the future tense. Present Simple or Present Perfect tense is used to express a future event.**

For example:

I will phone you after I arrive here.

I will phone you after I have arrived here.

### **9. As if**

**'As if' used in the sense of presence and express the unreal behavior of a person. It would be is generally followed by a subject + were + complement.**

For example:

He loves you as if you were his own child.

Sometimes she weeps and sometimes she laughs as if she were mad.

**The clause that begins with as if should be put into the past simple tense, if the preceding clause expresses a past action. But if it expresses a past action it should be followed by the past perfect tense.**

For example:

He behaves as if he were a lord.

He behaved as if he had been a lord

### **10. As long as and Until**

**While 'as long as' is used to express time in sense of how long, 'Until' is used to express time in sense of before.**

For example:

Until you work hard you will improve. (Incorrect)

As long as you work hard you will improve. (Correct)

He learnt little as long as he was 15 years old. (Incorrect)

He learnt little until he was 15 years old. (Correct)

### 11. No sooner

'No sooner' should be followed by verb + subject, and 'than' should begin another clause.

For example:

No sooner had I reached the station than the train left.

No sooner did the bell ring than all the students rushed in.

### 12. As well as

When 'as well as' is used, the finite verb should agree in number and person with the first subject.

For example:

He as well as us is innocent.

'As well as' should never be used in place of 'and', if the first subject is preceded by the word 'both'.

For example:

Both Rani as well as Kajol came. (Incorrect)

Both Rani and Kajol came. (Correct)

### 13. Because, Since and for

'Because' is generally used when the reason is the most important part of a sentence.

For example:

Some people like him because he is honest and hard-working.

'Since' is used when the reason is already known or is less important than the chief statement.

For example:

Since you refuse to cooperate, I shall have to take legal steps.

**'For' is used when the reason given is an afterthought.**

For example:

The servant must have opened the box, for no one else had the key.

'For' never comes at the beginning of the sentence and 'for' is always preceded by a comma.

#### **14. Scarcely**

**'Scarcely' should be followed by 'when' and not by 'than.'**

For example:

Scarcely had he arrived than he had to leave again. (Incorrect)

Scarcely had he arrived when he had to leave again. (Correct)

#### **15. Either.. or and neither.. nor**

**Conjunctions such as either.. or, neither.. nor, not only.. but also, both.. and, whether, or etc. always join two words or phrases belonging to the same parts of speech.**

For example:

Either he will ask me or you. (Incorrect)

He will ask either me or you. (Correct)

Neither he reads nor write English (Incorrect)

He neither reads nor writes English. (Correct)

Either you shall have to go home or stay here. (Incorrect)

You shall have either to go home or stay here. (Correct)

He neither agreed to my proposal nor to his. (Incorrect)

He agreed neither to my proposal nor to his. (Correct)

#### **16. Although**

**'Although' goes with 'yet' or a comma in the other clause.**

For example:

Although Manohar is hardworking but he does not get a job. (Incorrect)

Although Manohar is hardworking, yet he does not get a job. (Correct)

#### **17. Nothing else**

**'Nothing else' should be followed by 'but' not by 'than'.**

For example:

Mr. Bureaucrat! This is nothing else than red-tapism. (Incorrect)

Mr. Bureaucrat! This is nothing else but red-tapism. (Correct)

### 18. Indeed... but

The correlative conjunctions 'indeed... but' are used to emphasise the contrast between the first and the second parts of the statement.

For example:

I am indeed happy with my school but it produces famous men. (Incorrect)

I am indeed happy with my school but it does not produce famous men. (Correct)

I am indeed happy with my school that it produces famous men. (Correct)

### 19. Not only... but also

In a 'not only ... but also' sentence, the verb should agree with the noun or pronoun mentioned second, that is; the one after 'but also', because this is the part being emphasized.

For example:

Not only the students but also the teacher were responsible for what happened in the class. (Incorrect)

Not only the students but also the teacher was responsible for what happened in the class. (Correct)

### 20. Such.. as and such.. that

'Such ... as' is used to denote a category whereas 'such ... that' emphasizes the degree of something by mentioning its consequence.

For example:

Each member of the alliance agrees to take such action that it deems necessary. (Incorrect)

Each member of the alliance agrees to take such action as it deems necessary. (Correct)

## Article

### 1: Uses of a/an:

**1. Before a singular noun which is countable (i.e. of which there is more than one) when it is mentioned for the first time and represents no particular person or thing.**

For example:

I need a visa.

They live in a flat.

He bought an ice-cream.

**2. Before a singular noun which is countable (i.e. of which there is more than one) when it is mentioned for the first time and represents no particular person or thing.**

For example:

I need a visa.

They live in a flat.

He bought an ice-cream.

**3. Before a singular countable noun which is used as an example of a class of things.**

For example:

A car must be insured

All cars/Any car must be insured.

A child needs love

All children need/Any child needs love.

**4. With a noun complement. This includes names of professions.**

For example:

It was an earthquake.

She'll be a dancer.

He is an actor.

**5. In certain expressions of quantity.**

For example:

a lot of a couple

a great many

a dozen (but one dozen is also possible)

a great deal of

#### 6. With certain numbers.

For example:

a hundred

a thousand

#### 7. Before half when half follows a whole number.

For example:

1 ½ kilos = one and a half kilos or a kilo and a half

But ½ kilo = half a kilo (no a before half)

#### 8. In exclamations before singular, countable nouns.

For example:

Such a long queue!

What a pretty girl! But Such long queues!

What pretty girls! (Plural nouns, so no article).

#### 9. 'a' can be placed before Mr/Mrs/Miss + surname, if the speaker does not actually know.

For example:

a Mr Smith

a Mrs Smith

a Miss Smith

Note: 'a man called Smith' and implies that he is a stranger to the speaker. Mr Smith, without 'a', implies that the speaker knows Mr Smith or knows of his existence.

## 2: Uses of the Definite Article - The

### 1. 'The' points out a particular person or thing or someone or something already referred to.

For example:

I saw the doctor. (means I saw some particular doctor)



The apple you ate was rotten.

Did you lock the car?

The books are expensive. (not all books are expensive, just the ones I'm talking about.)

Books are expensive. (All books are expensive.)

**2. You should also use 'the' when you have already mentioned the thing you are talking about.**

For example:

She's got two children; a girl and a boy.

The girl's eight and the boy's fourteen.

**3. 'The' is used with names of gulfs, rivers, seas, oceans, groups of islands, and mountain ranges.**

For example:

The Persian Gulf, the Red Sea, the Indian Ocean, the British Isles, the Alps, the Ganga, the North Pole, the equator, etc

**4. 'The' is used before the names of things unique of their kind.**

For example:

The sun, the sky, the ocean, the sea, the rain, the wind, the world, the earth, the Parliament, etc.

**5. 'The' is used before the name of certain books.**

For example:

The Quran, The Vedas, The Bible, The Puranas, The Ramayana, etc.

But we never say 'The Valmiki's Ramayana'. The is not used when the name of a book is mentioned along with the author's name. So, 'Valmiki's Ramayana' is correct.

## Synonyms & Antonyms

Synonyms	Meaning	Antonyms	Meaning
Fostering	Nurturing	Foremost	Unimportant
Propel	Drive	Protects	Deserts
Massive	Huge	Beautiful	Ugly
Stumbling Block	Hurdle	Terrible	Soothing
Defer	Postpone	Widely	Narrowly
Cease	Stop	Last	Grow
Pious	Religious	Mighty	Weak
Cancel	Abolish	Glory	Debasement
Abandon	Forsake	Development	Retgression
Germinate	Sprout	Modern	Ancient
Recuperate	Recover	Prosperous	Impecunious
Augury	Prophecy	Impediments	Promoters
Delectable	Delicious	Divided	United
Dielectric	Nonconductor	Differences	Resemblances
Paltry	Insignificant	Superiority	Inferiority
Disparage	Belittle	Haunts	Repels
Alacrity	Briskness	Underhand	Exposed
Busy	Occupied	Testify	Falsify
Bitterness	Acrimony	Extensive	Narrow
Sterile	Barren	Discovered	Concealed
Altercation	Heated Disputed	Abstain	Begin
Prohibit	Forbid	Profusion	Scarcity
Stupid	Dull	Obscure	Explicit
Synopsis	Summary	Repulsive	Alluring
Graphic	Obvious	Ambiguous	Clear
Showy	Gaudy	Attractive	Repulsive
Annihilate	Destroy	Rigid	Lenient
Pacify	Calm	Benign	Malevolent
Liberal	Broad-minded	Genuine	Sham
Security	Safety	Singular	Common
Diligent	Hardworking	Frugal	Extravagant
Predominant	Important	Permit	Forbid
Utility	Usefulness	Consolidate	Weaken
Compassion	Kindness	Trivial	Serious
Contentment	Satisfaction	Acquit	Convict
Fiction	Imaginary	Always	Never
Fugitive	Escaping	Bitter	Sweet
Exponent	Advocate	Bright	Dull
Goad	Irritate	Obeying	Refusing
Foment	Provoke	Asked	Ignored
Imperceptible	Subtle	Commissioned	Terminated
See	Observe	Covering	Exhibiting
Installed	Established	Amicable	Hostile
Contain	Hold	Aversion	Linking

Eventually	Ultimately	Taciturn	Talkative
Essential	Unavoidable	Mitigate	Aggravate
Turn	Rotate	Cacophonous	Melodious
Awakened	Enlightened	Gloomy	Bright
Diversion	Deviation	Querulous	Contented
Pass	Cross	Scurrilous	Decent
Wretched	Poor	Ephemeral	Permanent
Duplicity	Deceit	Enormous	Tiny
Vanguard	Pioneer	Artificial	Natural
Fortitude	Courage	Exodus	Influx
Inadvertent	Unintentional	Relinquish	Possess
Fidelity	Faithfulness	Expand	Condense
Cater	Provide	Mortal	Immortal
Redressed	Restored	Quiescent	Active
Haggle	Bargain	Fraudulent	Genuine
Abstruse	Irrelevant	Flagitious	Innocent
Yob	Aggressive	Belittle	Exaggerate
Corpulent	Obese	Startled	Relaxed
Brief	Short	Evasive	Frank
Embezzle	Misappropriate	Gregarious	Antisocial
Vent	Opening	Arrogant	Humble
August	Dignified	Vanity	Humility
Canny	Clever	Indiscreet	Prudent
Alert	Watchful	Able	Unable
Warrior	Soldier	Zenith	Nadir
Distant	Far	Provocation	Pacification
Adversity	Misfortune	Loquacious	Reticent
Fake	Imitation	Density	Rarity
Indict	Accuse	Industrious	Indolent
Stringent	Rigorous	Concede	Refuse
Lament	Complain	Stringent	Lenient
Hesitated	Paused	Dour	Cheerful
Rescue	Save	Redolent	Stinking
Attempt	Try	Advance	Retreat
Foray	Maraud	Exhibit	Conceal
Reckless	Rash	Virtue	Vice
Consequences	Results	Astute	Foolish
Improvement	Betterment	Virtuous	Vicious
Inebriate	Drunken	Podgy	Thin
Abject	Miserable	Dauntless	Cautious
Moving	Shifting	Thrift	Waste
Ironic	Sarcastic	Shameful	Brazen
Timid	Shy	Tranquil	Agitated
Extricate	Free	Carnal	Spiritual
Neutral	Unbiased	Lethal	Safe
Shallow	Superficial	Covert	Open
Diversion	Deviation	Guilty	Innocent

Insolvent	Bankrupt	Dainty	Vigorous
Inexplicable	Unaccountable	Sanctify	Pollute
Feeble	Weak	Stringent	Lenient
Transient	Fleeting	Nugatory	Valuable
Bare	Uncovered	Obsolete	Recent
Repeal	Cancel	Morbid	Healthy
Salacity	Indecency	Bashful	Confident
Ecstatic	Enraptured	Strenuous	Lazy
Admonish	Reprimand	Appropriate	Unsuitable
Pious	Devout	Fecund	Barren
Browse	Examine	Illustrious	Unknown
Infrequent	Rare	Vital	Unimportant
Restraint	Restriction	Erudite	Ignorant
Deify	Worship	Patchy	Uniform
Harbinger	Forerunner	Dreary	Cheerful
Venue	Place	Luscious	Sour
Candid	Frank	Exotic	Conventional
Meld	Merge	Evanescent	Blooming
Lynch	Kill	Deceit	Truthfulness
Torture	Torment	Trumpery	Treasure
Abundant	Plenty	Goblin	Angel
Entire	Whole	Comic	Tragic
Destitution	Poverty	Rugged	Delicate
Intimidate	Frighten	Impervious	Penetrable
Cantankerous	Quarrelsome	Mammoth	Tiny
Rant	Fulminate	Nervous	Bold
Zany	Clown	Pacify	Quarrel
Taciturnity	Reserve	Gradually	Suddenly
Massacre	Slaughter	Radical	Superficial
Ken	Knowledge	Acclamation	Denunciation
Wary	Vigilant	Knack	Dullness
Rabble	Mob	Putrid	Fresh
Mayhem	Havoc	Passionate	calm
Ponder	Think	Spread	Contract
Connoisseur	Gourmet	Opulent	Poor
Shiver	Tremble	Autonomy	Dependence
Prestige	Name	Outmoded	Fashionable
Stringent	Strict	Catholic	Narrow-minded
Insomnia	Sleeplessness	Subservient	Dignified
Laud	Praise	Intricate	Straightforward
Repercussion	Reaction	Impound	Release
Impromptu	Offhand	Hamstring	Strengthen
Frugality	Economical	Filthy	Clean
Correspondence	Letters	Turbulent	Steady
Ascend	Mount	Capricious	Steadfast
Furor	Excitement	Unsullied	Foul
Vigour	Strength	Evolving	Stagnating

Garnish	Adorn	Unstable	Steady
Mendacious	False	Neat	Sloppy
Garrulity	Loquaciousness	Host	Guest
Morose	Gloomy	Compact	Enlarged
Voracious	Gluttonous	Militant	Pacifist
Awakened	Weaken	Secular	Religious
Gratify	Indulge	Miserly	Generous
Precarious	Perilous	Retain	Spare
Infamy	Dishonor	Aromatic	Odorous
Masterly	Skilful	Naive	Sophisticated

## IDIOMS & PHRASE

S no	Idioms & Phrase	Meaning
1	To make clean breast of	To confess without of reserve
2	To keep one's temper	To be in good mood
3	To drive home	To emphasis
4	To have an axe to grind	A private end to serve
5	To cry wolf	To give false alarm
6	To end in smoke	To ruin oneself
7	To be above board	To be honest in any business deal
8	To pick holes	To criticize someone
9	To beg the question	To take for granted
10	A man of straw	A man of no substance
11	To smell a rat	To suspect foul dealing
12	To hit the nail right on the head	To do the right thing
13	To set one's face against	To oppose with determination
14	To give up the ghost	To die
15	To get cold feet	To be afraid
16	To be at daggers drawn	To be bitter enemy
17	To get into hot water	To get in trouble
18	To snap one's fingers	To become contemptuous
19	To throw down the glove	To give a challenge
20	To talk one's head off	To talk excessively
21	To save one's face	To evade disgrace
22	To hit below the belt	To harm unfairly
23	Lady's man	A lover of woman company
24	To take a leap in the dark	To do a hazardous thing without any idea of the result
25	To frame a person	To make one appear guilty
26	To be loggerheads	To be at enemy or strife
27	To speak daggers	To speak to a person with hostility
28	To pay off old scores	To have one's revenge
29	To get the hang of a thing	To understand the meaning of it
30	A cock & bull story	A foolish and concocted story
31	To make a shot	To make a guess

32	To beat the air	To make efforts that are useless or vain
33	To wrangle over an ass's	To quarrel over trifles
34	A man of weight	A man of importance
35	Once in a blue moon	On rare occasions
36	To draw the long bow	To make an exaggerated
37	To fly off the handle	To lose one's temper
38	To haul over the coals	To put task
39	To lose face	To be humiliated
40	To hit the jackpot	To make money unexpectedly

### ANALOGIES

S NO	Analogies	
1.	MERCENARY : SOLDIER	HACK : WRITER
2.	INSTIGATOR : INCITE	BULLY: BROWBEAT
3.	ANECDEOTE : AMUSEMENT	LECTURE : UNSTRUCTION
4.	NEXORABLE : DISSUASION	INDOMITABLE: CONQUEST
5.	SONNET : POET	SYMPHONY : COMPOSER
6.	CRAVEN : ADMIRABLE	DEFT : AWKWARD
7.	INVENTORY : MERCHANDISE	MANIFEST : CARGO
8.	ETCH : CORROSIVE	GLUE : ADHESIVE
9.	ATROCIOUS : BAD	MOMENTOUS : IMPORTANT
10.	SCHOLARLY : PEDANTIC	MODEST : PRIDISH
11.	POTABLE : BEVERAGE	HABITABLE : DWELLING
12.	ANONYMOUS : IDENTIFY	NONCHALANT : EXCITE
13.	EMBARRASS : SHAME	CONSOLE : COMFORT
14.	PESTLE : GRIND	WHETSTONE : SHARPEN
15.	MIRTH : LAUGHTER	APPROVAL : APPLAUSE
16.	PORE: MEMBRANE	DOOR : WALOL
17.	IMMUTABLE : ALTERED	IMPLACABLE : PROPITIATED
18.	VENIAL : EXCUSE	PELLUCID : UNDERSTAND
19.	FOOTBALL: GRIDIRON	BASEBALL : DIOMAND
20.	TREE : FORESTRY	FLOWER : HORTICULTURE
21.	EXPURGATE : PASSAGE	FILTER : WATER
22.	APIARY : BEE	ARBORETUM : TREE
23.	SAND PAPER : ABRASIVE	OIL : LUBRICANT
24.	INFANCY : SENILITY	DAWN : DUSK
25.	RIG : CONTEST	GERRYMANDER : DISTRICT
26.	BULLET : BARREL	TRAIN : TRACK
27.	CENSUS: POPULATION	INVENTORY : MERCHANDISE
28.	STANZA : POEM	ACT : OPERA
29.	EXHORT : SUGGEST	GOAD : DIRECT
30.	ALACRITY : APATHETIC	TEMIRTY : TIMID
31.	FIRE : STORM	TORNADO : HURRICANE
32.	PLEBISCITE : UKASE	PUBLIC : RULER
33.	RELAPSE : CONVALESCENCE	RECIDIVISM: REHABILITATION

34.	AMBULATORY : BEDRIDDEN	FREE : CONFINED
35.	INVINCIBLE : SUBDUED	IMPERVIOUS : DAMAGED
36.	GROW : BURGEON	BEAT : PALPITATE
37.	ANGLE : DEGREE	AREA : SQUARE INCH
38.	ZOOLOGY : ANIMAL	ECOLOGY : POLLUTION
39.	DORY : VAN	FREIGHTER : CAISSON
40.	BABBLE : TALK	SIMPER : SMILE
41.	ALCOVE : RECESS	DOME : ROOF
42.	SAW : CARRPENTER	SCISSORS : TIALOR
43.	NEEDLE : KNIT	LOOM : WEAVE
44.	PARQUET : WOOD	OSAIC : GLASS
45.	TRAIANGLE : QUADRILATERAL	PENTAGON : HEXAGON

## Fill in blanks

1. She has been supporting her family\_\_\_\_ her husband's death? **since**
2. There is something wonderful\_\_\_\_ him? **about**
3. Could I have a\_\_\_ of chocolate? **bar**
4. Four independent\_\_\_\_ testified to seeing him at the scene of the crime?  
**witnesses**
5. May I give you\_\_\_\_ advice? **some**
6. There\_\_\_\_ any message from my teacher since she moved to London? **hasn't been**
7. If everything goes according to\_\_\_\_, work will be complete in December.? **schedule**
8. Please\_\_\_\_ two color passport photographs to the application form? **attach**
9. He shows great ability\_\_\_\_ Mathematics? **in**
10. The sparrows took no\_\_\_\_ the bread? **notice of**
11. The powers of the party are\_\_ in several places in the Constitution? **enumerated**
12. The teacher found many mistakes in my composition, when she went\_\_\_\_ it?  
**through**
13. The President's speech was so\_\_\_\_ that many people were persuaded to  
accept the need for change? **Eloquent**
14. The fireman managed to put\_\_\_\_ the fire? **out**
15. A system is\_\_\_\_ if it is easy for citizens to access and understand? **transparent**
16. Did the boys turn\_\_\_\_ for football practice? **up**
17. Health\_\_\_\_ labels have adorned cigarette packages since 1966 in USA? **warning**
18. Some animals have unique\_\_\_\_ that allow them to survive in extreme weather  
Conditions? **Characteristic**
19. What was the main\_\_\_\_ behind London bombings? **motive**
20. There was an\_\_\_\_ response for the marathon? **overwhelming**
21. I would really\_\_\_\_ if you could help me out? **appreciate**
22. A speed limit is the\_\_\_\_ legal speed that you can travel on the road? **maximum**

23. Ali must have the \_\_\_\_\_ to stick to his diet, if he wants to lose weight?  
**determination**
24. Although he had no \_\_\_\_\_ injuries, doctors found that he was suffering from  
25. Internal bleeding? **external**
26. \_\_\_\_\_ weight gain or weight loss is not good for your body? **Excessive**
27. Water is made up of two \_\_\_\_\_, namely oxygen and hydrogen? **Elements**
28. and Mrs. Khan go for a \_\_\_\_\_ walk just before dinner? **brisk**
29. A Computer is hard to repair as there may be hundreds of different \_\_\_\_\_?  
**components**
30. We shall go for a picnic if the weather \_\_\_\_\_ good? **is**
31. In the test, we will \_\_\_\_\_ your work and then give you detailed feedback? **Assess**
- 32.

## Active & Passive Voice

Q1. He displeased Mr. Smith.

- a. Mr. Smith was displeased on him.
- b. Mr. Smith was displeased for him.
- c. Mr. Smith was displeased at him.
- d. Mr. Smith was displeased with him. **(Correct)**

Q2. Please keep quiet.

- a. You are told for keep quiet.
- b. You are requested to keep quiet. **(Correct)**
- c. You are requested for keep quiet.
- d. You are told to keep quiet.

Q3. She wants that she should be respected.

- a. She wanted to respected.
- b. She wants to respected.
- c. She wanted to be respected.
- d. She wants to be respected. **(Correct)**

Q4. He found the student guilty.

- a. The student was found to be guilty by him. **(Correct)**
- b. The student was found guilty by him.
- c. The student was found to guilty by him.
- d. The student found to be guilty by him.



Q5 . Darjeeling grows tea.

- a. Tea is grown in Darjeeling. (Correct)
- b. Tea grows in Darjeeling.
- c. Tea is being grown in Darjeeling.
- d. Let the tea be grown in Darjeeling.

Q6. Who is creating this mess?

- a. By whom this mess is being created?
- b. By whom is this mess being created? (Correct)
- c. Who has been created this mess?
- d. By whom has this mess been created?

Q7. He helps me.

- a. I am helped.
- b. I am being helped.
- c. I am helped by him. (Correct)
- d. I am being helped by him.

Q8. They play cricket.

- a. Cricket was played by them
- b. Cricket are played by them.
- c. Cricket is played by they.
- d. Cricket is played by them. (Correct)

Q9. You sing songs.

- a. songs are sung by you. (Correct)
- b. song are sang by you.
- c. songs was sung by you.
- d. songs are sing by you.

Q10. You see that birds.

- a. That bird are seen by you.
- b. That bird is seen by you. (Correct)
- c. That bird was seen by you.
- d. That bird is seen you.

Q11. We help the poor.

- a. The poor is helped by us.
- b. The poor are helped by we.
- c. The poor are help by us.
- d. The poor are helped by us. (Correct)

Q12. I do not teach her.

- a. She is not taught by me. (Correct)
- b. She was not taught by me.
- c. She not taught by me.
- d. She is taught by me.

Q13. He does not fly kites.

- a. Kites are not flows by him (Correct)
- b. Kites does not flows by him
- c. Kites were not flows by him
- d. Kites was not flows by him

Q14. They are not picking the flowers.

- a. The flowers are being picked by them.
- b. The flowers is not being picked by them.
- c. The flowers was not being picked by them.
- d. The flowers are not being picked by them. (Correct)

Q15. Biney kill the snake.

- a. The snake is being killed by biney.
- b. The snake is killed by biney. (Correct)
- c. The snake was killed by biney.
- d. The snake are killed by biney.

Q16. He go to school.

- a. School is went by him.
- b. School was gone by him.
- c. School is gone by him. (Correct)
- d. School are gone by him.

Q17. He Stole my book.

- a. My book was stolen by him. (Correct)
- b. My book was been stolen by him.
- c. My book were stolen by him.
- d. My book is stolen by him.

Q18. I am drawing the picture.

- a. The pictures were being drawn by me.
- b. The picture is being drawn by me. (Correct)
- c. The picture was being drawn by me
- d. The picture is been drawn by me

Q19. Ketan is answering the question.

- The question was answered by ketan
- The question is answered by ketan
- The question is been answered by ketan
- The question is being answered by ketan. (Correct)

Q20. He can speak French.

- French can spoken by him.
- French can be spoke by him.
- French can be spoken by him. (Correct)
- French could be spoken by him.

## Direct indirect

S no	Direct	Indirect
1.	Aslam syas, " I get early in the morning"	Aslam says that he gets up early in the morning.
2.	Aatif will say, " I do not take eggs"	Astif will say that he does not take eggs.
3.	He said to me, "I am going to market"	He told me that he was going to market.
4.	The boy said to the teacher, "I will not read today"	The boy told the teacher that he would not read that day
5.	He said to me, "You have done your duty"	He told me that i had done my duty.
6.	He says, " I am going"	He says that he is going
7.	He said to me, " I am writing a letter"	He told me that he was writing a letter
8.	The teacher said to the boys, " sit down"	The teacher ordered to the boys to sit down
9.	I said, " You are reading a novel"	I said that he was reading a novel
10.	Nadia said to Raheela , " can you speak French?"	Nadia asked Raheela whether she could speak French
11.	I said to Anila, " what are you doing?"	I asked Anila what she was doing
12.	They said to us, " let us go out for a walk"	The proposed to us that we should go out for a walk

## Self Assessment

- Neelam said to her sister. "Isn't it very hot today"
- I said to teacher, "May I come in?"
- The master said to servant, " Get out of my sight"
- Ramiz said to ali, "what can you do for me?"

5. The said to us, " please listen to us attentively"
6. Tahir said to aamir, " I may take part in dramatics."
7. Theb teacher said to ali, " why have you come late to the class?"
8. His grandfather said to him, " You must save for the rainy day"
9. The teacher said, " let him come in"
10. My father said to him, " do you know the rule of cricket?"

## One word substitution

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Printing using a stone or a metal plate with a completely smooth surface :<br/><b>Lithography</b></li> <li>2. Mapping of earth and its formation</li> <li>3. Art related to ornate, good handwriting</li> <li>4. Scientific study of bodily diseases</li> <li>5. Study of birds</li> <br/> <li>6. Study of celestial bodies</li> <li>7. Study of collection of coins, tokens, paper money etc.<br/><b>Numismatics</b></li> <li>8. Study of earth and rocks</li> <li>9. Study of election trends</li> <li>10. Study of flying aero planes</li> <li>11. Study of handwriting<br/><b>Graphology</b></li> <li>12. Study of hereditary, genes and variation in living organisms</li> <li>13. Study of human development</li> <li>14. Study of languages</li> <li>15. Study of living things</li> <li>16. Study of religion</li> <li>17. Study of science of insects</li> <li>18. Study of sound and sound waves</li> <li>19. Study of the influence of planets and stars on human events</li> <li>20. Study of the law of the flow of water and other liquids</li> <li>21. Study of the relation between the organism and their environment</li> <li>22. Study of various aspects of aging</li> <li>23. The science of time order</li> <li>24. Study of religion</li> <li>25. The science of human development</li> <li>26. One with unlimited power</li> <li>27. One who walks on ropes</li> <li>28. An expert in writing by hand</li> <li>29. The doctor who attends to child delivery</li> <li>30. The doctor who attends to corns in the feet and hands</li> <li>31. The doctor who deals with the female reproductive system</li> <li>32. The doctor who specializes in root canal and nerve treatment</li> <li>33. The doctor who straightens teeth</li> <li>34. The doctor who treats bone problems</li> <li>35. The doctor who treats eye diseases</li> </ol> | <p>Geography<br/>Calligraphy<br/>Pathology<br/>Ornithology</p> <p>Astronomy</p> <p>Geology<br/>Psephology<br/>Aviation</p> <p>Genetics<br/>Anthropology<br/>Philology<br/>Biology<br/>Theology<br/>Entomology<br/>Acoustics<br/>Astrology<br/>Hydraulics<br/>Ecology<br/>Gerontology<br/>Chronology<br/>Theology<br/>Anthropology<br/>Autocrat<br/>Funambulist<br/>Chirographer<br/>Obstetrician<br/>Chiropodist<br/>Gynecologist<br/>Endodontic<br/>Orthodontist<br/>Orthopedician<br/>Ophthalmologist</p> |
|--|---|

36. The doctor who treats gums
37. The doctor who treats heart problems
38. The doctor who treats skin diseases
39. One who is all powerful
40. One who is all knowing
41. One who is present all over
42. One who can throw his voice

**Ventriloquist**

43. One who talks while sleeping

**Somniloquist**

44. One who takes part in dialogue or conversation

45. One who walks in sleep

46. One who walks at night

47. One who is violently against established beliefs and traditions :

**Iconoclast**

48. One who turns his thoughts inwards

49. One who turns his thoughts outwards

50. One who is both inwards and outwards at times

51. One who demands strict conformity to rules

52. One who believes in ruthless self-aggrandizement

53. One who doesn't consume alcohol

54. One who exhibits courage or fearlessness

55. One who easily believes others

56. One who is capable of using both hands

57. One who knows a lot about good food and wine

58. One who is beyond reform

59. Well known for bad qualities

60. Perfectly, highly skilled reached the zenith of art

61. A shrewish loud-mouthed female

62. One who is extravagantly romantic, chivalrous and impractical **Quixotic**

Peridontist  
 Cardiologist  
 Dermatologist  
 Omnipotent  
 Omniscient  
 Omnipresent

Interlocutor  
 Somnambulist  
 Noctambulist

Introvert  
 Extrovert  
 Ambivert  
 Martinet  
 Egoist  
 Teetotaler  
 Intrepid  
 Credulous  
 Ambidextrous  
 Connoisseur  
 Incorrigible  
 Notorious  
 Consummate  
 Virago

## Pakistan Study

### History Of Subcontinent

1. The main characteristic of the Indus Valley Civilisation is: **Drainage System**
2. The main occupation of the people of the Indus valley was: **Agriculture**
3. Which one of the following archeologists initially discovered the Moen-jo-Daro site of the Indus valley civilisation? **Rakhal Das Banerjee**
4. Which one of the following elements of Hinduism were practised in the Indus valley civilisation? **Cult of Shiva**
5. The Great Bath of the Indus valley civilisation was discovered in: **Moenjo Daro**
6. Which metal was not known to the Indus valley people? **Iron**
7. Nomads started settling in: **Neolithic Age**
8. The earliest evidence of silver in India is found in: **Harrappan Culture**
9. The period when men used both stones and copper tools is known as the: **Metal Age**
10. The Indus valley civilisation is known as Pre-Aryan civilisation because of the evidence of: **Script**
11. The greatest invasion of man in the Palaeolithic Age was: **Fire**
12. The script of the Indus valley civilisation was: **Dravidian**
13. The Indus valley people knew the use of: **Gold, Silver, Copper, Bronze but not Iron**
14. The Indus valley people had trade relations with: **Mesopotamia**
15. The Indus valley houses were built of: **Bricks**
16. The Indus valley civilisation flourished during: **3000-1500 BC**
17. The Indus valley people worshipped: **Mother of Goddess**
18. The Aryans first settled in: **Punjab**
19. Which of the following craftsman was not practised by the Aryans: **Blacksmith**
20. Brahmins are books that deal with: **Ritualism**
21. The Indus valley civilisation was discovered in: **1922**
22. The Lothal civilisation was known for: **Drainage system**
23. Moenjo Daro is also known as: **Mound of the dead**
24. Which colour was commonly used in Harappan pottery? **Red**

### Cultural History

1. Amir Khusro's name is associated with the invention of: **Sitar**
2. The most famous court poet of Akbar was: **Abdur Rahim Khan-I Khanah**
3. Which Mughal ruler is called "Prince of Builders"? **Shah Jahan**
4. Sculpture of the Gandhara school reflects the influence of the: **Greeks**
5. Which of the following was built by Akbar? **Agra Fort**

6. The Red Fort of Dehli was built by: **Shah Jahan**
7. The Mughal painting reached its zenith during the reign of: **Jahangir**
8. Ghandhra School of Art was established in: **North Western India**
9. Taxila was famous site of: **Ghandhra Art**
10. The structure of Qutub Minar was completed by: **Iltumish**
11. A famous history book in india was written in the 11<sup>th</sup> century by: **Alberuni**
12. Which sufi saint's dargah is at Ajmer? **Muinuddin Chishti**
13. Ghandhra School of Art developed during the time of: **Kushans**
14. Baland Darwaza is situated in: **Fatehpur Sikri**
15. Nishat Garden was built by: **Jahangir**
16. Who built Charminar? **Quli Qutub Shah**
17. Baland Darwaza built by Akbar, is to commemorate the victory of: **Gujrat**
18. The mausoleum of Sher Shah is at: **Sasaram**
19. Who among the following rulers banned music and Dancing? **Aurangzeb**
20. Who among the following was great musician in the court of Akbar? **Tanseen**
21. Fatehpur Sikri was founded by: **Akbar**
22. Jama Masjid Dehli was built by: **Shah Jahan**
23. Which of the following forts built by Akbar?
  - a. **Lahore fort**
  - b. **Allahabad fort**
  - c. **Agra fort**
  - d. **All of these**
24. Purana Qila, Dehli was constructed during the reign of: **Huamyun**
25. The tomb of Babur is at: **Kabul**
26. Qutub Minar was built by: **Qutubuddin Aibak**
27. Jahangir Mahal is located in: **Agra Fort**
28. The city of agra was founded by: **Sikandar Lodhi**
29. The account of Babur's life ( Tuzuk-i-Baburi) was written in: **Turki**
30. The mansabdari system was introduced by: **Akbar**
31. The capital of Mughal empire was shifted from Agra to Dehli by: **Shah Jahan**
32. The Peacock Throne was made for: **Shah Jahan**
33. The East India Company was founded in the india during the reign of: **Jahangir**
34. The Sikh Guru who was fought Mughals was: **Guru Gobind Singh**
35. The Mughal empire in india was founded by: **Zahir ud din Babur**
36. When Akbar was young, his guardian was: **Bairam Khan**
37. The two Mughals rulers who wrote their own memoirs are: **Babur and Jahngir**
38. The court language of the Mughals was: **Persian**
39. Who founded Din e Ilahi? **Akbar**
40. Babur laid the foundation of Mughal empire in 1526 defeating: **Ibrahim Lodhi**
41. Din e ilahi was accepted by: **Birbal**
42. Babur won the first Battle of Panipat mainly because of: **His Military Skills**
43. The "Jaziya" was abolished by: **Akbar**
44. Who introduced currency system in first time: **Sher Shah Suri**

45. Which Mughal emperor was the most secular in outlook? **Akbar**
46. Where did Babur die? **Agra**
47. Who installed the "chain of justice": **Jahangir**
48. Before the rise of Ranjit Singh, Punjab was under the control of: **Marathas**
49. In 1809 Maharaj Ranjit Singh signed a treaty with: **East India Company**
50. Sher Shah's real name was: **Farid Khan**

## Indian National Movement

1. The Asiatic Society was established in Calcutta by: **Sir William Jones**
2. Brahmo Samaj mainly insisted upon: **Monotheism**
3. Al-Hillal weekly was started by: **Abul Kalam Azad**
4. The Governor-General of Fort William became the Governor-General of India under the Charter Act of: **1833**
5. Sir Charles Wood's dispatch of 1854 dealt primarily with: **Educational reforms**
6. The Non-Cooperation Movement was launched by: **Mahatma Gandhi**
7. The main purpose of the Home Rule Movement was: **To attain self-government within the rule of the British Empire**
8. According to the Government of India Act of 1935, India had been divided into \_\_\_ parts? **11**
9. To encourage British investment in India, Lord Dalhousie: **Introduced railways and telegraphs**
10. The strategy of "Divide and Rule" was adopted by: **Lord Minto**
11. Who first voiced the idea of a separate Muslim state in India: **Allama Iqbal**
12. The Cripps Mission visited India in: **1942**
13. Delhi became the capital of India in: **1911**
14. The Vernacular Press Act was passed by: **Lord Lytton**
15. Swaraj Party was formed in: **1923**
16. Minto-Morley reforms aimed at: **Separate electorate for the Muslims**
17. The office of Governor-General of India was created by: **Charter Act, 1833**
18. The Muslim League started demanding a separate homeland for the Muslims from: **1940**



19. In which year did Indian Navel Mutiny against the British take place? **1946**
20. Who among the following is known as the Heroine of 1942 Quit India Movement?  
**Dr. Annie Basant**
21. Arya samaj was started by: **Swami Dyanand Saraswati**
22. Who is known as Grand Old Man of India? **Dadabhai Naoroji**
23. The affairs of East India Company came into hand of the British Crown under:  
**Regulating Act**
24. Quaid-e-Azam presented his famous fourteen points in: **1929**
25. The Lucknow Pact of 1916 was made between: **Congress and Muslim League**
26. When the Cooperate Societies Act was first passed in subcontinent? **1904**
27. The first session of the Indian National Congress was held under the  
presidenship of: **W.C Bannerji**
28. The Doctrine of laps was introduced by: **Lord Dalhousie**
29. Partition of Bengal took place in: **1905**
30. The first railway started in India under the Governor-Generalship: **Lord  
Dalhousie**
31. Quit India Movement started after the failure of: **Cripps Mission**
32. The Simon Commission was concerned with: **Constitutional Reforms**
33. The Vernacular Press Act of 1878 was repealed by: **Lord Rippon**
34. The Gandhi Irwin Pact proclaimed the suspension of: **Civil Disobedience  
Movement**
35. The office of the secretary of state for India was created through the:  
**Government of India Act, 1858**
36. After 1853 a very large amount of the British capital was invested in: **Railways**
37. The title of governor-general was changed into viceroy in: **1858 AD**
38. The prime minister of Britain at the time of India's independence was: **Clement  
Attlee**
39. General Dyer who was responsible for Jallianwala Bagh massacre was shot dead  
by: **Udham Singh**

40. The Home Rule Movement started by Annie Besant aimed at: **Attaining self-reule for India**
41. The capital of India was shifted to Dehli during the reign of: **Lord Hading**
42. Which school of religion, started in 1867, was basically anti-British? **Deobandi**
43. The first Indian Council Act was passed in: **1853**
44. Who was responsible for the introduction of English as the official Language in India? **Sir Charless Wood**
45. Who initiated the introduction of education in English in India? **Lord Macaulay**
46. Arya samaj was founded in: **1875**
47. Shuddhi Movement was started by: **Arya Samaj**
48. The Chauri-Chaura incident relates to: **The burning of a police post by a bomb**
49. All The Round Table Conferences were held in: **London**
50. The Quit India Movement started at: **Bombay on August 8, 1942**
51. The first fort which the British constructed in India was: **St Geroge Fort**
52. A. O. Hume was associated with: **Civil Services**
53. Jallianwal Bagh massacre took place in: **Amrister**
54. The first Indian woman president of the Indian National Congress was:  
**Sarojni Naidu**
55. Lord Warren Hastings was not associated with: **Afghan War**
56. Gandhi-Irwin Pact was signed in London in: **1931**
57. Which of the following Movement truly reflected the spirit of Hindu-Muslim unity? **Khilfat Movement**
58. Moplah Rebellion of 1921 took place in: **Kerala**
59. Burma was separated from India in: **1937**
60. The reform movement among the Muslims started by Sir Sayed Ahmed Khan as\_\_\_ : **Aligarh Movement**
61. Queen Victoria was appointed Empress of India in the year: **1877**
62. Who was viceroy of India at the time of Quit India Movement? **Lord Linlithgow**

63. Montague reforms were aimed at: **Constitutional Reforms**
64. The first movement launched against British in India was: **Swadeshi Movement**
65. During who was viceroyalty the capital was shifted from Calcutta to Delhi? **Lord Clive**
66. The provision for separate electorate for Hindus and Muslims were made in:
- **Minto-Morley Reforms**

## History of Pakistan

1. In 1858 A.D, the person who was appointed the first British viceroy in India was: **Lord Canning**
2. In Jhansi, the Muslim revolutionaries were led by: **Rani Lakshmi Bai**
3. After the war of Independence the last Mughal Emperor Bahadur Shah Zafar was exiled to: **Rangoon**
4. Syed Ahmed Khan founded "Scientific Society" in the year of: **1864 AD**
5. Sir Syed Ahmed Khan founded "Patriotic Association" to: **Counter anti Muslim propaganda of Hindus**
6. The Muslim institution which was established by Syed Ahmed Khan to create political awareness among the Muslims was: **Muhammadan Educational Conference**
7. Sir Syed Ahmed Khan gave an effective reply to Sir William Muir's work "Life of Muhammad" through his treatise entitled: **Khutbat-i-Ahmadiyah**
8. The issue which made Syed Ahmed Khan to conclude that Hindus and Muslims could not work together anymore was: **Hindu-Urdu controversy**
9. Nawab Waqar-ul-Mulk became secretary of board of Trustees Aligarh in year of: **1907**
10. The Muslim Deputation met the Viceroy in 1906 in: **Shimla**
11. The Shimla Deputation consisted of: **35 members**
12. The Muslim Shimla Deputation of 1906 was led by renowned Muslim leader named: **Sir Agha Khan**
13. The Shimla Deputation presented its demands to the British Viceroy named: **Lord Minto**

14. The main demand of Shimla Deputation which was accepted in the Minto-Morley Reforms of 1909 was about: **Separate Electorates**
15. All India Muslim League was established in : **Dec 1906**
16. All India Muslim League was established in the City of: **Dhaka**
17. Muslim league was established as a result of the resolution presented by: **Nawab Salim Ullah**
18. Muhammad Ali Jinnah joined All India Muslim League in the year of: **1913**
19. From 1937 to 1944 all the eight annual sessions of All India Muslim League were presided over by: **Muhammad Ali Jinnah**
20. Muslim league observed " Day of Deliverance " after the resignation of Congress Ministers in the year of: **1939**
21. All India Muslim League passed the historic Lahore Resolution in its 27th annual session held in Minto Park, Lahore on: **23rd March 1940**
22. In 1942, Muslim league did not take part in: **Quit India Movement**
23. The step which ignited the war of Independence was the: **Introduction of greased cartridges**
24. The British general who recaptured Delhi from Bakht khan was: **Sir John Shore**
25. After the war of independence the British Government assumed control of India through: **Queens proclamation of 1858**
26. In the Provincial Assembly elections held in 1946 the Muslim League won: **428/492 Muslim seats**
27. In the interim government formed in India in 1946 the Muslim League was given: **Five Ministries**
28. Who was the main Architect of the joint meeting of congress and League in Lucknow in 1916? **Muhammad Ali Jinnah**
29. The Muslims of the Sub continent launched the Khilafat Movement in the year of: **1919**
30. In 1919, the Khilafat Conference held its first meeting in the city: **Amritsar**
31. At the time when Khilafat delegation visited England in 1920, the British PM was: **Lloyd George**
32. The congress launched Non-cooperation movement in: **sep 1920**

33. In 1920, the historic Non- Cooperation resolution was moved by: **M.k Ghandi**
34. Mahatma Gandhi called off Non- Cooperation Movement when a violent mob attacked a police station in Chauri Chaura and killed 21 policeman. This incident took place on: **5th feb 1922**
35. The Statutory Commission of 1928 comprised of seven members and was headed by: **Sir John Simon**
36. The Simon Commission visited India in: **1928**
37. When Simon Commission visited India Jinnah league and Congress boycotted the Commission because: **No Indian had been included in it**
38. Simon commission's report was published in the year: **1930**
39. In 1935 Sindh was separated from Bombay due to: **Simon commission report**
40. The recommendations of the Committee under Motilal are called " Nehru Report" which was submitted in: **Aug 1928**
41. According to the Nehru Report, the parliament was to be consisted of: **Two Houses**
42. Accordion to the Nehru Report, the Governors of Provinces were to be appointed by:  
**King of England**
43. Jinnah's 14 points were formulated in: **March 1929**
44. Jinnah's 14 points were the Muslim's reply to the: **Nehru Report**
45. The Fourteen points of Jinnah demanded reforms in the provinces of:  
**Balochistan and kpk**
46. According to the 14 points of Jinnah no bill or resolution could be passed in any legislature until it was approved by: **Three-fourth members of concerned community**
47. The Muslim representation in Central Legislature demanded in the 14 points was: **One third**
48. Jinnah's 14 points were the Muslim's reply to the: **Nehru Report**
49. From 1930 to 1932 the British government convened in London:  
**Three Round Table Conference**

50. The First Round Table Conference lasted from: **12th Nov 1930 to 19th Jan 1931**
51. The renowned Indian leader who did not take part in the First Round Table Conference was: **Gandhi**
52. The First Round Table Conference conducted its Business through: **Eight sub committees**
53. The Second Round Table Conference lasted from: **Sep 1931 to Dec 1931**
54. In the Second Round Table Conference the Hindu leader who claimed to represent all india was: **Gandhi**
55. The Minorities Committee failed to reach an agreement because Gandhi wanted the acceptance of: **Nehru Report**
56. The Third Round Table Conference lasted from: **17th Nov to 24th Dec 1932**
57. Due to the failure of the second Round Table Conference the British govt. announced its own Communal Award in: **Aug 1932**
58. In March 1933, the British govt. issued this document which served as guideline for the Act of 1935: **White Paper**
59. Allahabad speech by Allama Muhammad Iqbal was made in: Dec 1930 During his Allahabad address Allama Muhammad Iqbal said that the principal of european democracy could not be applied to India without recognizing the fact of: **Communal groups**
60. At Allahabad address Allama Muhammad Iqbal said, "I would like to see the Punjab, NWFP, Sindh and Balochistan amalgamated into a": **Single State**
61. All india Muslim League passed the historic Lahore Resolution in its 27th annual session held in Lahore on: **23rd March 1940**
62. The Lahore Session of Muslim League held in 1940 was presided over by: **Muhammad Ali Jinnah**
63. On 23rd March 1940, the Lahore Resolution was seconded by: **Khaliq uz Zaman**
64. "Geographically contiguous units are demarcated into Region which should be so constituted with such territorial adjustments as may be necessary": These lines have been taken from the text of: **Lahore resolution**
65. At its annual session in Lahore the Muslim league adopted the idea of partition as its final goal in the year of: **1940**

66. The famous August Offer was made in August by the British Viceroy: **Lord Linlithgow**
67. The August offer offered the Indians: Establishment of a War Advisory Council
68. The 3rd June 1947 plan was announced by: **Lord Mountbatten**
69. In March 1947, Lord Wavell was replaced by the new British Viceroy in India named: **Lord Mountbatten**
70. The 3rd June Plan partitioned the Sub-continent into : **Two states**
71. According to 3rd June Plan the British rule in India was to end: **14th Aug 1947**
72. The Shahi Jirga was to decide in favor of India or Pakistan in: **Balochistan**
73. The member of Shahi Jirga and Municipality of Quetta decided in 1947: **To join Pakistan**
74. In Punjab and Bengal, Radcliffe gave an unjust award. He unjustly included in India the Punjab Tehsils of: **Gurdaspur, Pathankot and Batala**
75. On 14th Aug 1947 Pakistan emerged on the map of the world as an Independent state as a result of: **Indian Independence Act, 1947**
76. Quaid e Azam was sworn in as the first Governor General Of Pakistan on: **15th Aug 1947**
77. The first PM of Pakistan was: **Liaqat Ali Khan**

## Pakistan Movement

1. Raja Dahir was defeated by: **Muhammad bin Qasim**
2. Muhammad bin Qasim was the nephew of: **Hajjaj bin Yousaf**
3. Which province of Pakistan is called Bab-ul-Islam? **Sindh**
4. Sindh was conquered by Muhammad bin Qasim during the period of:  
**Umayyads**
5. Raja Dahir was the ruler of: **Sindh**
6. Makli Hill a \_\_\_ is situated in the province of Sindh. **graveyard**
7. Mohenjadaro is located in \_\_\_. **Sindh**
8. Muhammad bin Qasim tortured to death in a prison in Iraq during the caliphate of \_\_\_. **Sulaiman**
9. Mahmood's first important battle was fought against \_\_\_ near Peshawar in Muharram 392 AH/25 November 1001 AD. **Jaipal**
10. In 133 AH/750 AD the Abbasids overthrew the \_\_\_. **Umayyads**
11. The Abbasids Governor \_\_\_ came to Sindh in 140 AH/757 AD. **Hisham**
12. In 367 AH/777 AD, Subuktigin, a Turkish slave became the master of: **Ghazni**
13. The founder of Lodhi dynasty was: **Bahlul Lodhi**
14. Mahmood set out on the expedition to Somnath on October 17 \_\_\_. **1024**
15. In which year, the first Battle of Tarain was fought between Muhammad Ghauri and Rajputs under the command of Govind Rai brother of Prithvi Raj. Muhammad Ghauri defeated in this battle? **1191**
16. Qutub-ud-Din Aibak was the first independent Muslim king crowned on \_\_\_ at Lahore. **24 June 1206 AD**
17. The title of Lakhbakhsh earned by: **Qutub-ud-Din Aibak**
18. Price control system in India was associated with: **Alauddin Khilji**
19. Who was the founder of Mughal rule in India? **Zaheer-ud-Din Babur**
20. Grand Trunk (G. T.) Road was constructed by: **Sher Shah Suri**
21. Din-e-Ilahi and Mansabdari System were the innovation of \_\_\_. **Akbar the Great**
22. Taj Mahal was constructed by: **Shah Jahan**
23. Tuzk-e-Jehangiri was written by: **Jehangir**
24. At the time of Muslims invasion of 712 AD Daibal was protected by: **Brahmans and Rajputs**
25. Kashmir was included into the Mughal Empire of Delhi in: **October 1586**
26. Sindh and Multan were conquered by Muhammad bin Qasim during the reign of caliph \_\_\_ **Walid bin Abdul Malik**
27. Prithvi Raj was overthrown and killed in 1192 AD at Thanesar by: **Muhammad Ghauri**
28. The third Battle of Panipat was fought in: **1761**
29. War of Independence was fought in: **1857**
30. The Battle of Plassey was fought in: **1757**
31. The date of Shah Waliullah's birth is: **February 21, 1703**
32. In which language Shah Waliullah translated the Holy Quran? **Persian**



33. World War I was started in: **1914**
34. World War I came into an end in: **1918**
35. Quaid-e-Azam was appointed as Governor-General of Pakistan by the: **King**
36. Marathas invaded Mysore and Haider Ali compelled them to give war indemnity and proceed a part of their kingdom in: **1769**
37. The Battle of Plassey was fought in 1757 between: **Hindus and Sikhs**
38. After the downfall of Muslims in 1857, the British consolidated their control over: **Subcontinent**
39. Write the name of the Muslim ruler who first laid the foundation of the Islamic state in the subcontinent. **Qutub-ud-Din Aibak**
40. Nadir Shah attacked on the subcontinent in: **1739**
41. Name the city at which War of Independence was started? **Meerut**
42. When War of Independence started? **May 10, 1857**
43. Sir Syed Ahmad Khan was born in: **Delhi**
44. Sir Syed Ahmad Khan was born on: **October 17, 1817**
45. Hayat-e-Javed was written by: **Altaf Hussain Hali**
46. Scientific Society was started on July 9, 1864. Name the person who started it?  
**Sir Syed Ahmad Khan**
47. Tehzib-ul-Akhlaq was started in: **1870**
48. Name the pamphlet of Sir Syed Ahmad Khan which was written about the causes of Indian mutiny? **Risala Asbab-e-Baghawat-i-Hind**
49. In which city Sir Syed Ahmad Khan in 1859 established a school? **Muradabad**
50. When Sir Syed Ahmad Khan founded Loyal Muhammadans of India? **1860**
51. Who founded the Muhammadan Literary Society in 1863 at Calcutta? **Sir Syed Ahmad Khan**
52. "Life of Muhammad" is a book which was written by William Muir. Against this who wrote "Khutbat-i-Ahmadia"? **Sir Syed Ahmad Khan**
53. Muhammadan Anglo Oriental School at Aligarh was established by Sir Syed Ahmad Khan in: **1875**
54. Who laid the foundation stone of MAO College in 1877? **Lord Lytton**
55. Who founded the Muhammadan Educational Conference in 1886? **Sir Syed Ahmad Khan**
56. In which year Sir Syed Ahmad Khan was appointed a member of the Imperial Legislative Council by Lord Lytton? **1878**
57. "Asar-us-Sanadeed" was written by: **Sir Syed Ahmad Khan**
58. Who established British Indian Association at Aligarh in 1866? **Sir Syed Ahmad Khan**
59. Indian National Congress was established by A.W. Hume in: **1885**
60. In which year the provinces of Bengal and Assam were reconstituted so as to form two provinces of manageable size? **1905**
61. The province of Eastern Bengal and Assam officially came into being on: **October 16, 1905**
62. Who was the viceroy at the time of partition of Bengal: **Lord Curzon**

63. The Swadeshi Movement was a reaction of Hindus against: **Partition of Bengal**
64. Muslim leaders met the Lord Minto at Simla on October 1, 1906 for: **Separate electorate**
65. How many years the first Constituent Assembly lasted? **7 years**
66. The Constituent Assembly was formed to frame the Constitution of Pakistan under the: **Indian Independence Act, 1947**
67. The first Chief Justice of Pakistan was: **Abdur Rashid**
68. In 1911, who was the Viceroy of India? **Lord Hardinge**
69. The president of first Constituent Assembly was: **Quaid-e-Azam**
70. In which year Minto-Morley Reforms were introduced in India? **1909**
71. Separate electorate is the main feature of: **Minto-Morley Reforms**
72. In which year, the religious scholars gave verdict that India is a Dar-ul-Harab? **1920**
73. Name the movement which was started in India with the cooperation of Hindus and Muslims? **Khilafat**
74. Muslim delegation visited Europe in 1919, at that time who was British prime minister? **Lolyd George**
75. Which was the important enactment passed by the first Constituent Assembly? **PRODA**
76. The transfer of capital from Calcutta to Delhi was announced on: **December 12, 1911**
77. Who was Marquess? **Secretary of State for India**
78. Majlis-e-Khilafat was founded in: **1919**
79. When institution of Khilafat was abolished? **1924**
80. Which assembly passed One Unit Act? **Second Constituent Assembly**
81. Who founded the Anjuman-i-Khudam Ka'aba in 1913? **Malauna Abdul Bari Farangi**
82. Hijrat Movement was started in: **1920**
83. Treaty of Lausanne was signed in: **1923**
84. After the event of Chauri Chaura which party left the Muslims? **Congress**
85. In which year Lord Chelmsford took over the viceroyalty of India? **1916**
86. Jallianwala Bagh, tragedy took place on: **April 13, 1919**
87. Quaid-i-Azam was elected to Imperial Legislative Council of India: **1909**
88. Quaid-i-Azam was elected president of Muslim League in: **1916**
89. Mopla Revolt was made in: **1921**
90. Who was Lord Birkenhead in 1927? **Secretary of State for India**
91. Lucknow Pact was made on: **1916**
92. Who said that the Nehru Report (1928) was an attempt to secure the predomination of Hindus over Muslims? **Muhammad Ali Jinnah**
93. Motilal Nehru was the head of: **Committee regarding the Nehru Report**
94. The Second Constituent Assembly was created on: **May 28, 1955**
95. In which Act the subjects were divided into two parts, i.e. Central and provincial? **Government of India Act, 1919**

96. Two Muslim members were also selected for Nehru Committee. One was Sir Ali Imam. Name the second Muslim member. **Shoaib Qureshi**
97. Jinnah's fourteen points were presented in the year: **1929**
98. When Allama Iqbal delivered an address at Allahabad? **1930**
99. The First Constituent Assembly was formed in: **1947**
- 100: Who started "Home Rule Movement"? **Annei Besant**
1. Who was Lord Edward Samuel Montague? **Secretary of State for India**
  2. Who presided over the first meeting of Khilafat Committee? **Maulana Fazal-ul-Haq**
  3. When Ayub Khan decided to abdicate: **March 25, 1969**
  4. Who became governor-general after Khawaja Nazim-ud-Din? **Ghulam Muhammad**
  5. Mamdot and Mian Mumtaz Daultana were rivals for Muslim Legal leadership in the: **Punjab**
  6. Who was dismissed by the Quaid-e-Azam on April 26, 1948 in Sindh? **M. A. Khuro**
  7. The Hindus and Muslims started Non-Cooperation Movement for: **Indian independence and restoration of Caliphate**
  8. As the leader of victorious United Front Party Fazl-ul-Haq formed the new government of East Pakistan on: **April 2, 1954**
  9. The Legal Framework Order (LFO) was promulgated on March 30, 1970 by: **Yahya Khan**
  10. The Governor-General Ghulam Muhammad dissolved the Constituent Assembly on: **October 24, 1954**
  11. The first constitution of Pakistan was enforced on: **March 23, 1956**
  12. Krishak Sramik Party was founded by: **A. K. Fazl-ul-Haq**
  13. Khudai Khidmatgar was founded in: **1929**
  14. The Majlis-e-Ahrar-e-Islam was founded on: **Dec 29, 1929**
  15. Khudai Khidmatgar was founded by: **Khan Abdul Ghafar Khan**
  16. When the Constitution of 1962 was abrogated? **March 4, 1969**
  17. The National Muhammadan Association was founded by Syed Ameer Ali in: **1877**
  18. Sir Syed Ahmad Khan established a purely Muslim organisation, the Muhammadan Anglo-Oriental Defence Association of Upper India, on December 30, \_\_\_. **1893**
  19. Sanghton and Shudhi were organised by Hindus, the Muslim counter movements were: **Tanzim and Tabligh**
  20. The Khaksar party, the para military organisation was established: **1931**
  21. The founder of the Khaksar Party was Inayatullah Khan commonly known as: **Allama Mashraqi**
  22. Bacha Khan, Badshah Khan and Frontier Gandhi were the surnames of: **Ghaffar Khan**

23. The Jamiat Ulema-i-Hind was finally organised in December: **1919**
24. Jamiat Ulema-i-Islam was established on October 26, 1945 by: **Shabbir Ahmad Usmani**
25. Azad Pakistan Party was founded by: **Mian Iftikhar-ud-Din**
26. In the 1973 Constitution, the president is the: **Titular head of the country**
27. Pakistan People's Party was founded by Zulfikar Ali Bhutto in Lahore in November: **1967**
28. Asghar Khan launched Justice Party on March 13, \_\_\_. **1969**
29. National Awami Party (NAP) was established on: **July 25, 1957**
30. The Zakat and Ushr Ordinance was promulgated on: **June 20, 1980**
31. When Lord Dalhousie proclaimed the annexation of the Punjab? **1849**
32. Who was the chairman of "Boundary Commission"? **Cyril Radcliffe**
33. When the Indian Independence Bill was moved in the British Parliament? **July 4, 1947**
34. When the Indian Independence Bill became an Act? **July 18, 1947**
35. Battle of Buxer was fought in: **1764**
36. The Indus Water Basin Treaty was signed at Karachi on: **September 19, 1960**
37. When Communal Award was announced? **1932**
38. Simon Commission arrived in India on: **February 3, 1927**
39. When Radcliffe Award was announced? **August 17, 1947**
40. The Brahma Samaj was founded by Raja Ram Mohan Roy in: **1828**
41. The Day of Deliverance was celebrated by Indian Muslims on: **December 22, 1939**
42. The Central National Mohammedan Association was founded by: **Syed Ameer Ali**
43. Urdu-Hindi controversy started in: **1867**
44. The second summit conference of the OIC was held in the year: **1974**
45. Give the date of Ayub Khan's revolution. **October 27, 1958**
46. Give the date of separation of East Pakistan. **December 16, 1971**
47. Liaquat Ali Khan was assassinated on: **October 16, 1951**
48. Quaid-i-Azam joined Muslim League in: **1913**
49. Quaid-i-Azam left Congress in: **1920**
50. PRODA (Public and Representative Office Disqualification Act) was promulgated in the year: **1949**
51. The RCD was came into being in the year of: **1964**
52. The All India Mohammadans Educational Conferences was founded in: **1886**
53. The Queen CVictoria's proclamation was issued in: **1858**
54. The Rowlatt Act was passed in: **1919**
55. Dyarchy was abolished in the year: **1935**
56. Name the leader from UP who very first supported Pakistan Resolution? **Ch-Khalique Zaman**
57. Quiad e Azam returned to India to organise Muslim League: **1937**

## Pakistan Geography

1. What is the total area of Pakistan? **881,913 sq km**
2. What is the total area of Punjab? **205,344 sq km**
3. What is the total area of Sindh? **140,914 sq km**
4. What is the total area of Baluchistan? **347,190 sq km**
5. What is the total area of KPK? **101,741 sq km**
6. What is the total area of Islamabad? **906.5 sq km**
7. What is the total area of FATA? **27,220 sq km**
8. Pakistan lies between the latitudes : **24°N to 37°N**
9. Pakistan lies between the longitudes ? **61°E to 75.5°E**
10. Name the range which separates Pakistan from Afghanistan? **Hindu Kush Range**
11. What is the height of Tirich Mir peak? **7690 meters**
12. What is the height of Nanga Parbat peak? **8126 meters**
13. Which of the following mountain peaks is called Killer Mountain? **Nanga Parbat**
14. What is the total length of Siachen glacier? **72.5km**
15. Baltoro glacier is situated in the mountain range of : **Karakoram**
16. Which Pass connects Chitral with Gilgit and is just 381 meters long? **Shaundur Pass**
17. Which of the following pass connects Abbotabad and Gilgit? **Babusar Pass**
18. Which of the following pass connects Peshawar with Chitral? **Malakand Pass**
19. Manchhar Lake is found in : **Dadu District**
20. Famous Lake Saif-ul-Maluk is situated in **Kaghan**
21. The largest Lake of Pakistan is: **Manchhar**
22. In which District of Punjab Kallar Kahar Lake is situated? **Chakwal**
23. Sat Para lake is situated in : **Baltistan**
24. Which of the following pass connects Dir and Chitral? **Lawari Pass**
25. Which of the following pass connects Sindh Plain with Quetta? **Bolan Pass**

26. Which of the following pass connects Chitral with Wahkan? **Baroghil Pass**
27. Name the area which separates Pakistan from Central Asian States: **Wakhan**
28. The Border between Pakistan and Afghanistan is called: **Durand line**
29. What is the total area of Azad Kashmir? **13,297 sq km**
30. What is the total length of Pak-China boundary line? **596 kilometers**
31. What is the total length of Pak-Afghan boundary line? **2611 kilometers**
32. What is the total length of Pak-Iran boundary line? **904 kilometers**
33. Which is the largest desert of Pakistan? **Thar**
34. Which is located North and North East of Pakistan? **China**
35. Which is located East of Pakistan? **India**
36. Which is located West of Pakistan? **Afghanistan**
37. Which is located in South of Pakistan? **Indian Ocean**
38. Which is the hottest place in Pakistan? **Jacobabad**
39. Which of following places is the rainiest of Pakistan? **Murree**
40. Area around the rivers is known as: **Bela**
41. Pakistan's plains are divided into: **Two**
42. The upper Indus plain starts from: **Kalabagh**
43. The upper Indus plain ends at: **Mithankot**
44. The lower Indus plain starts from : **Mithankot**
45. The highest peak of the Koh-e-Sufaid range is: **Skaram**
46. Which is the highest peak of Himalayas range in Pakistan? **Nanga Parbat**
47. The highest peak of Karakoram Range is: **K-2**
48. Bahawalpur is mostly consists of: **Desert**
49. The climate of Pakistan is mostly referred as: **Hot and dry**
50. In which province of the Pakistan there is no desert? **K.P**
51. In which province of Pakistan, the desert of Thal lies? **Punjab**
52. In which province of Pakistan, the desert of Thar lies? **Sindh**

53. K-2 is also Known as: **Goodwin Austin**
54. What is the total height of K-2 peak? **8611 meter**
55. Name the Glacier which is located in Karakoram mountain range?
- (a) **Siachen, Hispar**
  - (b) **Batura, Biafo**
  - (c) **Chogo Lungma**
  - (d) **All of above**
56. What is the total generation capacity of Warsak Dam? **240 MW**
57. Tarbela Dam was constructed in: **1976**
58. The highest peak of Hindu Kush range is: **Tirich Mir**
59. The highest peak of Salt range is: **Sakasar**
60. Name the longest glacier of Pakistan? **Siachen**
61. Chiantar glacier is located in the region of: **Chitral**
62. How many peaks in Pakistan are higher than 8,000 meters? **5**
63. The highest of Koh-e-Sulaiman range is: **Takhat-e-Sulaiman**
64. Siachen glacier is located in the region of: **Baltistan**
65. K-2 is present in which mountains range? **Karakoram**
66. Nanga Parbat is located in: **Himalayas**
67. Which is the highest peak of Pakistan? **Rakaposhi**
68. Which is the second highest peak of the world? **K-2**
69. Which range separates China from Pakistan? **Karakoram Range**
70. Which of the following pass connects Dera Ismail Khan with Ghazni (Afghanistan)? **Gomal Pass**
71. Which of the following pass connects Chitral with Wahkan? **Khan Kun Pass**
72. Which of the following pass connects Qila Abdullah with Cheman? **Khojak Pass**
73. The first gas field discovered in Pakistan in 1952 was at: **Sui**
74. Which province is the largest producer of natural gas? **Sindh**
75. Which province is the largest producer of oil? **Punjab**

76. Deltas plain of Pakistan starts from: **Thatta**
77. When Mangla Dam was completed? **1967**
78. What is the total height of Khunjrab Pass? **4555 meters**
79. Which of the following pass connects Baltistan and Yarkand (China)? **Muztagh Pass**
80. Which Pass is the highest Pass of Pakistan? **Muztagh Pass**
81. Which of the following pass connects Bannu (Pakistan) and Ghazni (Afghanistan)?  
**Tochi Pass**
82. Which of the following pass connects Mardan with Malakand? **Dargai Pass**
83. Which of the following pass connects Peshawar with Afghanistan? **Khyber Pass**
84. Which is the largest fresh water lake of Pakistan? **Manchhar Lake**
85. In which Valley Lalusar Lake is located? **Kaghan**
86. Which Lake is located near Thatta (Sindh)? **Keenjher**
87. Rawal Lake is situated in: **Islamabad**
88. Khewra is famous for the minerals of: **Salt**
89. Toot oil and natural gas field is located in: **Punjab**
90. Koh-i-Sultan is located in: **Baluchistan**
91. Ghulam Muhammad Barrage was constructed on River: **Indus**
92. Warsak Project is located on: **Kabul River**
93. What is the installed generation capacity of Mangla Dam? **1000 MW**
94. Wullar Lake is a source of: **Jhelum**
95. Hina Lake is situated near: **Quetta**
96. Kalar Kahar Lake is situated in: **Salt Range (Chakwal)**
97. Hub Lake is situated near: **Karachi**
98. Haleji Lake is situated in: **Sindh**
99. Kachura Lake is situated in: **Skardu**
100. Which of the following lake is called "Paradise of Birds"? **Haleji Lake**
101. Which is the man made largest Lake of Pakistan? **Keenjhar Lake**



102. Kabul River is located in the Province: **K.P**
103. Name the nearest city from where Indus begins its deltaic stage and breaks into many distributaries. **Thatta**
104. What is the total length of Jehlum River? **725 km**
105. The Potwar plateau is very rich in: **Oil and gas**
106. Warchha mine is famous for the mineral of: **Salt**
107. Longest tunnel of Pakistan is: **Khojak**
108. On which river Mangla Dam is built? **Jhelum**
109. What is the total length of Ravi River? **720 km**
110. Panjgora River is located in the Province of: **K.P**
111. How many rivers flow in Punjab Province? **Five**
112. 'Marala' Headworks has been constructed on River; **Chenab**
113. What is the installed hydroelectricity generation capacity of Tarbela? **3478 MW**
114. Sulemanki Headworks is constructed on the river: **River Sutlej**
115. Trimmu Sidhnai canal takes water from Trimmu Barrage and discharges it into: **Ravi**
116. The Chashma Nuclear plant was built with the help of: **China**
117. Bolan River is located in the Province of: **Baluchistan**
118. How many rivers are present in Pakistan? **24**
119. Zhob and Mula rivers are located in: **Baluchistan Plateau**
120. Jhelum and Chenab rivers merge at: **Trimmu Headworks**
121. The Indus River rises from: **Tibet**
122. Which is the longest river of Baluchistan Province? **Hingol**
123. Soan and Haro are famous rivers of: **Potwar Plateau**
124. Which river is called "Nile of Pakistan"? **Indus River**
125. Where all rivers of Punjab enter into Indus? **Mitthankot**
126. Which is the smallest river of Pakistan? **Ravi**

127. Name the most polluted river of Pakistan: **Ravi**
128. Which area has the biggest deposits of copper? **Chagi**
129. Chaghi copper deposits are found in the province: **Baluchistan**
130. Zain, Mari are famous for the: **Gas fields**
131. Saindak project is producing copper, silver and: **Gold**
132. Which is the biggest natural gas field of Pakistan? **Sui (Baluchistan)**
133. Which of the following specious metal is found in Dera Ghazi Khan? **Uranium**
134. Sulphur is found in the areas of Pakistan: **Koh-i-Sultan**
135. Which is the oldest hydroelectricity project in Pakistan? **Malakand Dargai**
136. Under Indus Water Treaty which rivers were given to India? **Sutlej, Ravi**
137. Under Indus Water Treaty the rivers given to Pakistan are: **Indus Jhelum and Chenab**
138. Balloki Headworks was built on the river: **Ravi**
139. Upper Chenab Canal takes off from: **Head Marala**
140. Diamer Bhasha dam will produce electricity after completing: **4500 MW**
141. Which is the biggest earth filled dam in the world? **Tarbela**
142. What is the installed capacity of Chashma Nuclear Plant? **325 MW**
143. Warsak multi project was started in: **1960**
144. When the Indus Water Treaty was signed? **19th September 1960**
145. What is the installed electric generating capacity of nuclear plants? **787 MW**
146. The origin of Upper Bari Doab Canal is: **Chenab**
147. Name the longest river of Pakistan: **Indus**
148. What is the total length of Indus River? **3180 km**
149. Dasht River is located in: **Baluchistan**
150. Porali River is located in: **Baluchistan**
151. Saindak project is producing copper, silver and gold with the help of: **China**

152. Which of the following are the biggest deposits of coal in Pakistan? **Thar coal deposits**

153. Muslim Bagh which is famous for chromite is located in: **Baluchistan**

154. Saindak project is famous for

- i. **Silver**
- ii. **Copper**
- iii. **Gold**
- iv. **All of these**

155. The "Basha Dam" on Indus River is being constructed in: **Northern Areas**

156. Hangol Dam' is located in: **Baluchistan**

157. Producing capacity of electricity of Ghazi Barotha Dam is: **1450 MW**

158. Peshawar district and major part of Mardan district, are consisted of: **Plain areas**

159. Indus plain is divided into: **Four**

160. What is the total length of Pak-India boundary line? **3,323 kilometers**

161. What is the total length of coastline of Pakistan? **1046 km**

162. Pakistan is connected through Silk Road wit: **China**

163. The lowest point (below the sea level) of Pakistan is: **Indian Ocean**

164. The highest point above the sea level in Pakistan is: **K-2**

165. Land situated between two rivers is known: **Doab**

## Constitutions Of Pakistan

### 1956,1962,1973

1. The first Constitution of 1956 was enforced on 23rd March, \_\_\_. **1956**
2. \_\_\_ are the total Articles of 1956 Constitution. **234**
3. There are \_\_\_ parts of Constitution. **13**
4. There are \_\_\_ schedules. **6**
5. \_\_\_ form of government was introduced. **Parliamentary**
6. \_\_\_ lists were enumerated (Federal list, Provincial list & Concurrent list. **3**
7. The President was the \_\_\_. **Head of the state**
8. President was to be elected for \_\_\_ years in 1956 Constitution. **5**

9. The Prime Minister was \_\_\_ of the House and the head of the cabinet. **Leader**
10. The National Assembly consisted of \_\_\_ members equally divided among the two wings of the country. **300**
11. The crisis came in October, \_\_\_ when Iskander Mirza declared Martial law and dismissed central and provincial cabinets. **1958**
12. General M. Ayub Khan was appointed as \_\_\_. **Chief Martial law, Administrator**
13. On October 27, \_\_\_ General Ayub Khan took over as President. **1958**
14. In \_\_\_ case, Martial law was justified. **State vs Dosso**
15. One Unit was abolished in \_\_\_. **1955**
16. The Constitution of 1956 had drawn its inspiration from the \_\_\_ model of parliament government. **Westminster**
17. President M. Ayub Khan implemented the 1962 constitution on \_\_\_. **8 June 1962**
18. The constitution of 1962 had \_\_\_ articles. **250**
19. It had \_\_\_ parts. **12**
20. It had \_\_\_ schedules. **3**
21. The Executive Head of the country was \_\_\_. **President**
22. The Source of 1962 Constitution was the Montesquier's theory of separation of powers refracted in the \_\_\_ constitution. **USA**
23. The Constitution could be amended by \_\_\_ majority. **2/3**
24. Under both the previous Constitutions parity of representation between East and West Pakistan was secured within \_\_\_ cameralism. **Uni**
25. President would be elected by \_\_\_ method. **Indirect**
26. The word \_\_\_ was dropped from 1962 Constitution and called Pakistan as the Republic of Pakistan. **Islamic**
27. Ayub Khan handed over power to Yahya Khan on March 25, \_\_\_. **1969**
28. Elections were held in December, \_\_\_. **1970**
29. Legal Framework Order was issued by Yahya Khan in \_\_\_. **1970**
30. According to LFO, there shall be \_\_\_ system. **Federal**
31. The Constitution shall provide maximum Provincial autonomy with a \_\_\_ central government. **Strong**
32. The Primary function of LFO was to provide setup for \_\_\_. **Elections**
33. East Pakistan was separated on December 16, \_\_\_. **1971**
34. The Constitution of 1973 was enforced on 14 August, \_\_\_. **1973**
35. The Constitution consists of \_\_\_ Articles. **280**
36. It consists of \_\_\_ Chapters. **12**
37. It consists of \_\_\_ Schedules. **7**
38. The Constitution of 1973 provides \_\_\_ form of government. **Parliamentary**
39. \_\_\_ article claimed that the President was to be the "Head of the State". **41**
40. The tenure of the President will be \_\_\_ years. **5**
41. \_\_\_ amendment authorised the President to dissolve National Assembly. **5<sup>th</sup> & 8<sup>th</sup>**
42. Constitution can be amended by \_\_\_ majority. **2/3**
43. The Constitution set up \_\_\_ legislature. **Bicameral**

44. The Upper House is \_\_\_\_ **Senate**
45. The Senate consists of \_\_\_\_ members. **104**
46. The National Assembly consisted of \_\_\_\_ members. **342**
47. The term of the members of senate shall be \_\_\_\_ years. **6**
48. Articles 8 to \_\_\_\_ deal with the Fundamental Rights. **28**
49. Articles 41 to \_\_\_\_ deal with the President. **49**
50. Articles 50 to \_\_\_\_ deal with Majlis-e-Shoora. **89**
51. Articles 176 to \_\_\_\_ deal with the Supreme Court of Pakistan. **191**
52. Articles 213 to \_\_\_\_ deal with Elections. **226**
53. Articles 227 to \_\_\_\_ deal with Islamic Provisions. **231**
54. Article \_\_\_\_ deals with Council of Common Interests. **153**
55. Article \_\_\_\_ deals with National Economic Council. **156**
56. Under \_\_\_\_ article, Urdu was declared as the National Language. **251**

### General Information of Pakistan

1. When Pakistan won the Cricket World Cup: **1992**
2. The national language of Pakistan is: **Urdu**
3. The National game of Pakistan is: **Hockey**
4. Pakistan's national tree is: **Deodar**
5. The national bird of Pakistan is: **Chukor**
6. Who is the national poet of Pakistan? **Allama Iqbal**
7. The national Animal of Pakistan is: **Markhor**
8. Which is the oldest airline of Pakistan? **PIA**
9. Who composed the verses of Pakistan national Anthem? **Hafeez Jallandri**
10. When Pakistan conducted its first series of Nuclear explosion? **May 1998**
11. Where the Pakistan's first radio station was setup? **Karachi**
12. When Pakistan's Govt. approved the national Anthem? **1954**
13. What is the total length of "LOC"? **740 km**
14. What is the range of Ghauri I Missile is? **1500 km**
15. When was the first women bank established in Pakistan? **Dec 1, 1989**
16. The largest Jungle of Pakistan is: **Changa Mnaga**
17. The first Rocket launched by Pakistan was: **Rahbar**

18. Who composed the tune of National Anthem of Pakistan? **Abdul Karim Chagla**
19. Which is the Largest university of Pakistan ? **Punjab University Lahore**
20. The first nuclear power plant in Pakistan was established at: **Karachi**
21. The greatest fort of Pakistan (Rani kot Fort) is situated near: **Hyderabad**
22. Which crop is sown on the largest area in Pakistan? **Wheat**
23. The Biggest Industrial unit in public sector is: **Pakistan Steel Mill**
24. When first amendment in the 1973 constitution was made? **1974**
25. Name of the youngest recipient of Nishan e Haider: **Pilot Officer Rashid Minhas**
26. The salty water ' Hamun Mashkhel Lake' is in: **Balochistan**
27. The Badshahi Masjid of Lahore was built by: **Aurangzeb**
28. Coldest place in Pakistan is: **Skardu**
29. A senator is elected in Pakistan for: **6 years**
30. Picture printed on the back of Rs. 5000 note is: **Faisal Mosque**
31. The historic garden Shalimar was built by Shah Jahan in: **1642**
32. Blind Dolphins are found in which river of Pakistan? **Indus**
33. Which is the highest peak with a height of 8611 meter above sea level? **K-2**
34. Pakistan's biggest desert is: **Thar**
35. Which is the biggest airport of Pakistan? Quaid e Azam International Airport: **Karachi**
36. Name the Biggest park of Pakistan is: **Ayub National Park, Rawalpindi**
37. Which is the biggest nuclear power station of Pakistan: **Chashma Nuclear Power Plant**
38. Pakistan's largest museum is: **Karachi Museum**
39. Pakistan's biggest hockey stadium is: **National Hockey Stadium Lahore**
40. Name the largest island of Pakistan: **Manora**
41. The biggest market of Pakistani export is: **USA**
42. Where is the Biggest Thermal power station in Pakistan? **Gudu**

43. Which area receives the heaviest snowfall in a year? **Skardu**
44. Pakistan's biggest cricket stadium is: **National Stadium Karachi**
45. When did Pakistan become an Islamic Republic? **1956**
46. Pakistan highest road is: **KKH**
47. In which sector, the largest labor force is attached in Pakistan? **Trade**
48. Which Province has the largest coastline? **Balochistan**
49. Which is the biggest gas field in Pakistan? **Sui**
50. Which is the highest battlefield of Pakistan? **Siachin**
51. Which is the largest source of energy in Pakistan? **Thermal**
52. Which is the biggest hydroelectric power station of Pakistan? **Tarbela Dam**
53. Which is the highest dam in Pakistan? ) **Tarbela Dam**
54. Which dam has the largest water storage capacity: **Tarbela**
55. Which is the oldest fort in Pakistan? **Darawad Fort**
56. Which is the biggest fort in Pakistan? **Rani kot Fort**
57. Which is the hottest place in Pakistan? **Jaccobabad**
58. Pakistan share longest border with: **Afghanistan**
59. Which is the largest sector of Pakistan's economy? **Agriculture**
60. Which is the highest pass of Pakistan? **Muztagh Pass**
61. Which of the following is the oldest language of Pakistan? **Sindhi**
62. The largest spoken language of Pakistan is: **Punjabi**
63. Which is the oldest news agency of Pakistan? **APP**
64. The most urbanized province of Pakistan is: **Sindh**
65. Which is the Biggest Mosque in Pakistan? **Faisal Mosque**
66. Which is the largest district of Pakistan? **Chaghi**
67. Which is the largest district of Punjab province? **Bahawalpur**
68. What is called the boundary between Afghanistan and Pakistan: **Durand Line**
69. Which is the biggest natural lake in Pakistan? **Manchar Lake**

70. In which province of Pakistan, volcanic mountains are located: **Balochistan**
71. Which is the biggest consumer of CNG in the world? **Pakistan**
72. Natural Gas was discovered in Sui, Baluchistan in: **1952**
73. Who is the writer of Urdu Book "Pakistan Naguzeer tha"? **Syed Hasan Riaz**
74. The altitude of K2, the second-highest mountain on the Earth is: **28251**
75. Which newspaper is the oldest English newspaper of Pakistan? **Dawn**
76. The first semi-governmental television network of Pakistan was: **STN**
77. The State Bank of Pakistan started functioning on July 1, 1948, at: Victoria Museum Building: **Karachi**
78. Who was the first governor of State Bank of Pakistan? **Mr. Zahid Hussain**
79. Pakistan's major import partner is: **China**
80. The second highest mountain of Pakistan is: **Nanga Parbat**
81. Dasu Dam is located in: **kpk**
82. Tarbela Dam is located in District. **Sawabi**
83. Who designed Pakistan's national flag? **Ameer ud din Khidwani**
84. Which one of the following is the most populated city of Pakistan? **Karachi**
85. The capital of Pakistan is: **Islamabad**
86. Which one of these is the National mausoleum of Pakistan? **Mazar-e-Quaid**
87. Which one of these is the smallest province of Pakistan in terms of area? **Kpk**
88. Which one of these is the most populous city of Punjab? **Lahore**
89. Pakistan has \_\_\_\_\_ of the 16 tallest peaks in Asia. **7**
90. The Motto of state emblem of Pakistan is? **Faith, Unity, Discipline**
91. Which one of these is the National Mosque of Pakistan? **Faisal Mosque**
92. Where is the tomb of Mughal Emperor Jahangir? **Lahore**
93. Which one of these served as the first President of Pakistan? **Iskander Mirza**
94. The Pakistan's National Slogan is: **Pakistan Zindabad**
95. What is the meaning of Pakistan? **Holy Land**



96. The Khyber Pass connects Pakistan with: **Afghanistan**
97. The most beautiful stone marble is extracted from province? **Balochistan**
98. The highest of civil awards and decorations given by the Government of Pakistan is

**Nishan-e-Pakistan**

## Rivers & Dams In Pakistan

- Land between Beas and Ravi is called \_\_\_\_. **Doaaba Bari**
- Doaaba Rachna is located between the River Chenab and River \_\_\_\_. **Ravi**
- \_\_\_\_ lies between Indus and Jehlum rivers. **Sindh Sagar**
- Doaaba Chaj is located between River Chenab and River \_\_\_\_. **Jhelum**
- River \_\_\_\_ is the longest river in Pakistan. **Indus**
- The length of Indus River is \_\_\_\_. **1,800 miles**
- Indus River is also called, Nile of Pakistan, Attock and \_\_\_\_
  - **Abaseen**
  - **Mehran**
  - **Sapt Sindhu**
  - **All of these**
- Indus River rises from Kailash Mountain and enters into Pakistan near \_\_\_\_.  
**Chilas**
- Indus River falls into Arabian Sea near \_\_\_\_. **Karachi**
- River Jhelum rises in the Himalayas and meets the River Chenab in southwest of Jhang. Its length is \_\_\_\_ kms. **725**
- Chenab River rises in Himalayas and flows into Pakistan. Its length is \_\_\_\_ kms.  
**1,087**
- River Ravi rises in the South East of Pir Punjal range and joins the River Chenab. Its length is \_\_\_\_ kms. **765**
- River Sutlej rises in Tibet (China) and meets the Indus. Its length is \_\_\_\_ kms.  
**1,370**
- Bolan, Nari, Pishin, Lora Mulla, Hingol, Rakhshan, Dusht and Zhob are the rivers of \_\_\_\_.  
**Balochistan**
- Hub and Baran are the rivers of \_\_\_\_ province. **Sindh**
- Kabul, Swat, Kunhar, Panjkora, Bara, Kurram and Gomal are the rivers of \_\_\_\_
  - **Khyber Pakhtunkhwa**
- The Swan River flows near the city of \_\_\_\_. **Rawalpindi**
- Kalabagh Dam is planned to be built on the River \_\_\_\_. **Indus**
- The proposed site for the dam is situated at Kalabagh, in \_\_\_\_ district of Punjab:  
**Mianwali**
- The proposed capacity of Kalabagh Dam is \_\_\_\_ MW. **3600**
- Tarbela Dam is located on the River \_\_\_\_. **Indus**
- Tarbela Dam is located in \_\_\_\_ district of Khyber Pakhtuankhwah. **Haripur**

- The Dam is \_\_\_ kilometres northwest of Islamabad. **50**
- Tarbela Dam is \_\_\_ feet (148 m) high above the riverbed. **485**
- Tarbela Dam was completed in \_\_\_. **1974**
- The installed capacity of Tarbela Dam is \_\_\_MW. **3478**
- Which Dam was constructed on River Jhelum \_\_\_? **Mangla**
- Mangla Dam is located in \_\_\_ district. **Mirpur**
- Mirpur District is located in \_\_\_. **Azad Jammu & Kashmir**
- Mangla Dam's construction started in 1961 and completed in \_\_\_. **1967**
- The installed capacity of Mangla Dam is \_\_\_MW. **1000**
- Diamer-Bhasha Dam is constructed on \_\_\_ River. **Indus**
- The height of Bhasha Dam is \_\_\_metres: **272 ft/mtr**
- Bhasha Dam has a storage capacity of \_\_\_ MAF. **6.4**
- The installed capacity of Bhasha Dam is \_\_\_ MW. **4500**
- It would irrigate more than \_\_\_ million acres. **33**
- Bhasha Dam will be completed by \_\_\_. **2016**
- Warsak Dam is constructed on \_\_\_ River. **Kabul**
- Hub Dam is located on \_\_\_ River. **Hub**
- In which province of Pakistan, Mirani Dam is being constructed. **Balochistan**
- Hub, Haleji, Keenjhar and Manchhar lakes are located in \_\_\_ province. **Sindh**
- Kallar Kahar Lake is located in \_\_\_ district. **Chakwal**
- Haleji Lake is the largest bird sanctuary near Karachi. It is \_\_\_ kms from Karachi. **82**
- Keenjhar Lake is a manmade lake. It is a combination of Suneri and \_\_\_.  
**Keenjhar**
- Keenjhar Lake is \_\_\_ kms away from Karachi. **115**
- Manchhar Lake is located to the west of \_\_\_. **Sehwan Sharif**
- Manchhar Lake is the largest natural lake in Asia. It covers an area of \_\_\_. **24 sq. kms**
- Hanna is Balochistan's famous lake. It is \_\_\_ away from Quetta. **10 km**
- Hub Lake is located outside \_\_\_. **Karachi**
- Kachura Lake is located some 29 kilometres from \_\_\_. **Skardu**
- Lalusar Lake is situated in \_\_\_. **Kaghan Valley**
- Lalusar Lake is located some \_\_\_ kms from Naran. **48**
- Rawal Lake is located some \_\_\_ kms from Islamabad. **8**
- In Kaghan Valley, Saiful-Malook Lake is located near \_\_\_. **Naran**
- Satpara and Phandar are located in \_\_\_ areas. **Gilgit-Baltistan**
- Where will you find Hamun-i-Mashkel Lake? **In Balochistan**

## First in Pakistan

- Iran was first to recognize **Pakistan**.
- Pakistan opened its first embassy in **Iran**.
- Egypt was first to open its embassy in **Pakistan**.
- First captain of Pakistan's cricket team **Abdul Hafeez Kardar**.
- Pakistan cricket team first visited **India**
- First century of Pakistani Player **Nazar Mohammad** against India in 1954 in **Lacknow**.
- First governor of State Bank **Zahid Hussain**.
- First Lady governor **Rana Liaquat Ali (Sindh) 1973-1976**.
- First lady federal minister **Vikarun Nisa Noor (Tourism)**.
- First state to join Pakistan was **Bahawalpur, 1954**.
- First Woman University is located in **Rawalpindi**.
- First governor of Punjab – **Francis Moody**.
- First governor State Bank was **Zahid Hussain**.
- First daily newspaper is **Amroz 1947**.
- First lady pilot was **Shukriya Khanum**.
- First museum of Pak established in **Karachi in 1950**.
- First Bank was **United Bank (7th August, 1947)**
- First Agriculture Reforms in Pak: **Jan: 24, 1959**.
- First Chief Election Commissioner of Pak: **Mr. Khan F.M.Khan (25th March, 1956)**.
- First Muslim Commander in Chief of Pak: **Ayub Khan**.
- First Radio Station of Pakistan was established in **Karachi**.
- First T.V station was setup at **Lahore on Nov: 26, 1964**.
- First Lady Major General in Pak: **Dr. Shahida Malik**.
- First Space satellite was launched by Pakistan in **1990**.
- First private TV Channel **STN** launched in **1990**.
- First Chairman Senate was **Habibullah Khan**.
- First woman judge of High Court: **Majida Rizvi**.
- First constructed barrage of Pakistan is **Sukkur Barrage**.
- First Secretary General of Pakistan is **Ch: Mohd: Ali**
- First Person who received Nishan-e-Haider- **Captain Raja Sarwar**
- First Governor General of Pakistan- **Quaid-e-Azam**
- First President of Pakistan- **Iskandar Mirza**
- First Prime minister of Pakistan- **Nawab Liaquat Ali Khan**
- First elected President of Pakistan- **Field Marshal Ayub Khan**
- First elected Prime Minister- **Z. A. Bhutto**
- First Vice President of Pakistan- **Nur-ul-Amin**
- First Chief Minister of Punjab- **Iftikhar Hussain Memdoot**
- First Chief Minister of Sindh- **Ayub Khoro**
- First Chief Minister of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa- **Dr. Khan Sahib**

- First Chief Minister of Balochistan- **Sardar Atta ullah Mengal**
- First Governor of Punjab- **Sir Francis Moody**
- First Muslim Governor of Punjab- **Sardar Abdur Rab Nishtar**
- First Governor of Sindh- **Ghulam Hussain Hidayatullah**
- First Governor of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (NWFP)- **Sir George Cunningham**
- First Muslim Governor of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa- **Sahibzada Mohammad Khurshid**
- First Governor of Balochistan- **Lt. Gen Riaz Hussain**
- First Governor of Gilgit-Baltistan- **Shamma Khalid**
- First Joint chief of Staff committee- **General Muhammad Sharif**
- First Commander-in-chief of Army- **Gen.Frank Meservy**
- First Muslim Commander-in-chief of Army- **G.M. Ayub Khan**
- First Commander-in-chief of Air Force- Air vice Marshal **Allan Perry Keene**
- First Muslim Commander-in-chief of Air force- Air Marshal **Asghar Khan**
- First Commander-in-chief of Navy- Rear Admiral **James Wilfred Jefford**
- First Muslim Commander-in-chief of Navy- **Haji Muhammad Sadique Chaudhry**
- First Cruise missile- Hatf VII (Babur) **August 11, 2005**
- First constitution of Pakistan was enforced- **March 23, 1956**
- Second constitution of Pakistan was enforced- **8 June 1962**
- Third constitution of Pakistan was enforced- **14 August 1973**
- First Foreign Minister of Pakistan- **Sir Zafarullah Khan**
- First SOS village of Pakistan- **Lahore (1977)**
- First Pakistan Postal stamp issued- **July 1948**
- First DNA Test laboratory- Islamabad (**March, 2006**)
- First martial law was imposed in Pakistan- **7 October 1958**
- First captain of Pakistani cricket team- **Hafeez Kardar**
- First female chancellor in the Pakistan- **Begum Ra'na Liaquat Ali Khan**
- First female vice chancellor in Pakistan- **Najma Najam**
- First female university of Pakistan- **Fatima Jinnah Women University**
- First female gold champion in Pakistan- **Shehzadi Gulfam**
- First female representative of Pakistan in the UN- **Shaista Ikramullah**
- First female deputy speaker in Pakistan- **Begum Jahanara Shahnwaz**
- First female minister of Population- **Dr. Attiya Inayatullah**
- First female Pakistani minister of finance- **Benazir Bhutto**
- First female minister of law and human rights- **Shahida Jamil**
- First female "foreign ministry spokesperson- **Tasleem Aslam**
- First private Airline of Pakistan- **Hajvery Airline**
- First public airline of Pakistan- **Orient Airline**
- First Nuclear reactor of Pakistan is Karachi nuclear power plant **1972**
- First Woman Judge of High Court of Pakistan- **Majida Razvi**
- First Speaker of Constitution Assembly- **Molvi Tameez ud Din**
- First Pakistani who received noble Prize- **Dr. Abdus Salam (1979 in Physics)**

- First Pakistani who received Lenin Prize- **Faiz Ahmad Faiz (1961)**
- First woman Prime Minister in Pakistan- **Benazir Bhutto**
- First female Speaker of National Assembly- **Fahmeeda Mirza**
- First Finance Minister of Pakistan- **Ghulam Muhammd**
- First Census in Pakistan- **1951**
- First natural gas reserves were discovered in Pakistan- Sui (**1952**)
- First news agency of Pakistan –**APP**
- First Pakistani female athlete who won gold medal in SAF Games- **Naseem Hameed**
- First railway track- Karachi and Kotri (**1861**)
- First bio-gas plant was installed in **1974**
- First Five year plan of Pakistan- (**1955-1960**)
- First Pakistani who climbed mount Everest- **Nazir Sabir (2000)**
- First Pakistani who draw Pakistani flag in North pole- **Numira Saleem**
- First emergency was declared in Pakistan- **July 25, 1948**
- First rocket launched by Pakistan- **Rahbar**
- First missile launched by Pakistan- **Hat 70**
- First female Governor of Pakistan- **Begum Ra'an Liaqat Ali**
- First Chief of staff of the Armed Forces- **Tikka Khan**
- First Chief of staff of the Air Force- **Air Marshal Zaffar Ahmed**
- First Chief of staff of the Navy – **Hafeez Ahmed**

## **COLDEST, HIGHEST, LOWEST, BIGGEST, TALLEST, SMALLEST AND OLDEST IN PAKISTAN**

- Largest Oil refinery- **Pak-Arab Oil refinery.**
- Biggest mosque in Pakistan- **Faisal Mosque Islamabad.**
- Tallest building of Pakistan- **Muslim commercial Bank Building (Karachi).**
- Oldest forest of Pakistan- **Janipur (Found between Loralai And Ziarat**
- Longest Motorway in Pakistan- **M-8**
- Biggest Hockey Stadium of Pakistan- **National Hockey Stadium Lahore**
- Biggest industry of Pakistan –**Textile**
- Biggest industrial unit in public sector- **Pakistan Steel Mills.**
- Biggest province by population- **Punjab**
- Biggest library found in Pakistan- **Punjab Library**
- Biggest airline of Pakistan- **PIA**
- Biggest railway workshop in Pakistan- **Mughalpura (Lahore)**
- Largest city of Pakistan- **Karachi**
- Largest District of Pakistan- **Chaghi**
- Biggest desert found in Pakistan- **Thar**
- Highest battle field in Pakistan- **Siachin Glacier**
- Hottest place in Pakistan- **Jacobabad**
- Biggest airport of Pakistan- **Quaid-e-Azam Airport Karachi**

- Biggest Commercial Bank of Pakistan- **Habib Bank Limited**
- Biggest Barrage of Pakistan- **Sukkur Barrage (1932)**
- Oldest airline of Pakistan- **Orient Airline**
- Oldest private Airline of Pakistan- **Hajvery Airline**
- Largest & longest river- **Indus (2896 Km) 1800 miles**
- Biggest man-made lake found in Pakistan- **Keenjhar Lake (Thatha)**
- Biggest natural lake in Pakistan- **Manchar Lake (Dadu)**
- Pakistan's largest Stock Exchange- **Karachi**
- Highest pass- **Khunjerab Pass (6000 meters)**
- Biggest Gas field- **Sui Gas field**
- Biggest hydroelectric power station- **Tarbela Dam**
- Largest jungle of Pakistan- **Changa Manga**
- Highest military award- **Nishan-e-Haider**
- Highest civil award- **Nishan-e- Pakistan**
- The Tallest Minaret in Pakistan- **Four minarets of Shah Faisal Mosque with a height of 286 feet each.**
- The Tallest Mountain Pass Pakistan- **Muztagh Pass (Nothern Areas) height 19,030 feet**
- The Tallest Mountain Peak Pakistan- **K-2 (Karakoram) height 28,269 feet**
- The Tallest Railway Station Pakistan- **Khan Mehtarzai (height 2,221 feet)**
- The area lowest rainfall in Pakistan- **Nokkundi**
- The oldest Pakistani TV Station in located in- **Lahore**
- Largest sector of Pakistan's economy- **Agriculture sector**
- Largest Trade partner of Pakistan- **USA**
- Lowest point below the sea level in Pakistan- **Indian Ocean**
- Biggest Thermal power station founded in- **Pakistan Kot Addou**
- Biggest export item in Pakistan- **Textile (Cotton)**
- Highest rainfall area of Pakistan- **Murree**
- Largest min excavated in Pakistan- **Salt mines Khewra**
- Largest stadium of athletics of Pakistan- **Islamabad**
- Highest population density rate in Pakistan- **Islamabad**
- Lowest population density rate in Pakistan- **Chaghi district**
- Largest seaport of Pakistan- **Karachi**
- Largest radio station in Pakistan- **Islamabad**
- Highest radio station in Pakistan- **Gilgit**
- Longest road in Pakistan- **Pakistan Highway**
- Largest Division of Pakistan- **Kalat**
- Smallest Division of Pakistan- **Karachi**
- Shortest river of Pakistan- **Ravi River**
- Largest Canal of Pakistan- **Llovd Barrage Canal**
- Largest Hospital in Pakistan- **Nishtar Hospital**
- Largest mausoleum in Pakistan- **Quaid-e-Azam Tomb, Karachi**
- Largest circulating Daily Newspaper of- **Pakistan Jang**

- Largest circulating English Daily Newspaper of Pakistan- **Daily News**
- Biggest park in Pakistan- **Ayub National park**
- Largest Dam in Pakistan- **Terbela Dam**
- Largest Earth filled Dam in Pakistan- **Terbela Dam**
- Oldest Nuclear reactor of Pakistan- **Karachi nuclear power plant (1972)**
- Biggest fort of Pakistan- **Rani Kot Fort (Hyderabad)**
- Oldest fort of Pakistan- **Daraward Fort**
- Coldest place in Pakistan -**Skardu**
- Highest dam in Pakistan -**Mangla Dam**
- Highest glacier of Pakistan- **Siachen**
- Longest glacier of Pakistan- **Siachen**
- Largest Island of Pakistan- **Manora**
- Oldest Barrage of Pakistan- **Sukkur Barrage**
- Highest mountain peak- **K-2 (8611 meter or 28251)**
- Highest railway station of Pakistan- **Khan Mehtarzai**
- Highest Road- **Sharah-e-Karakorm (Sharah Resham)**
- Oldest news agency of Pakistan- **APP (Associate Press of Pakistan)**
- Biggest cricket stadium of Pakistan- **National Stadium Karachi**
- Largest shipping company of Pakistan- **Pakistan national Shipping Corporation**
- Largest university of Pakistan- **Punjab University**
- Largest (biggest) province by area- **Balochistan.**

## OLD AND NEW NAMES OF CITIES OF PAKISTAN

- Hyderabad- **Neroon Kot**
- Quetta- **Shal Kot**
- Jaccoabad- **Khan Garh**
- Sialkot- **Salwan Kot**
- Attock- **Cambell pur**
- Faisalabad- **Lyallpur**
- Sahiwal- **Montgomery**
- Bin Qasim- **Pepri**
- Muslim Bagh- **Hindu Bagh**
- Pakpatten= **Ajodhan pur**
- Islamabad- **Raj Shahi**
- Karachi- **Kalanchi**
- Lahore- **Mahmood pur**
- Gujranwala- **Khan Pur**
- Zhob- **Fort Sanemars**
- Peshawar- **Persha pur**
- Swat- **Rowdayana**

## DISTINCTIVE NAMES OF CITIES OF PAKISTAN

- Land of Five River- **Punjab**
- City of Colleges- **Lahore**
- City of lightning- **Karachi**
- Manchester of Pakistan- **Faisalabad**
- Gateway of Pakistan- **Karachi**
- Brasilia of Pakistan- **Islamabad**
- Valley or city of Flowers- **Peshawar**
- City of Textiles- **Faisalabad**
- Switzerland of Pakistan- **Swat**
- Little Pakistan- **Bradford**
- Gateway of Invaders- **Khyber Pass**
- Pearl of the Himalaya- **Kaghan Valley**
- Killer Mountain of the world- **Nanga Parbat**
- Salt Home of the world- **Pakistan**
- Land of pure people- **Pakistan**
- City of greeneries- **Islamabad**
- Bread Basket of Pakistan- **Punjab**
- Queen of crops- **Punjab**

## Important General Knowledge MCQs on Pakistan

- National flower of Pakistan is **Jasmine**.
- National bird of Pakistan is **Chakore**.
- National tree of Pakistan is **Deodar**.
- National animal of Pakistan is **Markhor (a type of goat)**.
- National emblem of Pakistan is **Crescent**.
- National sport of Pakistan is **land Hockey**.
- Oldest cantonment of Pakistan is **Kohat**.
- HQ of Pak: Army is at **Rawalpindi**.
- HQ of Airforce is at **Chaklala**.
- HQ of Navy is at **Islamabad**.
- Islamabad is 8 miles from **Rawalpindi**.
- Photograph on the coin of one rupee is **Quaid's photo**.
- " two rupee is **Badshahi Mosque (chk)**
- " ten rupee note is **Khyber Pass**.
- " 50 rupee note is **karakoram peak**
- " 100 is **Quaid's Residency, Ziarat Quetta**.
- " 500 is **Badshahi Mosque, Lahore**.
- " 100 is **Jehangir's Tomb**.
- " 5000 is of **Faisal Mosque, Islamabad**.
- 4.8% of total area of Pak: is **forests (standard is 25%)**



- Hub dam and Thadho Dam are in Malir Karachi near **Gadap Town**.
- Map of Shah Faisal Mosque was made by **Waldat Diloky of Turkey**.
- Largest radio station of Pak: is **Islamabad**.
- Tarbela dam is in **Swabi, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa**
- Raeewind is in **Kasur**.
- Baitul Maal established in **1992**.
- General sales tax, under the constitution 1973 is a **Federal subject**.
- Pak: national flag was adopted on **11 August, 1947**
- Jasmine adopted on **July 5, 1961**.
- National drink is **Cane Juice**.
- Railway stations in Pak: = **965**.
- Rabi crops are grown b/w months of **Oct- March**.
- Chenab and Jehlum flow from **Kashmir**.
- Tirchmir is the highest peak of **Hindukash**.
- A bicameral legislature was proposed for the first time in **1973 constitution**.
- Length of Pak-India border is **1,610 km**.
- Length of Pak-Iran border is **805 km**.
- Length of Pak-China border is **595 km**.
- Length of Pak-Afghan border is **2052 km or 1300 miles**.
- 5 rivers flow in Punjab **Ravi, Sutlaj, Chenab, Indus & Beas**.
- Warsak dam is on **Kabul River**.
- Rawal Dam is on **Kurrang River**.
- Khanpur dam is on **Haro River**.
- Tanda dam is in **Baluchistan**.
- Tarbela dam was completed in **1969**.
- Length of Indus is **2900 km**.
- Source of Indus is **Mansoorowar Lake in Gilgit**.
- Muztag pass connects **Gilgit-Yarkand (China)**.
- Khankum Pass connects **Chitral-Wakhan (Afghanistan)**
- The Shandur Pass connects **Chitral and Gilgit**.
- Khyber Pass connects **Peshawar-Kabul**
- Kulk pass connects **Gilgit-China**.
- Bolan pass connects **Queta-Afghanistan**.
- Tochi pass connects **Pak:-China**.
- Length of Silk Rourte (**Korakorum Route**) is **965 km**.
- Geneva Pact was signed on **14th April, 1988**.
- Simpla Pact was singed on **3rd July, 1972**.
- Numb: of words in anthem- **50**.
- Numb: of stanza national anthem- **3**
- Numb: of lines in anthem- **15**.
- Numb: of ammendements made **26**.
- Numb: of troops in a division are **12000 to 20,000**.
- Numb: of troops in brigade is **4000 to 5000**.

- Barrages built on Indus – 8.
- Tarbela dam is in NWFP (Abotabad) on Indus river. **(Largest)**
- Mangla dam is in AJK on Jehlum River **(Highest)**
- Warsak dam is in NWFP near Peshawar on **Kabul river.**
- Rivers of Pakistan— Punjab== **Ravil, Chanab, Sutlaj.**
- **Sindh ==Indus, Hub.**
- NWFP==**Kabul, Sawat, Zhob.**
- Baluchistan==**Bolan.**
- Baluchistan is **43% of total Pak:.**
- Geographical divisions of Pak: are **1.Northern Mountains, 2. Western offshoots of Himalayas, 3. Baluchistan Plateau, 4. Potohar Plateau & Salt range, 5. Lower Indus Plain, 6. Thar desert.**
- Broad Peak I is on **Karokarum range.**
- Colonel Sher Khan belonged to **Sindh Regiment.**
- Kot Diji is a fort in **Khairpur.**
- Ancient mosque of Pak: is at **Bhambhor.**
- Time taken to sing National Anthem is **1 minute, 20 sec.**
- Instruments used are **38.**
- Texila is in Punjab and **NWFP.**
- Rashid Minhas martyred in **August 1971.**
- Mangla dam is on river **Jehlum.**
- 10 persons have received **Nishan-e-Hyder.**
- There are 7 rivers in **Baluchistan.**
- Mast Tawakkal was the poet of **Balochi.**
- Khanpur dam is near **Haripur.**
- Skardu is also called "**Little Tibet**".
- Swat became part of Pakistan in **1969.**
- The most precious gemstone "**Emerald**" are found in **Swat.**
- Gilgit is the capital of **Northern Areas of Pak:**
- Khushhal Khan belonged to **English period.**
- The alphabet of Pushto was prepared by **Saifullah.**
- First poet of Pushto was **Amir Karar.**
- Saiful Maluk is near **Naran.**
- Dera Adam khan is famous for **Gun factory.**
- Durand line is b/w Peshawar and **Afghanistan.**
- Pakistan Forest Institution is located in- **Peshawar**
- Pakistan's first coin was issued on **3rd January 1948**
- Pakistan's standard time was suggested by **Professor Muhammad Anwar**
- Pakistan's first Stamp ticket was issued on **09-07-1948**
- Maoulana Mazhar-ud-din was the first person who gave the title "**Quid-e-Azam to Mr. Jinnah first time.**
- Quid-e-Azam's mother tongue was "**Gujrati**"

- Khawaja Nazim-ud-din was the only person in Pakistan's history who was the **second Prime Minister of Pakistan & also Second Governor General of Pakistan.**
- The total Area of the Capital of Pakistan "Islamabad" is **907 sq. Km.**
- The Height of Minar-e-Pakistan is **196 ft and 4 inch.**
- **Sir Victor Turner** signed first time on **Pakistan's currency notes.**
- **Quaid-e-Azam** was born on **Thursday.**
- **Quaid-e-Azam** died on **Saturday.**
- **Pakistan's National Flag** was prepared by **Ameer-ud-din Qadwai.**
- **Abdur-rehman Chughtai** made the design of **Pakistan's first Stamp Ticket.**
- Pakistan's National Anthem's Composition was accepted on **21 August 1949.**
- There were **3542 Post Offices in Pakistan** at the time of its Creation.
- **Hari Pur** is famous for **Telephone Industry.**
- **Mr. Mirat Khan** prepared the map of **Minar-e-Pakistan.**
- **Quaid-e-Azam** took an oath as Governor General of Pakistan from **Mr. Justice Mian Abdur Rasheed.**
- The height of all 4 Minars of **Badshahi Mosque** are **177 fts.**
- The National Anthem was sung first time on **13 August 1954** in the voice of **Mr. Hafeez Jhalandari.**
- Where the biggest Salt Mine located in Pakistan? **Manora**
- The second highest cliff in the world is? **Karakoram - 2**
- The most beautiful stone-Marble is extracted from Province? **NWFP**
- The longest river in Pakistan is? **River Sindh**
- In which year did Pak win the cricket world cup? **1992**
- When did Pakistan win Olympic gold medal in Hockey for the first time? **1964**
- Where is the tomb of Mughal Emperor Jahangir? **Lahore**
- Which military alliance had Pakistan as its member? **SEATO**
- The Second largest city of Pakistan is? **Lahore**

## IMPORTANT BOOKS & THEIR AUTHORS

- ❖ **Shahnama-i-Islam** was written by **Hafeez Jalandri.**
- ❖ **Man who ruled India** was written by **Philip Woodruff.**
- ❖ **The book Confessions** was written by **Rousseau.**
- ❖ **Quaid-e-Azam Jinnah. The story of a Nation** is written by **G.Allana.**
- ❖ **Heroes and Hero-Worship** was written by **Carlyle.**
- ❖ **Foundation of Pakistan** was written by **Sharif-uddin Pirzada.**
- ❖ **Rubaiyat of Omar Khayyam** was written by **Edward Fitzgerald.**
- ❖ **Gitanjali** was written by **Rabindranath Tagore.**
- ❖ **Asrar-e-khudi** is written by **Allama Iqbal**
- ❖ **Bal-e-Jibril** is written by **Allama Iqbal**
- ❖ **Bang-e-dara** is written by **Allama Iqbal**
- ❖ **Javaid Nama** is written by **Allama Iqbal**

- ❖ Jawab-e-Shikwah is written by **Allama Iqbal**
- ❖ Payam-e-Mashriq is written by **Allama Iqbal**
- ❖ Zabur-e-Anjam is written by **Dr. Allama Iqbal**
- ❖ Zarb-e-Kaleem is written by **Dr. Allama Iqbal**
- ❖ Bostan is written by **Sheikh Saadi**
- ❖ Gulistan is written by **Sheikh Saadi**
- ❖ Darbar-i-Akbari is written by **Azad, Muhammad Hussain**
- ❖ Hayat-i-Jawid is written by **Hali**
- ❖ Ktab al Shifa is written by **Ibn Sina**
- ❖ Mirat ul Aroos is written by **Nazir Ahmed**
- ❖ Muqaddamah is written by **Ibn Khaldun**
- ❖ Arabian Nights is written by **Sir Richard Buton**
- ❖ An Ideal Husband is written by **Oscar Wilde**
- ❖ A woman of No importance is written by **Oscar Wilde**
- ❖ Animal Farm is written by **George Orwell**
- ❖ Anthony Cleopatra is written by **W. Shakespeare**
- ❖ As you like it is written by **W. Shakespeare**
- ❖ Comedy of Errors is written by **W. Shakespeare**
- ❖ Caesar and Cleopatra is written by **G.B Shaw**
- ❖ Daughter of the East is written by **Benazir Bhuto**
- ❖ My Experiments with Truth is autobiography of **Mahtma Gandhi.**
- ❖ Shaer o Shaeri is written by **Altaf Hussain Hali**
- ❖ Mussaddas-i-Hali is written by **Altaf Hussain Hali**
- ❖ Naqsh-e-Faryadi is written by **Faiz Ahmed Faiz**
- ❖ Shahnama is written by **Firdausi**
- ❖ Tehzeeb al Ikhlq is written by **Sir Syed Ahmed Khan**
- ❖ Tafhim ul quran is written by **Syed Abdul ala Maudoodi.**
- ❖ Yadgar-i-Galib is written by **Hali**
- ❖ India wins freedom : **Maulana Abul Kalam Azad**
- ❖ War And Peace: **Leo Tolstoy**
- ❖ Daughter of the east: **Benazir Bhutto**
- ❖ Jinnah of Pakistan: **Stanley Walpert**
- ❖ The myth of independence: **Benazir Bhutto**

### Population Of Pakistan

<u>S no</u>	<u>Census Years</u>	<u>Populations</u>
1.	1951	33,740,107
2.	1961	42,880,378
3.	1972	65,309,340
4.	1981	84,253,644
5.	1998	132,352,279
6.	2017	207,774,520
7.	2023	241,499,431
<b>Pakistan Ranks 5<sup>th</sup> most populous of the world</b>		

## Islamic Studies

### Holy Prophets in Islam

1. Prophet Hazrat Adam (A.S) was created on \_\_\_ day: **Friday**
2. Prophet Hazrat Adam (A.S) had \_\_\_ daughters: **2**
3. Prophet Hazrat Adam (A.S) had \_\_\_ sons: **3**
4. Prophet Sheesh (A.S) was the \_\_\_ son of Hazrat Adam (A.S): **Youngest**
5. Kabeel killed Habel because he wanted to marry: **Akleema**
6. The first person to be put into hell will be : **Qabil**
7. Prophet Hazrat Adam (A.S) built \_\_\_ mosque on earth: **1st**
8. Height of Prophet Hazrat Adam (A.S) was: **90 feet**
9. Age of Prophet Hazrat Adam (A.S) was: **950 years**
10. Prophet Hazrat Adam (A.S) grave in: **Sri Lanka**
13. Prophet Hazrat Noah (A.S) preached people for: **950 Years**
14. Nation of Prophet Hazrat Noah (A.S) was exterminated through the: **Flood**
15. How many people were with Prophet Hazrat Noah (A.S) in boat? **80**
16. Duration of Tofaan e Noah was: **6 Months**
17. The age of Prophet Hazrat Noah (A.S) was: **950 Years**
18. The title Abu ul Bashr Sani for which Prophet? **Hazrat Noah (A.S)**
19. Which Prophet was thrown into the fire by the order of Nimrud? **Hazrat Ibrahim (A.S)**
20. How many days Prophet Hazrat Ibrahim (A.S) was in the fire: **40**
22. Azab of Mosquitoes was sent to the nation of which Prophet? **Hazrat Ibrahim (A.S)**
22. Azab of Mosquitoes was sent to the nation of which Prophet? **Hazrat Ibrahim (A.S)**
23. The title of Prophet Hazrat Ibrahim (A.S): **Khaleel Ullah**
24. Grave of Prophet Hazrat Ibrahim (A.S) is in: **Syria**
25. Prophet Hazrat Ibrahim (A.S) is mentioned by name \_\_\_ times in the Quran: **69**

26. Grave of Prophet Hazrat Noah (A.S) is in: **Turkey**
27. Grave of Prophet Hazrat Loot (A.S) is in: **Iraq**
28. Prophet Hazrat Ibrahim (A.S) was the \_\_\_\_ of Hazrat Loot (A.S): **Uncle**
29. Prophet Hazrat Ibrahim (A.S) was \_\_\_\_ YEARS old when Hazrat Ismaeel (A.S) born:  
86
30. The title of Prophet Hazrat Ismaeel (A.S) was: **Zabih Ullah**
31. Which Prophet discovered Hijr e Aswad: **Hazrat Ismaeel(A.S)**
32. Prophet Hazrat Ismaeel(A.S) had \_\_\_\_ number of sons: **15**
33. \_\_\_\_ Prophet divorced his wife being discourteous: **Hazrat Ismaeel(A.S)**
34. Hazrat Jibrail (A.S) brought sacred stone to which Prophet? **Hazrat Ismaeel(A.S)**
35. Zam Zam emerged from beneath the foot of which Prophet ? **Hazrat Ismaeel(A.S)**
36. Which Prophet expert in astronomy: **Hazrat Idrees (A.S)**
37. Whale swallowed \_\_\_\_ Prophet: **Hazrat Yunus (A.S)**
38. Which Prophet lost his eye sight in old age? **Hazrat Ishaq(A.S)**
39. Which Prophet could mould iron easily with his hand? **Hazrat Dawood (A.S)**
40. The event of ring is related to which Prophet? **Hazrat Sulaiman (A.S)**
41. Prophet Hazrat Moosa (A.S) was granted \_\_\_\_ Miracles: **9**
42. Which Prophet crossed the Red Sea? **Hazrat Moosa (A.S)**
43. Elder brother of Prophet Hazrat Moosa (A.S) was: **Haroon**
44. Prophet Hazrat Moosa (A.S) had only \_\_\_\_ brother: **1**
45. Which Prophet suffered from skin Disease? **Hazrat Ayub (A.S)**
46. Which Prophet was famous for his Patience? **Hazrat Ayub (A.S)**
47. How many Prophets send to Bani Israil? **4**
48. How many languages were understood by Prophet Hazrat Idrees (A.S)? **72**
49. Prophet Hazrat Saleh (A.S) invented: **Soap**
50. Prophet Hazrat Zakriya (A.S) was: **Carpenter**

51. Prophet Hazrat Sulaiman and Prophet Hazrat Dawood (A.S) understood the language of: **Birds**

52. Prophet with melodious voice: **Hazrat Dawood (A.S)**

53. Ashab-e-Kahf slept for how many years? **309**

54. The Title of Prophet Hazrat Moosa (A.S) was: **Kaleem Ullah**

55. Prophet Dawood (A.S) has the title: **Najeeb Ullah**

56. Prophet Esa (A.S) has the title: **Rooh Ullah**

57. Tur-e-Sina was the mountain where Prophet \_\_\_\_ received Allah message:

**Hazrat Moosa (A.S)**

58. Prophet Yousuf (A.S) remained in jail for: **5 Years**

59. Prophet Yousuf (A.S) and Prophet Yaqoob (A.S) met each other after: **40 Years**

60. Prophet Yousuf (A.S) was the son of: **Hazrat Yaqoob (A.S)**

61. Prophet Yousuf (A.S) was sold as a slave in: **Egypt**

62. Prophet Yousuf (A.S) had \_\_\_\_ brothers: **11**

63: Hazrat Yousif a.s was thrown into a well by his brothers. What was his age at the time? **15 years**

64: Hazrat Yousif a.s remained in the well for? **3 days**

## **NAMAZ**

1. Namaz-e-Kasoof is offered for: **Solar eclipse**

2. Namaz-e-Khasoof is offered for: **Moon eclipse**

3. Namaz-e-Istasqa is offered for: **Rain**

4. Holy Prophet Hazrat Muhammad ? offered Jumma Prayer in \_\_\_\_ A.H: **1**

5. Eid Namaz is: **Wajib**

6. Farz in wuzu: **4**

7. Types of Sunnah Prayers are of \_\_\_\_ Types: **Two**

8. Namaz was made obligatory during the Holy Prophet Hazrat Muhammad ? Miraj in \_\_\_\_ of the Nabvi: **10th**

9. \_\_\_\_ Namaz (prayers, Salat) is not preceded by Azan:

- (a) Eid ul Fitar
- (b) Eid ul Azha
- (c) Funeral Prayer
- (d) All of these

10. Six additional Takbeers are offered in following Namaz (Prayer): **Eid**
11. Namaz (Prayer)-i-Taraweeh is: **Sunnat**
12. The parts of Namaz (Prayer, Salat) which are compulsory are called: **Faraz**
13. Takbeer-e-Tashreeq is recited in \_\_\_ Namaz(Prayer): **Eid ul Azha**
14. 5 Namaz (Prayers) made compulsory in \_\_\_ Nabvi: **10th**
15. \_\_\_ persons are required for a Jammat Namaz (Prayer): **2**
16. Jalsa in Namaz( Prayer) is short pause between : **Sajdas**
17. Qaumaa in Namaz (Prayer) is standing straight during: **Rukuh**
18. The reward of which Prayer is equal to the reward of Hajj or Umra? **Namaz-e-Ishraq**
19. Namaz-Ba-Jamaat is how much better than individual Namaz? **27 Times**
20. How many Takbeers are in Namaz-e-Janaza? **4**
21. Who arranged Namaz-e-Tarawih in the leadership of Imam? **Hazrat Umar (R.A)**
22. Namaz commanded in Quran for \_\_\_times: **700**

## **FASTING**

1. Fast means to: **Stop**
2. Fasting made obligatory in \_\_\_ A.H: **2nd**
3. Feed \_\_\_ people is the atonement for breaking the fast or sixty continuous fast: **60**
4. Taraweeh means to: **Rest**
5. \_\_\_ days are forbidden for fasting throughout the year: **five**
6. 1st Ashra of Ramzan is called: **Ashra-e-Rehmat**
7. 2nd Ashra of Ramzan is called: **Ashra-e-Maghfirat**
8. 3rd Ashra of Ramzan is called: **Ashra-e-Nijat**
9. What is the fourth fundamental principle of Islam? **Fast**



10. The function of fasting is: **To purify heart from worldly desires**

## **ZAKAT**

1. Zakat literally means: **Purify**

2. Zakat is the ..... fundamental pillar of Islam? **3rd**

3. Zakat was made compulsory in \_\_\_ A.H: **2**

4. Who said that there was no difference between Salat and Zakat? **Hazrat Abu Bakar (R.A)**

5. How many times the word Zakat occurs in the Holy Quran? **32**

6. Person who is liable to pay Zakat is called: **Sahib-e-Nisab**

7. How many camels render are to pay Zakat? **5**

8. How many goats render are to pay zakat? **40**

9. How many sheep render are to pay zakat? **40**

10. How many kinds of Muslims are eligible to receive Zakat according to the Holy Quranic Verse? **8**

11. Zakat is payable on gold of: **7.5 Tolas**

12. Zakat is payable on silver of: **52.5 Tolas**

13. "Zakat" is the treasure of Islam, who said this? **Holy Prophet Hazrat Muhammad**

14. Usher means : **1/10**

15. Usher on artificially irrigated land is: **1/20th**

18. Zakat on produce of mines is: **1/5th**

19. How many times word Zakat is used in Quran e Pak? **32 times**

20. Who are not entitled to get Zakat?

- (a) Parents
- (b) Husband
- (c) Wife
- (d) Children
- (e) All of these

21. Hazrat \_\_\_\_ levied Zakat on horses: **Hazrat Umar (R.A)**

22. Hazrat \_\_\_\_ lifted zakat on horses: **Hazrat Ali (R.A)**

## HAJJ

1. Hajj means to: **Intend**
2. Hajj made compulsory in \_\_\_\_ A.H: **9**
3. First Hajj offered in \_\_\_\_ A.H: **9**
4. The Holy Prophet Hazrat Muhammad ? performed only 1 Hajj in ,\_\_\_\_ A.H: **10th**
5. There are \_\_\_\_ types of Hajj: **3**
6. Three types of hajj are:
  - (a) Hajj-e-Ifrad
  - (b) Hajj-e-Qiran
  - (c) Hajj-e-Tamattul
  - (d) All of these
7. Number of Jamarat in hajj is: **3**
8. In which Surah Hajj has been commanded? **Surah e Al-Baqarah**
9. Yome-Afra is called: **Hajj day**
10. Rami Jamarat- throwing of pebbles, it is performed on:
  - (a) 10th Zul hajj
  - (b) 11th Zul hajj
  - (c) 12th Zul hajj
  - (d) 13th Zul hajj
  - (e) All of These
11. Which two prayers are offered together at Muzdalifa on the 9th Zil-ul-Hajj?  
**Maghrib-Isha**
12. Who built the first structure of the Holy Kaba? **Hazrat Adam (A.S)**
13. What is the fundamental pillar of Islam which requires both physical and financial sacrifices? **Hajj**
14. Holy Prophet Hazrat Muhammad ? sacrificed \_\_\_\_ number of camels during Hajj: **63**
15. What to read while entering Haram Sharif during Hajj in Ahram? **Talibia**
16. Which stone of Kabba wall is kissed? **Hajjar-e-Aswad**
17. What is named to run between Safa and Marwa during hajj ? **Sayee**

18. Youm-e-Nahar during hajj is also called: **The day of Sacrifice**
19. How many rounds are paid between Safaa and Marwa during hajj ? **Seven**
20. Wuqoof-e-Arfah is the \_\_\_\_ of Hajj: **Rukun-e-Azam**
21. In Hajj there are \_\_\_\_ obligations (Farz): **Three**
22. What is the difference between Haj and Umrah? **Hajj is offered between 7 to 13 Zil-Hajj whereas Umrah can be performed any time**
23. What is meant by Mabrood? **That Hajj which is performed to obtain the goodwill of Allah**
24. The Arkans of Hajj are: **Stay at Arafat And Tawaf-e-Kaaba**
25. What is Tawaf-e-Zayarat? **To offer Tawaf between 10 to 12 Zil-Hajj**
26. What is meant by Tawaf-e-Widah? **Last Tawaf before leaving home**
27. In Hajj Pebbles are collected from: **Muzdalfa**
28. Hijr e Aswad means: **Black Stone**
29. Actual Color of Hijr e Aswad was: **White**
30. Rami is held during hajj at: **Mina**
31. During Hajj at \_\_\_\_ place Maghrib and Isha Prayers are offered together: **Mudalfah**
32. Muzdalfah is located between: **Mina and Arafat**

### **Holy Prophet Muhammad S.A.W**

1. Holy Prophet Hazrat Muhammad ? was born in : **571 A.D**
2. Father name of Holy Prophet Hazrat Muhammad ? is: **Hazat Abdullah**
3. Mother Name of Holy Prophet Hazrat Muhammad ? is: **Hazrat Amina**
4. Holy Prophet Hazrat Muhammad ? journeyed to Syria with: **Abu Talib**
5. \_\_\_\_ accepted Islam first in Women and in all: **Hazrat Khadija**
6. \_\_\_\_ accepted first in Men: **Hazrat Abu Bakar(RA)**
7. \_\_\_\_ accepted first in Children: **Hazrat Ali (RA)**

8. \_\_\_\_\_ verified Holy Prophet Hazrat Muhammad ? for the first time: **Varqa Bin Naufal**
9. Holy Prophet Hazrat Muhammad ? had \_\_\_\_\_ Sons: **3**
10. Holy Prophet Hazrat Muhammad ? had \_\_\_\_\_ daughters: **4**
11. Holy Prophet Hazrat Muhammad ? received first Wahi at the age of: **40**
12. \_\_\_\_\_ was the second wife of Holy Prophet Hazrat Muhammad ? : **Hazrat Sawdah (R.A)**
13. In \_\_\_\_\_ A.D Holy Prophet Hazrat Muhammad ? migrated to madina: **622 A.D**
14. \_\_\_\_\_ was the foster mother of Holy Prophet Hazrat Muhammad ? : **Hazrat Haleema**
15. How many years after the birth of Holy Prophet Hazrat Muhammad ? , Hazrat Aamina died? **Six years**
16. Hazrat Haleema looked after the Holy Prophet Hazrat Muhammad ? for \_\_\_\_\_ years: **4 Years**
17. \_\_\_\_\_ was the age of Holy Prophet Hazrat Muhammad ? when Hijr-i-Aswad incident: **35**
18. \_\_\_\_\_ was the first slave to accept Islam: **Hazrat Bilal Habshi**
19. Wife of \_\_\_\_\_ used to spread throne in the way of Holy Prophet Hazrat Muhammad ? in 4th year of prophethood: **Abu Lahab**
20. Home of \_\_\_\_\_ used as the centre of secret preaching by the Holy Prophet Hazrat Muhammad ? **Hazrat Arqam (RA)**
21. In Nabvi boycott of Banu Hashim began: **7th**
22. Hazrat \_\_\_\_\_ met with Holy Prophet Hazrat Muhammad ? on the first heaven: **Adam**
23. \_\_\_\_\_ is the name of Camel on which Holy Prophet Hazrat Muhammad ? traveled : **Al-Kaswa**
24. Holy Prophet Hazrat Muhammad ? purchased mosque land at \_\_\_\_\_ from two orphans : **Madina**
25. \_\_\_\_\_ Companions were with Holy Prophet Hazrat Muhammad ? in migration to Madina : **45**
26. Charter of Madina was issued on: **1 A.H**
27. Charter of Madina had \_\_\_\_\_ Articles: **53**

28. Transfer of Qibla was ordered in: **2nd A.H**
29. \_\_\_ are the total no. of Ghazwas: **27**
30. Jang Badr occurred in: **2 A.H**
31. \_\_\_ Muslims fought in Jang e Badar battle: **313**
32. Types of Hadith are: **10**
33. No of Hadith Collected by Abu Huraira (RA): **5374**
34. The name Muhammad was proposed by : **Abdul Mutalib**
35. The name Ahmed was proposed by: **Bibi Amina**
36. Migration from Mecca to Abyssinia took place in : **615 A.d**
37. The total number of migrated people from Mecca to Abyssinia was: **15**
38. Second migration to Habshah took place in: **616 A.D**
39. After Hazrat Amina death, \_\_\_ looked after Holy Prophet Hazrat Muhammad ?

**Hazrat Umme Aimen**

40. \_\_\_ the friend of Hazrat Khadija carried message of Nikah: **Nafeesa**
41. Surname of Holy Prophet Hazrat Muhammad was?: **Abu-ul-Qasim**
42. Abdul Mutalib died in : **579 A.D**
43. Foster mothers of Holy Prophet Hazrat Muhammad ? were: **Haleema, Sobia & Khola**
44. After \_\_\_ days the Aqeeqa ceremony of Holy Prophet Hazrat Muhammad ? was held:  
**7**
45. Holy Prophet Hazrat Muhammad belonged to \_\_\_ clan of Quraish tribe: **Banu Hashim**
46. Among uncles \_\_\_ and \_\_\_ embraced Islam: **Hazrat Abbas & Hazrat Hamza**
47. Hazrat Amina was buried at \_\_\_ b/w Makkah & Madina: **Abwa**
48. \_\_\_ months before the Holy Prophet Hazrat Muhammad ? birth his father died:  
**Six**
49. Prophet had \_\_\_ brothers and \_\_\_ sisters: **no & no**
50. Social boycott of Banu Hashim took place in: **7th Nabvi**

51. Social boycott continued for \_\_\_ years: **3**
52. On \_\_\_ Nabvi the event of Miraj took place: **10th**
53. 10th Nabvi was called: **Aam-ul-Hazan (year of grief)**
54. Abu-al-Hikm is the title of: **Abu Jehl**
55. Cave of Hira is 3 miles from: **Makkah**
56. Medina is \_\_\_ km away from Makkah: **448**
57. Makkah conquest occurred in \_\_\_ year of Hijra: **8th year**
58. Holy Prophet Hazrat Muhammad ? performed Hajj in \_\_\_ year of Hijri: **10th**
59. Holy Prophet Hazrat Muhammad ? was buried in the hujra of: **Hazrat Ayesha(RA)**
60. Holy Prophet Hazrat Muhammad ? was born in \_\_\_ of Elephant: **1st Year**
61. Charter of Madina occurred: **622 A.D**
62. Holy Prophet Hazrat Muhammad ? demised at the age of: **63**
63. Holy Prophet Hazrat Muhammad ? prayed \_\_\_ years in cave Hira before first revelation: **2**
64. Cave Hira is in \_\_\_ Mountain: **Jable-e-Noor**
65. Holy Prophet Hazrat Muhammad ? stayed at Makkah for \_\_\_ days after its conquest: **15**
66. Holy Prophet Hazrat Muhammad ? spent last days in \_\_\_\_\_ house. **Hazrat Ayesha (R.A)**
67. \_\_\_\_\_ was the adopted son of the Holy Prophet Hazrat Muhammad : **Zaid Bin Haris (R.A)**
68. Holy Prophet Hazrat Muhammad ? preached openly in: **4th Nabvi**
69. Youngest daughter of the Holy Prophet Hazrat Muhammad was? : **Hazrat Fatima (R.A)**
70. What was written on the Holy Prophet Hazrat Muhammad seal? **Allah Rasool Muhammad**
71. The grave of Holy Prophet Hazrat Muhammad was prepared by: **Hazrat Abu Talha (R.A)**
72. Holy Prophet Hazrat Muhammad ? addressed after conquest of Makkah at: **Koh-e-Safa**

73. \_\_\_\_ is called to wives of the Holy Prophet Hazrat Muhammad ? : **Umahat-ul-Momineen**
74. Last wife of Holy Prophet Hazrat Muhammad ? was: **Hazrat Umme Mahmoona**
75. \_\_\_\_ was married to the Holy Prophet Hazrat Muhammad ? though Allah revelation or will: **Zainab Bint e Jaish**
76. Daughter of Hazrat Umer (R.A) who married to Holy Prophet Hazrat Muhammad was:
- Hazrat Hafsa (R.A)**
77. The eldest daughter of Holy Prophet Hazrat Muhammad was: **Hazrat Zainab (R.A)**
78. \_\_\_\_ was the third wife of Holy Prophet Hazrat Muhammad ? : **Hazrat Ayesha (R.A)**
79. Eldest son of the Holy Prophet Hazrat Muhammad was: **Qasim**
80. Hazrat Ayesha (R.A) is called: **Al-Tayyabeen**

## **BATTLES OF ISLAM**

1. First Battle is Widdan or Abwa in: **1 A.H**
2. Battle of Badar fought in 17th Ramzan , \_\_\_\_ A.H: **2**
3. Battle of Uhd fought in 7th Shawal, \_\_\_\_ A.H: **3**
4. Battle of Khandaq(Ahzab) fought in \_\_\_\_ A.H: **5**
5. Battle of Hunain \_\_\_\_ A.H: **8**
6. Conquest of Makkah in \_\_\_\_ A.H: **8**
7. Treaty of Hudaibiya in \_\_\_\_ A.H : **6**
8. Conquest of khyber in \_\_\_\_ A.H : **6**
9. Battle of Mutah, Preaching of Islam to various kings in \_\_\_\_ A.H: **8**
10. Badar is a: **Village**
11. Uhd is a: **Mountain**
12. Yom-ul Furqan is called to: **Yom ul Badar**
13. Fath-e- Mobeen is called to: **Sulah Hudaibiah**

14. Number of Sahabah in "Ghazwa e Badar" was: **313**
15. Number of Kuffar in "Ghazwa e Badar" was: **1000**
16. "Ghazwa e Badar" was fought for: **3 Times**
17. Number of Muslims Martyr in "Ghazwa e Badar" was: **14**
18. Number of Kuffar's who killed in "Ghazwa e Badar" was": **70**
19. Leader of the Kuffar's in "Ghazwa e Badar" was: **Abu Jahal**
20. In Battle of Uhad number of Muslim's are: **1000**
21. In Battle of Uhad number of Kuffar's are: **3000**
22. Number of Muslim martyrs in the battle of Uhad was: **70**
23. Ahzab means: **Allies**
24. The battle of Khandaq is also known an battle of: **Ahzab**
24. Battle in which Holy Prophet Hazrat Muhammad ? not participated is known as: **Saria**
25. In \_\_\_ battle Muslim women participated firstly: **Battle Of Uhd**
26. Last battle was: **Tabuk**
27. The person killed by the Holy Prophet Hazrat Muhammad was: **Ubai Bin Khalf**
28. In Battle of \_\_\_\_, the teeth of Holy Prophet Hazrat Muhammad were martyred: **Uhd**
29. Khalid bin Walid was titled Saif-ul-Allah in Battle of: **Moata**
30. Abu Jahal was killed in Battle of \_\_\_\_ by Maaz: **Badar**
31. Battle of chains was fought between \_\_\_ and the Muslims: **Persians**
32. Umar bin Abdual Aziz is considered as the \_\_\_ Khalifa: **5th**
33. Battle of Moata took place in \_\_\_ A.H: **8th**
34. Battle of Hunain fought in \_\_\_ A.H: **8th**
35. Battle of camel fought between \_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_: **Hazrat Ali (R.A) & Hazrat Ayesha (R.A)**
36. The Battle in which the Holy Prophet Hazrat Muhammad missed four prayers was Battle of: **Khandaq**
37. Battle of \_\_\_ came to an end without any result: **Tabook**



38. The participants of Battle of \_\_\_\_ were bestowed with highest reward by Allah: **Badar**
39. Jihad means to strive: **Hard**
40. Uhd is located near: **Madina**
41. \_\_\_\_ men dug the ditch in Battle of Khandaq: **3000**
42. In the battle of \_\_\_\_, catapult was used first time by Muslims: **Taaif**
43. \_\_\_\_ weeks were spent to dig the ditch in Battle of Khandaq: **2**
44. Conquest of Makkah is called : **Aam-ul-Fatah**

### Holy Quran

1. The word Quran means: **Read One**
2. \_\_\_\_ are the total numbers of Surah in Holy Quran: **114**
3. There are \_\_\_\_ Makki Surahs in Holy Quran: **86**
4. There are \_\_\_\_ Madni Surahs in Holy Quran: **28**
5. There are \_\_\_\_ Rukus in Holy Quran: **558**
6. The longest Surah in Holy Quran is: **Surah-e-Al Baqarah**
7. \_\_\_\_ is the shortest Surah in Holy Quran: **Al- Kausar**
8. The last Surah of Holy Quran is: **Surah e An Naas**
9. \_\_\_\_ is the preface of the Holy Quran. **Al-Faitha**
10. \_\_\_\_ verses were reveled in the first wahi: **5**
11. Namaz commanded in Holy Quran for: **700**
12. \_\_\_\_ is the Surah in Holy Quran in which Hajj is commanded: **Surah e Al-Imran**
13. The number of Ayats in Holy Quran are: **6666**
14. Who was the first Hafiz Quran among Sahaba: **Hazrat Usman Ghani (R.A)**
15. Gap between first wahy and second wahy was \_\_\_\_ months: **6**
16. \_\_\_\_ Ghazawahs described in Holy Quran: **12**
17. Holy Prophet Hazrat Muhammad is addressed as Ahmed in Surah: **Al Saf**
18. How many Surah in Holy Quran started with the word Qul: **5**

19. Who proposed the compilation of Holy Quran: **Hazrat Umer (R.A)**
20. Which Surah in Holy Quran is known as Surah Widah? **Surah e Al Nasr**
21. The word Islam Occurs \_\_\_\_ times in Holy Quran is: **6**
22. \_\_\_\_ applied the dots in the Holy Quran: **Abdul Malik Marwan**
23. \_\_\_\_ applied diacritical points in Holy Quran: **Hajjaj bin yousuf**
24. How many Sapara in Holy Quran starts with bismillah? **8**
25. \_\_\_\_ Surah starts with "Ya Ayananabiyau" in Holy Quran: **3**
26. Which Surah in Holy Quran is known as Heart of Quran? **Surah Yaseen**
27. Which Surah in Holy Quran is known as beauty of Quran? **Surah Rehman**
28. First revealed surah was: **Surah e Alaq**
29. How many Prophets mentioned in holy Quran? **25**
30. Longest Ayat of Holy Quran is in: **Verse No. 282 in Surah Al Baqarah**
31. How many Surah start with the name of Prophets (A.S) in Holy Quran: **6**
32. Surah Maryam wholly revealed for a: **Women**
33. Holy Quran was reveled in how many years and months? **22 years and 5 months**
34. There are \_\_\_\_ stages in Holy Quran: **7**
35. Second longest Surah in Holy Quran is: **Surah-e-Al Imran**
36. The longest Surah in Holy Quran is: **Surah-e-Al Baqarah**
37. How many number of stones mentioned in Holy Quran? **2 (Yaqoot & Marjaan in Surah e Rehman)**
38. In which Surah of Holy Quran Ant is mentioned: **Surah e Namal**
39. Surah e Ankaboot in Holy Quran Means: **Spider**
40. How many times name of Muhammad mentioned in Holy Quran: **4**
41. Only Sahabi mentioned in Holy Quran is: **Hazrat Zaid Bin Haris(R.A)**
42. The word islam has been used at \_\_\_\_ places in Holy Quran: **92**

### **Most Important MCQS OF Islamiat**

1. What is the real name of Imam Abu Hanifa? **Nauman**

2. What is the compulsory tax on the produce of agricultural lands? **Ushr**
3. How many obligations (Farz) are there in the Hajj? **Three**
4. How much is the rate of Ushr on the produce of artificially irrigated land? **1/20**
5. Hujaj stay at Mina for one day, the second day at Arafat and the final day, encampment is done for a night at Muzdalifah, it is called **Wuquf**
6. From where the word "Zakat is derived? **Tazkiya**
7. Name the fundamental pillar of Islam which is often mentioned in the Holy Quran along with Salat? **Zakat**
8. What is the literal meaning of the word Hajj? **The will to visit**
9. Who built the first structure of the Holy Kaaba? **Hazrat Adam (AS)**
10. How much is the rate of Ushr on the produce of land benefited by rain or some natural spring? **1/10**
11. In which month Hajj is performed? **Zil-Hajj**
12. Name the sacred area around Makkah? **The Haram**
13. Where does the Hajj go after completing seven rounds? **Al-Multazim**
14. The portion of the wall of Kaaba which is between its door and Hajr-e-Aswad is called:  
**Al Multazim**
15. How many times a Haaji runs between the Safa and Marwah hills? **Seven**
16. Where does Hujjaj go after performing Sayee? **Mina**
17. The places from which the Hajj to Makkah assume the state of Ihram: **Meeqat**
18. The running between two hills Safa and Marwah seven times is called: **Sayee**
19. The most important step of Hajj after assuming Ihraam is: **Waquf**
20. The upright stones at some distance from one another are called: **Jamarat**
21. When does Haji travel to Mina? **8th Zil-Haj**
22. Name the plain where Hazrat Adam (AS) and his wife were reunited after years of wanderings? **Arafat**
23. Salat-ul-istikhara is offered for: **Divine guidance**
24. What is called the first Ashra (10 days) of Ramazan? **Ashra Rehmat**
25. What is called the second Ashra of Ramazan? **Ashra-e-Maghfirat**
26. Every prayer is preceded by an Azaan with exception of
  - a. **Eid-ul-Fitr**
  - b. **Eid-ul-Azha**
  - c. **Funeral Prayer**
  - d. **All of them**
27. A person who performs prayer alone is called: **Munfarid**
28. What is called the third Ashra of Ramadan? **Ashra-e-Najat-e-Naar-e-Jahannam**
29. Zakat is also called: **Pure act**
30. What is the backbone of the economic system of Islam? **Zakat**
31. Standing straight for a short while after Rukoh is called: **Qauma**
32. At least how many persons should be in Ba-Jamat-Salat? **2**
33. Which pillar of Islam is the Key of Paradise? **Namaz**
34. When Siyyam of Ramazan was ordered? **2 AH**

35. When was Zakat made compulsory? **2 AH**
36. How many times the word Zakat appears with Salat in the Holy Quran? **32**
37. To whom the Holy Prophet (SAW) went after the revelation of first Wahi :  
**Hazrat Khadija (RA)**
38. In which month of the Islamic calendar the first revelation of the Quran came to the Holy Prophet (SAW)? **Ramazan**
39. What is the rate of Zakat on silver, gold and currency? **2 1/2 %**
40. What is the meaning of I'tikaf? **Seclusion**
41. What is Ushr? **1/10th produce of agriculture**
42. What is the meaning of Khumus? **One fifth**
43. Which Rukn-e-Islam is called a shield? **Fasting**
44. Name the prayers in which there is no change in Farz Rakaats in case of Qasar?  
**Fajar & Maghrib**
45. Ramazan is the \_\_\_\_ month of Islamic Calendar: **9th**
46. Name the kalimah which is recited during Hajj on the way to Mina: **Kalima-e-Tauheed**
47. Total number of Gazwas are: **27**
48. Salat-e-Istasqa is performed at the occasion of: **Shortage of rain**
49. Salat-e-Khasoof is performed at the occasion of: **Lunar eclipse**
50. The Ten Commandments were revealed to: **Hazrat Moosa (AS)**
51. How many Kalimahs are in Islam? **6**
52. Which Kalimah should be recited after the Wuzu? **Kalimah-e-Shahadat**
53. What is the meaning of Wuzu? **Ablution**
54. To whom the Injeel was revealed? **Hazrat Eesaa(AS)**
55. Two Angels are appointed on each person One of them maintains the good deeds and the other one records evil deeds. These two angels are known as: **Kiraman Katibeen (AS)**
56. The Angel who will blow the trumpet on the Day of Resurrection is: **Hazrat Israfeel (AS)**
57. To whom the Tauraat was revealed? **Hazrat Moosa (AS)**
58. To whom the Zaboor was revealed? **Hazrat Dawood (AS)**
59. Who is referred in the Quran as Ar-Rooh? **Hazrat Jibrael (AS)**
60. Who is the greatest angel according to the teachings of Islam? **Hazrat Jibrael (AS)**
61. On which Prophets) was/were scrolls (Sahifahs) revealed?  
a. **Hazrat Adam (AS)**  
b. **Hazrat Sheesh (AS)**  
c. **Hazrat Ibrahim (AS)**  
d. **All of above**
62. Which is the last Holy Book? **Quran**
63. Which Holy Book is called the Gospel? **Injeel**
64. Which Holy Book s called the New Testament? **Injeel**
65. Which is the oldest Holy Book? **Toraat**

66. Name the Angels who are appointed to put questions to the deads in their graves: **Munkar and Nakeer (AS)**
67. Name the Angel who takes out souls of life bearing creatures: **Hazrat Izraeel (AS)**
68. Which Holy Book is called the Old Testament? **Toraat**
69. How many Holy Books are there? **four**
70. Who is the in-charge of rain? **Hazrat Mikael (AS)**
71. Who is referred in the Quran as Roh-al-Ameen? **Hazrat Jibrael (AS)**
72. Who is referred in the Quran as Roh-al-Qudus? **Hazrat Jibrael (AS)**
73. The function of Hazrat Jibrael (AS) is to: **Brings Allah messages and commands to His Prophets**
74. The function of Hazrat Mikael (AS) is to: **Make rain and supply of food to Allah creatures**
75. What is the meaning of Aqeeda? **Belief**
76. Name the first person among infidels of Arabia whose gift was accepted by the Holy Prophet? **Abu Sufyan**
78. What is the meaning of Iman-e-Mujmal? **The belief in detail**
79. How many essential beliefs are there in Iman-e-Mufassal? **7**
80. How many Muhajireen were there at the time of Mawakhat? **45**
81. Give the total number of Prophets (AS): **1,24000**
82. Who was Ameen-ul-Ummat? **Hazrat Abu Ubaidah bin Jarrah (RA)**
83. Name the battle in which Hazrat Khalid bin Waleed (RA) participated for the first time: **Mota**
84. Name the first Muslim among children: **Hazrat Ali (RA)**
85. Name the first Muslim among slaves: **Hazrat Zaid bin Haris (RA)**
86. Name the first female Muslim: **Hazrat Khadija (RA)**
87. Name the first male Muslim: **Hazrat Abu Bakar Siddique (RA)**
88. Name the first person who declared his conversion to Islam emphatically: **Hazrat Umar (RA)**
89. What is the primary emphasis of the Quran upon? **The Doctrine of Tauheed**
90. Which of the following the Quran considers as an unpardonable sin? **Shirk**
91. Which is the greatest of all sins according to the Holy Prophet? **Shirk**
92. Which is the most important belief in Islam after Tauheed? **Belief in the Holy Prophet (SAW)**
93. Who was the first female Shaheed of Islam? **Hazrat Samiya (RA)**
94. What is the literal meaning of Nabi? **A person who conveys the message of Allah**
95. Name the first written constitution of the world: **Meesaq e Madina**
96. When zakat became farz? **2nd Hijri**
97. What is the literal meaning of islam?
- To Bow down the neck**
  - to have safety**
  - To obey**

**D. All of above**

1. How many fundamental pillars (Arkan-e-Islam) of Islam are there? **five**
2. Kalimah Tayyaba, Salat, Zakat, Hajj and Soam are the fundamental of \_\_\_ Islam:  
**Pillars**
3. Name the pillars of Islam in proper order? **Shahadateen, Salat, Zakat, Soam and Hajj**
4. Name the Mosque which was famous for the change of Qiblah? **Masjid Qiblatain**
5. Who were Ashab-e Sufah? Muhajirs (RA) who stayed near **Majid e Quba**
6. When the truce of Hudaibiya took place? **6th Hijri**
7. What is first practical manifestation of faith? **Prayer**
8. What is the most important event of sixth Hirah? **Treaty of Hudabiya**
9. What was the name of boat of Hazrat Nooh (AS)? **Ark**
10. Which was the first capital of Islamic commonwealth? **Madina**
11. When was Hajj made compulsory? **09th Hijri**
12. Who are called Umm-ul-Momineen? **The Holy Wives of the Prophet (SAW)**
13. Name the wife of the Holy Prophet who was titled as Umm-ul-Masakeen?  
**Hazrat Zainab (RA)**
14. Which Ummul-Momineen died last? **Hazrat Umme Salma (RA)**
15. What was the title of Hazrat Ayesha (RA)? **Siddeq**
16. After Hijrat to Madina, what first important thing Holy Prophet did? **Built a Masjid**
17. Which year is called the year of Sorrow? **10th Nabvi**
18. When did Hazrat Hamza (RA) embrace Islam? **5th Nabvi**
19. The Holy Prophet Hazrat Muhammad was a direct descendant of: **Hazrat Ismaeel (AS)**
20. Name the person whose house became the center of preaching of Islam? **Hazrat Arqam (RA)**
21. How many months prior to the birth of Hazrat Muhammad, Hazrat Abdullah Ibn-e Abdul Muttalib died? **6**
22. When five prayers in a day become Farz? **11th Nabvi**
23. At which occasion Salat became obligation (Farz): **Miraj**
24. What was the important event in the month of 13th Nabvi? **Hijrah Madina**
25. In which night the Quran was revealed? **Lailatul-ul-Qadr**
26. Which incident took place on 24th September 622 AD in the life of: **He migrated to Madina**
27. When Hijra started? **12th Rabi-ul-Awwal of 13th year of Nabuwat**
28. When did the second migration to Habshah take place? **615 AD**
29. When did the event of the social boycott of Banu Hashim take place? **Year of Nabvi**
30. Where did Muslims take refuge near the Makkah in 7th year of Prophet hood?  
**Shi'b-e-Abi Talib**
31. What is the name of the camel which the Holy Prophet was riding in the migration of Madina? **Qaswa**

32. Name the foster mothers of the Holy Prophet?
- Hazrat Halema (RA)**
  - Hazrat Sobia (RA)**
  - Hazrat Kholā (RA)**
  - All of these**
33. Who did accompany the Holy Prophet in the migration to Madina? **Hazrat Abu Bakr (RA)**
34. Hazrat Muhammad (SAW) went to Syria with Abu Talib at the age of: **12 years**
35. The Holy Prophet was born in the month of: **Rabi-ul Awal**
36. Which Surah starts without Bismillah: : **Al-Toba**
37. Who was the first martyr in Islam: **Hazrat Sumaya (RA)**
38. The First amongst women to Embrace Islam was: **Hazrat Khadija (RA)**
39. Who collected Quranic verses in one place? **Hazrat Usman (RA)**
40. Hazrat Muhammad (PBUH) was born about three thousands years, after: **Hazrat Ibrahim (A.S)**
41. Who suggested name "Ahmed" for the Holy Prophet (PBUH)? **Hazrat Amina**
42. When Hazrat Umer (R.A) embraced Islam? **616 A.D**
43. Prophet Muhammad (PBUH) belonged to \_\_\_\_\_ family. **Hashmi**
44. To which Prophet the Zabur was revealed by Allah? **Prophet Dawood (A.S)**
45. To which Prophet the Injeel was revealed by Allah? **Prophet Esa (A.S)**
46. Which country is known as the "Land of Prophets"? **Palestine**
47. What is Tahleel? **Recitation of 1st kalmia**
48. What is Istelam? **Kissing Hajre Aswad**
49. Jihad become mandatory in \_\_Hijra: **2 AH**
50. Which companion of Prophet (PBUH) was awarded with the title of "The lion of Allah"? **Hazrat Ali Al-Murtaza (R.A)**
51. Khateeb-ul-Ambia was the title of: **Prophet Shoaib (A.S)**
52. 9th Zil-Hajja is also called: **Yaum-e-Arafat**
53. The Nisab of Zakat in gold is: **7 1/2 Tolas**
54. A Verse of the Holy Quran indicates the name of: **Hazrat Zaid (R.A)**
55. Namaz-e-Khasoof is offered at the time of: **Lunar eclipse**
56. Cave Hira is in the \_\_\_\_\_ mountain: **An Noor**
57. Makka was conquered in: **8 A.H**
58. Qurbani (Holy Slaughtering) is made during Hajj at: **Mina**
59. Hazrat Muhammad (PBUH) was born about three thousands years, after: **Hazrat Ibrahim (A.S)**
60. Gathering on Arafat during Hajj is made on: **9th Zil Hajjah**
61. What was the total number of idols which were fixed around the Kaaba? **360**
62. Prophet Muhammad (PBUH) belonged to \_\_\_\_\_ family. **Hashmi**
63. How many stages the Quran contains? **7**
64. Who was the first writer of "Wahi" in Quraish? **Hazrat Zaid bin Sabit (RA)**
65. Kitab-ul-Assar is compiled by: **Imam Abu Hanifah (RA)**

66. What was the name of foster sister of the Holy Prophet (PBUH)? **Hazrat Shima (RA)**
67. Namaz-e-Istisqa" is prayer for: **Rain**
68. The first Masjid (Mosque) on the surface of Earth is? **Quba Masjid**
69. Name the wife of Prophet Muhammad (PBUH) who was daughter of Umar Farooq (R.A)? **Hazrat Hafsa (R.A)**
70. What was the relation between Prophet Ismail (A.S) and Prophet Ishaq (A.S)?  
e. Prophet Ismail (A.S) was father of Prophet Ishaq (A.S) **Brothers**
71. Prophet Muhammad (PBUH) lived in Madina for \_\_\_\_\_ years: **10**
72. Al-Hudaibiyah Treaty was scribe by: **Hazrat Ali (R.A)**
73. The "Kissing of the Hajr-e-Aswad" is called: **Istelam**
74. Ghaseel ul Malaika is the title of: **Hazrat Hanzala (R.A)**
75. Who was the last Commander in Chief for Ghazwa-e-Mautah? **Hazrat Khalid bin Waleed (R.A)**
76. Imam Dar ul Hijrat is the title of: **Imam Malik**
77. The word Muhammad (SAW) as a name has been mentioned in Quran only: **4**
78. The heads of Zakat are: **8**
79. Eid Prayer is: **Wajib**
80. "Muhammad is the messenger of Allah" is stated in Surah: **Fath**
81. Allah says, "Wives of Prophet Muhammad (PBUH) are mothers of believers" in Surah: **Ahzab**
82. The effective Zakat System can ensure the elimination of: **Poverty**
83. Masjid e Qiblatain is situated in : **Madina**
84. Which Surah of Quran has Bismillah twice? **Al Namal**
85. Ameen -ul-Umat is the title of Hazrat: **Abu-ubaida bin Al jaraah (RA)**
86. River Neil was declared as Sayed-ul-Anhar by: **Hazrat Umer (RA)**
87. Umm-ul-Masakeen was the title given to one of the wives of the Prophet (SAW):  
**Hazrat Zainab benet Khuzima (RA)**
88. Which one of the following is included amongst the Ushera-e- Mubhashera:  
**Hazrat Saad Bin Abi waqas (R.A)**
89. Who was the first writer of "Wahi" in Quraish? **Hazrat Zaid bin Sabit (RA)**
90. Give the name, who compiled first work of Hadith "Sahifa-e-Sadiqa." **Hazrat Abdullah bin Amr (RA)**
91. Which surah contains the orders about Wuzu, Ghusal and Tayammum? **Al-Maida**
92. Which famous Ghazwah is mentioned in surah Al-Imran? **Ghazwah Uhd**
93. In surah kahf, which animal is mentioned along with the Ashaab-e-Kahf? **Dog**
94. Ka'bah is situated in the valley of: **Makkah**
95. The word " MUHAMMAD" means? **The praised one**
96. The first relavation came to the prophet in: **Cave Hira**
97. The capital of ummayad dynsty is: **Dmascus**
98. Jizya means: **Poll tax non muslims**
- 100: Firdausi was the poet of? **Persia**



- 101: Al-Qanun was written by: **Bu Ali Sina**
- 102: Which year is called "Year of elephant"? **570AC**
- 103: ANSAR means: **Helper**
- 104: the ninth year of the hijrah is known in Muslim history as the: **Year of deputation**
- 105: Hazrat Usman was assassinated in the month of? **Zulhaj**
- 106: Hazrat Khalid bin waleed belongs to wich tribe? **Makhzum**
- 107: Ibn e khuldun was a famous historian, of century? **14<sup>th</sup>**
- 108: First muslim governor of the spain? **Abdul Aziz**
- 109: The holy Quran was frirst compiled during the caliphate of hazrat: **Abu Bakar Sidiq R.A**
- 110: Hazrat Umar was the caliphate for: **10 years**
- 111: The orthodox caliphate lasted for? **29 years**
- 112: Hazrat Ali A.S was martyred in the year of? **661 AD**
- 113: The ummayad dynsty ruled fot just over\_? **750 years**
- 114: The last ummayad ruler at Damascus was? **Marwan II**
- 115: The fiunder of ummayad dysnty was? **Amir Muawya**

## Civics MCQS

1. Who runs the business of government in democratic countries ? **Citizens**
2. Mother of all sciences is: **Sociology**
3. Who wrote the book, "The Foundation Civics "? **E.M. White**
4. Who said this, " Man is social animal"? **Aristotle**
5. Who said this, " Civics is the science that deals with the civics life, and its problems"? **Patrick Geddes**
6. The origin of all social sciences: **Individual**
7. In this type of family, man enjoys pivotal position and importance: **Patriarchal Family**
8. "Society is a system of social relationship in which an individual passes his life", who said this? **John E. Suber**
9. It is the first and oldest human institution: **Family**
10. Government comprises of the organs: **Three**
11. Plato had fixed the number of people for ideal state: **5040**
12. Rosseau belonged to which countr? **France**
13. "The government of the people, for the and by the people". **Abraham Lincoln**
14. Civics knowledge of: **Sociology**
15. Telecommunication has turend the world into a: **Global Village**
16. According to population, largest country in the world is: **China**
17. Two nation theory founder is: **Sir Syed Ahmed Khan**
18. the most important organ of government is: **Legislative**
19. all india muslim league came into being in: **1906**
20. the partition of Bangal took place in: **1905**
21. the nautral and essential institution of social life is: **Family**
22. Allam iqbal deliverd his address in Allahabad in: **1930**
23. Concept of state is impossible without: **Population**
24. Founder of Sociology is considered to: **Iben Khuldun**
25. The government is an agent of: **The State**
26. The base of Muslim nationalty is: **Islam**
27. Which of the following is the distinguishing characteristic of State, as compared with other associations? **Sovereignty**
28. Which of the following are the four characteristics of state? **Population, territory, government and soverignty**
29. The term state has often been confused with: **Sovereignty**
30. According to Plato, the population of the State should be about: **5000**
31. Who said that State is a territorial society divided into government and the subjects? **Laski**
32. According to Plato state originated because: **There was necessity for division of labour**
33. Exponents of theory of Divine Origin of State believe that: **God give state**
34. In the West first to support the theory of Divine Origin were: **The Jews**

35. Who supported patriarchal theory about the origin of the state? **Duguit**
36. Name the ancient philosopher who wrote "The Republic": **Plato**
37. After years of travel and study, Plato founded the Academy in: **387 B.C.**
38. Who was the mentor of Plato? **Socrates**
39. Who said "Dictatorship naturally arises out of democracy, and the most aggravated form of tyranny and slavery out of the most extreme liberty:" **Plato**
40. Allama Iqbal was born in the year \_\_\_\_ November A.D. **1877**
41. Allama Iqbal was tutored by: **Maulvi Syed Mir Hassan**
42. According to Allama Iqbal in which form of Government heads are counted:  
**Democracy**
43. Ibn-e-Khaldun was born in Tunis in the year \_\_\_\_ AD. **1332**
44. Ibn-e-Khaldun's name is associated with: **Asabya**
45. Ibn-e-Khaldun retired as a: **Judge**
46. Ibn-e-Kaldun is known as the father of: **Histroy**
47. Ibn-e-Khaldun is famous for his: **Commentary on Aristotle's politics**
48. The name Pakistan proposed by: **Ch Rehmat Ali**
49. Total war on Kashmir Pakistan fought? **Two**
50. Tele communication has turned the world into: **Global Village**

## SINDHI MCQS

### سنڌي گرامر

1. انهيءَ ڪناريءَ کي ڇا چئبو آهي. جنهن ۾ سڀ صفتون گڏجي هڪ موصوف سان مخصوص هجن؟ ڪناريءَ بعيد
2. اهڙن لفظن يا اکرن کي ڇا چئبو آهي، جيڪي تشبيهه ڏيڻ لاءِ استعمال ڪيا وڃن ٿا؟ حروف تشبيهه
3. اهو لفظ جيڪو سڌ ڪرڻ جي ڪم اچي يا منجهائينس دل جي ڪا ڪيفيت، جيئن خوشي، ارمان، ڪاوڙ، ڌڪار يا 4. سڌ ڪرڻ جي معنيٰ نڪري تنهن کي ڇا چئبو آهي. حرف ندا
5. اهڙا لفظ جيڪي انهن ماڻهن لاءِ ڳالهائجن، جيڪي ان وقت اتي موجود نه هجن ته انهن کي ڇا چئبو آهي؟  
ضمير غائب
6. اهڙا فعل جن جو لاڳاپو پنهنجي فاعل سان هجي ۽ ان ڪم جو اثر ٻئي ڪنهن تي به نه پوي، تن کي ڇا چئبو آهي؟  
فعل لازمي
7. اهڙو فعل جيڪو ڏيکاري ته ڪم پوءِ ڪرڻو آهي. ان کي ڇا چئبو آهي؟ امر استقبال
8. سنڌي ٻوليءَ ۾ عدد ڪيترن حصن ۾ ورهايل هوندا آهن؟ ٻن
9. قافيو جي لغوي معنيٰ ڇا آهي؟ پٺيان هلڻ
10. سنڌي ٻوليءَ جي جوڙجڪ، يعني سٽاءَ ۾ گرامر موجب ڳالهائڻ جا ڪل ڪيترا قسم آهن؟ اٺ
11. فعل جي حالت جيڪا ڏيکاري ته هڪ کان وڌيڪ ماڻهن کي پوءِ ڪم ڪرڻ جو حڪم مليل آهي. ان کي ڇا چئبو آهي؟ امر استقبال جمع
12. اهو فعل جيڪو ڏيکاري ته فعل وارو ڪم فاعل ايندڙ وقت ۾ ڪندو، ان فعل جو زمان ڇا ٿيندو. مستقبل
13. اهڙو لفظ جيڪو اڪيلو هجي ۽ اڪيلي معنيٰ ڏيکاري، جنهن ۽ ڪو زمان (وقت) وغيره سمايل نه هجي ان کي ڇا چئبو آهي؟ اسم
14. جملي ۾ اهو لفظ جيڪو وقت وغيره ڏيکاري. ان کي ڇا چئبو آهي، مثلن: هيٺ، هاڻي، هرهر اڃ ڪڏهن ڪالھ وغيره. ظرف زمان
15. اهڙا اسم جيڪي ماڻهن، جانورن، جاين ۽ ڪن شين جا نالا هجن، سي چورائبا آهن؟ اسم خاص
16. زمان ماضيءَ جا ڪيترا قسم آهن؟ ست
17. اهو فعل جيڪو ڏيکاري ته فاعل ڪو ڪم ايندڙ وقت ۾ ڪندو، ان فعل جو زمان ڇا ٿيندو؟ مستقبل
18. اهڙا لفظ جيڪي ڳالهائڻ وار ڳالهائڻ وقت پنهنجي بدران ڪم آڻي ٿو. جيئن: آءٌ، مون، مان، اسين ۽ اسان ته ان کي ڇا چئبو آهي؟ ضمير متکلم

## SINDHI MCQS

### سنڌي گرامر

1. انهيءَ ڪناريءَ کي ڇا چئبو آهي. جنهن ۾ سڀ صفتون گڏجي هڪ موصوف سان مخصوص هجن؟ ڪناريءَ بعيد
2. اهڙن لفظن يا اکرن کي ڇا چئبو آهي، جيڪي تشبيهه ڏيڻ لاءِ استعمال ڪيا وڃن ٿا؟ حروف تشبيهه
3. اهو لفظ جيڪو سڌ ڪرڻ جي ڪم اچي يا منجهائينس دل جي ڪا ڪيفيت، جيئن خوشي، ارمان، ڪاوڙ، ڌڪار يا 4. سڌ ڪرڻ جي معنيٰ نڪري تنهن کي ڇا چئبو آهي. حرف ندا
5. اهڙا لفظ جيڪي انهن ماڻهن لاءِ ڳالهائجن، جيڪي ان وقت اتي موجود نه هجن ته انهن کي ڇا چئبو آهي؟  
ضمير غائب
6. اهڙا فعل جن جو لاڳاپو پنهنجي فاعل سان هجي ۽ ان ڪم جو اثر پئي ڪنهن تي به نه پوي، تن کي ڇا چئبو آهي؟  
فعل لازمي
7. اهڙو فعل جيڪو ڏيکاري ته ڪم پوءِ ڪرڻو آهي. ان کي ڇا چئبو آهي؟ امر استقبال
8. سنڌي ٻوليءَ ۾ عدد ڪيترن حصن ۾ ورهايل هوندا آهن؟ ٻن
9. قافيو جي لغوي معنيٰ ڇا آهي؟ پٺيان هلڻ
10. سنڌي ٻوليءَ جي جوڙجڪ، يعني سٽاءُ ۾ گرامر موجب ڳالهائڻ جا ڪل ڪيترا قسم آهن؟ اٺ
11. فعل جي حالت جيڪا ڏيکاري ته هڪ کان وڌيڪ ماڻهن کي پوءِ ڪم ڪرڻ جو حڪم مليل آهي. ان کي ڇا چئبو آهي؟ امر استقبال جمع
12. اهو فعل جيڪو ڏيکاري ته فعل وارو ڪم فاعل ايندڙ وقت ۾ ڪندو، ان فعل جو زمان ڇا ٿيندو. مستقبل
13. اهڙو لفظ جيڪو اڪيلو هجي ۽ اڪيلي معنيٰ ڏيکاري، جنهن ۽ ڪو زمان (وقت) وغيره سمايل نه هجي ان کي ڇا چئبو آهي؟ اسم
14. جملي ۾ اهو لفظ جيڪو وقت وغيره ڏيکاري. ان کي ڇا چئبو آهي، مثلن: هيئنڙ، هاڻي، هرهر اڃ ڪڏهن ڪالهه وغيره. ظرف زمان
15. اهڙا اسم جيڪي ماڻهن، جانورن، جاين ۽ ڪن شين جا نالا هجن، سي چورائبا آهن؟ اسم خاص
16. زمان ماضيءَ جا ڪيترا قسم آهن؟ ست
17. اهو فعل جيڪو ڏيکاري ته فاعل ڪو ڪم ايندڙ وقت ۾ ڪندو، ان فعل جو زمان ڇا ٿيندو؟ مستقبل
18. اهڙا لفظ جيڪي ڳالهائڻ وار ڳالهائڻ وقت پنهنجي بدران ڪم آڻي ٿو. جيئن: آءُ، مون، مان، اسين ۽ اسان تان ان کي ڇا چئبو آهي؟ ضمير متکلم

19. ڪنهن بـ لفظ جي تـهـ تائـين پـهـچـي سـنـدس بـن بـنياد جـا چـڻ کـي چـا چـڻـجـي تـو؟ اسـتـقـاق
20. اـهـڙا اسـم جنـهن جـي پـچـاڙـي ۾ “ڻ” اچـي. ان کـي چـا چـڻـبو؟ اسـم مـصـدـر
21. صـفـت جـا ڪـل ڪـيـتـرا قـسـم آهـن؟ چـهـ
22. فـعـل جـي اـها حـالـت جـيڪـا ڏيڪـاري تـهـ فـعـل وـارو هـڪ ڪـم پـورو ٿيـو ۽ ٻيو ٿي رهيو آهي. تـان کـي چـا چـڻـبو؟  
زمان حال معطوفي
23. فـعـل جـي حـالـت جـيڪـا ڏيڪـاري تـهـ فـعـل وـارو ڪـم ايندڙ وقت ۾ ٿيندو. ان کـي چـا چـڻـبو؟ زمان مستقبل
24. فـعـل جـي حـالـت جـيڪـا ڏيڪـاري تـهـ فـعـل وـارو ڪـم ٿورو وقت اڳ ختم ٿيو آهي ان کـي چـا چـڻـبو؟  
زمان ماضي قريب
25. گـرامـ مطابق ڳالهائڻ جا گهڻا قسم آهن؟ 8
26. اـهـڙو فـعـل جـيڪـو ڏيڪـاري تـهـ ڪـم هـيـنـٿـر ڪـرڻ لاءِ مليل آهي. ان کـي چـا چـونـدا آهـن؟ امـرحـال
27. گـرامـ کـي سـنـڌي ۾ چـا چـونـدا آهـن. ويا ڪـرڻ
28. اـهـڙا ضـمير جن بابت اهو معلوم نه ٿئي ته اهي ڪهڙن اسمن جي بدران ڪم آيل آهن، تن کي چـا چـڻـبو؟  
ضمير مشترڪ
28. جـمـلـي جـا ڪـيـتـرا قـسـم آهـن؟ چـار
29. اـهو لـفـظ جنـهن جـي ظـاهـري مـعـنـي هـڪ مـعـلوم ٿئي، ۽ اصل ۾ مـعـنـي ٻي هـجـي تـه، ان کـي چـا چـڻـبو آهي؟ اسـطـلاح
30. اـهي لـفـظ جـيڪـي جـمـلـي جـي ٻن حـصـن کـي ملائڻ لاءِ ڪم اچن ٿا انهن کي چـا چـڻـبو آهي؟ حـرف جـمـلو
31. اـهـڙا لـفـظ جـيڪـي فـعـل مان ٺهڻ ٿا ۽ ان جـي بـنيـاد مان چير جي نڪرن ٿا ۽ فـعـل توڙي صـفـت يا اسـم ٿي ڪـم اچن ٿا، تن کي چـا چـڻـبو؟ اسـم مـشـتـق
32. فـعـل جـا گـهـڻا قـسـم آهـن؟ 9
33. ضـمير اـشـاري جـا ڪـيـتـرا قـسـم آهـن؟ 2
34. فـعـل جـڏهن پـنـهنـجـي مـفـعـول سان عـدـد، جنـس، توڙي ضـمير مـتـبـور هـي، تـان کـي چـا چـڻـبو آهي؟ پـريـوگ ڪـرمـثـي
35. گـرامـ ۾ “صـفـت” جـي لـغـوي مـعـنـي چـا آهي؟ ڪـاريـگري
36. اـهـڙا ضـمير جـيڪـي ساڳئي فـعـل جـي ٻن جـمـلن کـي پاڻ ۾ ملائي هڪ جـمـلو پـورو ڪن، تن کـي چـا چـڻـبو آهي؟  
ضمير موصول
37. فـعـل مـتـعـدي جـا ڪـيـتـرا قـسـم آهـن؟ چـار

38. اهو اسم يا ضمير جنهن بابت فعل جي وسيلي ڪاڳالھ ڪجي ٿي. ان کي ڇا چئبو آهي؟ فاعل
39. جيڪو ضمير ماڻهوءَ جي ذات سان لاڳاپيل رهي ٿو ۽ ماڻهوءَ جي پنهنجي ذات اصلي نالي بدران استعمال ٿئي ٿو ان جا ڪيترا قسم آهن؟ 3
40. اهو لفظ جيڪو جملي ۾ هئڻ ڪرڻ سهڻ، پوڻ يا ٿيڻ جي معنيٰ ڏيکاري. ان کي ڇا چئبو آهي؟ فعل
41. فعل جي حالت، جيڪا ڏيکاري ته هڪ ماڻهوءَ کي پوءِ فعل واري ڪم ڪرڻ جو حڪم مليل آهي. ان کي ڇا چئبو؟ امر استقبال واحد
42. اهو فعل جيڪو ڏيکاري ته فعل وارو ڪم فاعل ايندڙ وقت ۾ ڪندو، ان فعل جو زمان ڇا ٿيندو؟ مستقبل
43. اهي اسم جيڪي ڏسڻ ۾ نه اچن، پر محسوس ڪجن تن کي ڇا چئبو آهي؟ اسم ذات
44. فعل جي اها مڪيه صورت جنهن مان ٻيون الڳ صورتون جڙي سگهن تن کي ڇا چئبو آهي؟ عدد
45. اهڙا ضمير جيڪي سوال پڇڻ لاءِ ڪم اچن، جيئن: ڪي ڪهڙي ڇا، تنهن کي ڇا چئبو؟ ضمير استفهام
46. جملي ۾ اهو لفظ جيڪو جاءِ يا طرف وغيره ڏيکاري تن کي ڇا چئبو آهي؟ ظرف مڪان
47. اهڙو اسم جنهن جي پڇاڙيءَ ۾ ”ڻ“ اچي ان کي ڇا چئبو آهي؟ اسم مصدر
48. فعل جي اها حالت جيڪا ڏيکاري ته فعل وارو ڪم گذريل وقت ۾ ٿيڻ ۾ شڪ آهي. تن کي ڇا چئبو؟ ماضي متشڪي
49. فعل جي حالت جيڪا ڏيکاري ته فعل وارو ڪم فاعل شروع ڪيو آهي ۽ اڃا پيو ڪري تن کي ڇا چئبو آهي؟ زمان حال استمراري
50. فعل جي اها حالت جيڪا ڏيکاري ته فعل وارو ڪم گذريل وقت ٿيڻ ۾ شڪ آهي تن کي ڇا چئبو؟ ماضي متشڪي
51. زمان مضارع جا ڪيترا قسم آهن؟ ٻه
52. اهو لفظ جيڪو دل جي ڪا حالت، مثال: خوشي، ارمان، ڪاوڙ ڏيکاري يا سد جي معنيٰ ڏيکاري. تنهن کي ڇا چئبو آهي؟ حرف ندا
53. اضافت لفظ جي لغوي معنيٰ ڇا آهي؟ نسبت، مالڪي يا واسطو
54. لفظ تقطيع جي لغوي معنيٰ ٻڌايو؟ ڀڃي پرزا پرزا ڪرڻ
55. اسم جا گهڻا قسم آهن؟ 4
56. مرڪب جملي جا ڪيترا قسم آهن؟ چار
57. فعل مضارع جا ڪيترا قسم آهن؟ ٻه

58. اهڙو ڪنڀاءُ جنهن ۾ موصوف جون صفتون جلد سمجھ ۾ نه اچن. ان کي ڇا چئبو آهي؟ ڪنڀاءُ بعيد منفي

59. اهو فعل جيڪو ڏيکاري ته فعل وارو ڪم فاعل هلندڙ وقت ۾ ڪندو ته ان فعل جو زمان ڇا ٿيندو. حال

60. جيڪو لفظ ٻن لفظن يا جملن جي ٻن ڀاڱن کي ڳنڍي ان کي ڇا چئبو آهي؟ حرف جملو

61. گرامر ڪهڙي ٻوليءَ جو لفظ آهي؟ انگريزي

62. جيڪو لفظ ڪنهن ڳالهه، ارادي يا ڪم وغيره جي باري ۾ چيل هجي ان کي ڇا چئبو آهي؟ بحر

63. ٻوليءَ جي لحاظ کان اسم جنس جا ڪيترا قسم آهن؟ 2

64. اهو فعل جيڪو ڏيکاري ته فعل وارو ڪم فاعل ايندڙ وقت ۾ جاري رکندو، ان فعل جو زمان ڇا ٿيندو.

مستقبل استمراري

65. لفظ جنس جي لغوي معنيٰ ڇا آهي؟ قسم

66. فعل جي حالت جيڪا ڏيکاري ته فعل وارو ڪم هلي رهيو آهي. ان کي ڇا چئبو؟ زمان حال استمراري

67. اهڙو لفظ، جيڪو جملي ۾ اسم يا ضمير جي پٺيان اچي ۽ جملي جي صحيح معنيٰ ظاهر ڪري ان کي ڇا چئبو آهي؟ حرف جر

68. ضمير جا گهڻا قسم آهن؟ 8

69. اهو لفظ جيڪو صفت ۽ ٻئي ظرف سان لڳي ۽ ان مان وقت جاءِ، ناکار، هاڪار ريت يا قدر جي معنيٰ نڪري، ان کي ڇا چئبو آهي؟ ظرف

70. زمان حال جا ڪيترا قسم آهن؟ ٽي

70. فعل جي اها حالت جيڪا ڏيکاري ته هڪ ماڻهو کي هيٺ ڪم واري ڪم ڪرڻ جو حڪم مليل آهي، ان کي ڇا چئبو آهي؟ امر واحد

71. اهڙو استعاره جيڪو فعل يا حرف سان تعلق رکي. ان کي ڇا چئبو آهي؟ استعاره بالڪنڀاءُ

72. اهڙو لفظ جيڪو ڳالهائڻ وارو اتي موجود ماڻهن سان ڳالهائڻ وقت ڪم آڻيندو آهي: جيئن: تو، تون، اوهين، اوهان، توهان ۽ توهين ته ان کي ڇا چئبو؟ ضمير حاضر

73. اسم يا ضمير تي ڪو ڪم ٿيندڙ هجي يا اهي ڪنهن ڪم جا ڪندڙ هجن ته ان کي ڇا چئبو؟ حالت

74. اهو فعل جيڪو ڏيکاري ته فعل وارو ڪم فاعل گذريل وقت ۾ ڪري ڇڏيو آهي. ان فعل جو زمان ڇا ٿيندو؟

زمان ماضي

75. تشبيهه جي لغوي معنيٰ ڇا آهي؟ مشابهن يا پيٽ ڏيڻ

76. جنس جي لحاظ کان اسم جا ڪيترا قسم آهن؟ 2



77. گرام جي نقطہ نظر کان ضمير جا ڪيترا قسم آهن؟ اٺ
78. فعل جي حالت جيڪا ڏيکاري ته هڪ کان وڌيڪ ماڻهن کي هيٺو فعل واري ڪم ڪرڻ جو حڪم مليل آهي. ان کي ڇا چئبو آهي؟ امر جمع
79. رديف جي لغوي معنيٰ ڇا آهي؟ پيله سوار ٿيڻ
80. صرف ونحو، يعني ٻوليءَ جي قاعدن ۽ قانونن جا ڪيترا ڀاڱا آهن؟ ٻه
81. گرامر موجب لفظن جي ڌار ڌار شڪل ٻڌائڻ ۽ جملي ۾ ٻين لفظن سان انهن جو واسطو ڏيکارڻ کي ڇا چئبو؟  
ترڪيب
82. جيڪو لفظ ٻن جملن کي ڳنڍي. ان کي ڇا چئبو آهي؟ حرف جملو
83. اهڙا فعل جيڪي ڏيکارين ته فاعل ڪو ڪم ڪري ٿو ۽ ان جو اثر ڪن اسمن تي ٿئي ٿو ته اهڙن فعلن کي ڇا چئبو آهي؟ متعدي
84. فعل جي اها حالت جيڪا ڏيکاري ته فعل وارو ڪم گذريل وقت ۾ ٿيندو هو، تن کي ڇا چئبو؟ ماضي مدامي
85. اهڙو اسم جيڪو فعل جو ڪم ڪندڙ هجي. ان کي ڇا چئبو؟ اسم فاعل
86. جيڪو لفظ ڪنهن ٻئي لفظ جي پوري نڪرندڙ معنيٰ يا صفت ڪڍي نروار ڪري مگر اها اڌاري طور استعمال ٿيل هجي ان کي ڇا چئبو آهي؟ استعارو
87. فعل جي اها حالت جيڪا ڏيکاري ته فعل وارو ڪم گذريل وقت ۾ اڳي ٿي چڪو آهي. ان کي ڇا چئبو؟ ماضي بعيد
88. اهڙو فعل جيڪو نه فاعل، نه مفعول سان عدد، جنس توڙي ضمير ۾ بدلجي، پر پنهنجو ڪم اڪيلو بي پرواه بڻيل ڪري تن کي ڇا چئبو آهي؟ پريوگ پاوي
89. جملي ۾ اهي لفظ، جيڪي اسم جو گڻ، اوگڻ، قسم ۽ قد وغيره ٻڌائين تن کي ڇا چئبو آهي؟ صفت
90. اهو فعل جيڪو ڏيکاري ته فعل وارو ڪم فاعل هلندڙ وقت ۾ ڪندو، ان فعل جو زمان ڇا ٿيندو؟ حال
91. اهي لفظ جيڪي اسم جي بدران ڪم اچن ٿا، تن کي ڇا چئبو آهي؟ ضمير
92. اهڙا ضمير جيڪي جملي ۾ فاعل ۽ مفعول سان شريڪ ٿين ۽ جملي کي وڌيڪ زوردار بڻائين، انهن کي ڇا چئبو آهي؟ ضمير مشترڪ
93. مستقبل جا ڪل ڪيترا قسم آهن؟ چار
94. اهو نظم جنهن ۾ شاعر زماني جي افراتفري، ملڪ ۽ شهر جي تباهي ۽ بدحالي ۽ وطن واسين جي زيون حالت جو ذڪر ڪري. ان کي ڇا چئبو آهي؟ نوحو
95. عروض لفظ جي لغوي معنيٰ ڇا آهي؟ بلندي

96. اهڙي شعر کي ڇا چئبو آهي، جنهن ۾ موصوف جون صفتون بيان هجن جن ڏانهن ذهن يڪدم منتقل ٿي وڃي؟

ڪنڀا قريبن

### Sindhi Literature / Adab (سنڌي ادب)

1. سنڌ جو شيڪسپيئر ڪهڙي سنڌي اديب کي سڏيو وڃي ٿو؟ مرزا قليچ بيگ
2. شاه جو ڪلام صحيح معنيٰ ۾ \_\_\_\_\_ هو. آفاقي
3. باب فرید گنج شکر جي دوهن جو سنڌي ترجمو ڪنهن ڪيو آهي؟ آغا سليم
4. حضرت شاه عبداللطيف جي ڪلام جي ڪتاب کي \_\_\_\_\_ چئبو آهي. شاه جو رسالو
5. سومرن ڪڏهن کان منتشر سنڌ ۾ پاڻ کي اڀارڻ شروع ڪيو؟ 950
6. خواجه محمد زمان لنواريءَ ۽ سندس بزرگن جو ذڪر \_\_\_\_\_ ڪتاب ۾ ملي ٿو؟ مرغوب احباب
7. سومرن جو دور “ڪنهن جو لکيل ڪتاب آهي؟ ڊاڪٽر نبي بخش بلوچ“
8. سومرا دؤر کي سنڌي ادب جو ڇا چيو وڃي ٿو؟ بنيادي
9. سومرن سنڌي ۽ اڻ سڌي طرح گهڻا سؤسال سنڌ تي حڪومت ڪئي؟ ٽي
10. سائينم سڌائين ڪرين مٿي سنڌ سڪار - شاه عبداللطيف ڀٽائيءَ جي ڪهڙي سر مان ڪنيل شعر آهي؟ سر سارنگ
11. شاه حسن اپلاڻي ڪنهن جو همعصر هو؟ غوث بهاءُ الدين زڪريا
12. سومرا دؤر جي ۽ سنڌيءَ جي پهرين مشهور شاعره ڪير هئي جيڪا گيچ ڳائيندي هئي؟ مرکان شيخ
13. شاعريءَ جي لحاظ کان سومرن جي دور کي ڪهڙو دور چئجي ته وڌاءُ ڏيندو؟ چارٿن ۽ ڀانن جو دور
14. سومرن جو دور سنڌي ادب جي لحاظ کان ڇا جو دور چيو وڃي ٿو؟ جاڳرتا
15. قرآن شريف جو سڀ کان پهريون سنڌي ۾ ترجمو ڪڏهن ٿيو؟ 883 ع
16. قلندر لعل شهباز ڪهڙي دؤر حڪومت ۾ سنڌ ۾ آيو؟ سومرا دؤر
17. سنڌي ادب ۾ قصا گوئي جو باقاعده رواج ڪهڙي دؤر ۾ پيو؟ سومرن جو دؤر
18. سومره دور حڪومت ۾ پير صدر الدين جي ٺاهيل لپيءَ کي ڇا چيو ويندو آهي؟ خواجه کي سنڌي
19. ڪهڙي سگهڙ سومرن جي دور ۾ چنيسر جي ويڙهه کي منظوم ڪيو؟ ڀاڳو ڀان

20. سومرن جي دؤر ۾ ڪهڙي طرف کان سنڌ ۾ گهڻي کان گهڻا شاعر، عالم ۽ تبليغي مبلغ آيا؟ وچ ايشيا مان
21. بابا فرید گنج شکر جو تعلق سنڌ جي ڪهڙي دؤر سان هو؟ سومرا
22. ڪهڙي شاعريءَ جي صنف سومرن جي دؤر کان شروع ٿي ٿي؟ گنان
23. سومرا دور ۾ منهاج الدين والملڪ نالي ڪتاب جو ترجمو ڇپ نامي جي نالي سان ڪنهن ڪيو؟ علي ڪوفي
24. سومرن ڪهڙن حڪمرانن کان رياستي اقتدار حاصل ڪيو؟ هنباري
25. سومرن جي دؤر جو پهريون جنگي داستان ڪهڙو آهي؟ دودو چنيسر
26. شاه جو ڪلام تصوف جي رنگ ۾ \_\_\_\_\_ آهي. رڱيل
27. سومرا دؤر جي سرائڪي شاعر بابا فرید گنج شکر جا سنڌي دوها ڪنهن هٿ ڪري سنڌي ادب ۾ متعارف ڪرايا؟ آغا سليم
28. نيمر عشقيه داستانن مل محمود ۽ مهر نگار، ڏمڻ سونارو، خدا دوست، ۽ محمود غزنوي جو تعلق ڪهڙي دور سان آهي؟ سومرا دور
29. غزل جي معنيٰ آهي ته . عورت جي حسن جي تعريف ڪرڻ
30. سنڌي ادب جي اؤسر جا باقاعده اهڃاڻ ڪهڙي دؤر حڪومت کان ملن ٿا؟ سومرا دؤر
31. سومرن جي دور سان وابسته واقعاتي بيت ڪنهن سان منسوب آهن؟ شاه حسن اپلاڻي
32. سومرا دؤر ۾ 1100ع ڌاري سنڌي ٻوليءَ ۾ ڇا جو ترجمو ٿيو. رامائڻ
33. اسماعيلي داعين جا گنان ڪهڙين صنفن جو ابتدائي نمونو آهن؟ وائي ۽ ڪافي
34. سڀ کان اول سمنگ چارڻ تي ڪنهن تحقيق ڪري طويل مقالو لکيو؟ پروفيسر محرم خان
35. سومرن جي دور ۾ سڀ کان وڏو ديني مدرسو ڪهڙي شهر ۾ قائم هو؟ اگهم ڪوٽ
36. مشهور رومانوي داستانن ، سسئي پنهنون عمر مارئي ، سهڻي مهار ، ليلان چنيسر ، سورڻ راءِ ڌ ڇاچ ، ۽ مومل راڻو جو تعلق ڪهڙي دور سان آهي؟ سومرا دور
37. سومرن جي دؤر حڪومت ۾ سنڌ جي سرڪاري زبانون ڪهڙيون هيون؟ عربي ۽ سنڌي
38. سومرن جي دؤر جو گنان جو مشهور شاعر ڪير هو؟ پير صدرالدين
39. موجوده الف – ب ڪهڙي دور ۾ ٺهي؟ انگريز دور
40. پيش، زير ۽ زير نشانين کي سنڌي ۾ ڇا چئبو؟ اعراب
41. لفظ ”عجمي“ جو ضد چونڊيو. عربي

42. ٻيڙو پاڪستان بيت ڪنهن جو لکيل آهي؟ ساز مُلاڪاتباري
43. گيت ڌڻيءَ جا گڏجي ڳايون حمد جو ليکڪ ڪير آهي؟ ڪشڻچند بيوس
44. ڳايون چئن مندن جو راڳ بيت ڪنهن جو لکيل آهي؟ محمد صديق مسافر
45. دعا بيت جو ليکڪ ڪير آهي؟ امداد حسيني
46. فوت ٿيل جي خوبين کي نروار ڪرڻ لاءِ نظم جي ڪهڙي صنف پڙهي ويندي آهي؟ مرسيو
47. سويارو ساڻيه جو ليکڪ ڪير آهي؟ امداد حسيني
48. تون، توهان، اوهان، اوهين \_\_\_\_\_ آهن. ضمير حاضر
49. اصطلاح ”ٻوٽو ٻارڻ“ جي معنيٰ ڇا آهي. ڪجهه ڪري ڏيکارڻ
50. اڇو اوهانجي دل وندرايون بيت ڪنهن جو لکيل آهي؟ ادل سومرو
51. ڪلاس ڇهين ۾ سبق سورھ بادشاه ڪهڙي صنف سان واسطو رکي ٿو؟ شخصيت نگاري
52. رنگ سجاڻ بيت ڪنهن جو لکيل آهي؟ محمد صديق مسافر
53. مسڪرائي ٿي \_ هن جملي ۾ (مسڪرائي ٿي) ڇا آهي؟ فعل لازمي
54. اسانکي تون ساڻين سدائين خدايا، ڪرم سان اڀائين نڀائين خدايا! – هن دعا جو ليکڪ ڪير آهي؟ مرزا قليچ بيگ
55. تحقيقي بنيادن تي مشتمل لکڻي کي \_\_\_\_\_ چئبو آهي. مقالعو
56. اڄ اکين اڪير منجهان سڄڻ کي ڪيو ياد وسري ويو هر سُئي ان کان بعد: هن لکڻي ۾ (اڄ اکين اڪير) آهن. تحنيس حرفي
57. لاٽونٽرو ڦيرايون بيت ڪنهن جو لکيل آهي؟ الطاف عباسي
58. سڄ ڳالهائ بيت جو ليکڪ ڪير آهي؟ مرزا قليچ بيگ
59. پنهنجي زباني پنهنجي حوالي سان ڪجهه ٻڌائڻ کي \_\_\_\_\_ چئبو آهي. آتم ڪهاڻي
60. حمد ”الاهي ڪرم ڪر اسان تي قراري“ ڪنهن جو لکيل آهي؟ مرزا قليچ بيگ
61. آسمان نظم جو تخليق نگار ڪير آهي؟ ڪشڻچند بيوس
62. واهڙي تارا بيت ڪنهن سڻيو (لکيو) آهي؟ ڀيرومل غريب
63. مديني جا ساڻين نعت جو ليکڪ ڪير آهي؟ وفا مولا بخش
64. ساڻين جي ساراه حمد جو ليکڪ ڪير آهي؟ محمد صديق مسافر

65. ڪتاب الهند ڪنهن جو لکيل آهي . البیروني
66. سسئي \_\_\_\_ شهر جي رهاڪو هئي: (ڪلاس ڇهون) پنيور
67. ظرف زمان ” ڇا معنيٰ ڏيندو آهي؟ وقت جي ”
68. حمد ڌڻيءَ جي وڏائي جو ليکڪ ڪير آهي؟ ڪشچند بيوس
69. سگهڙن جي ڪچهري ۾، هڪ پئي کي \_\_ ڏيندا آهن، جنهن جي معنيٰ ڳولڻ آهي، مطلب هڪ سگهڙ انکي پيو ڳوليندو رهندو. جيستائين ان جي معنيٰ تائين ن پڄي، ان صنف کي چئبو آهي؟ ڏور
70. قدرت وارا حمد جو ليکڪ ڪير آهي؟ ڪشچند بيوس
- سائينم سدائين ڪرين مٿي سنڌ سڪار - شاه عبداللطيف ڀٽائيءَ جي ڪهڙي سر مان ڪنيل شعر آهي؟ سر
71. سارنگ
72. بادشاهه ۽ مسخري جي ڳالهه نظم جو تخليق نگار ڪير آهي؟ پيرومل غريب
73. گلاب جو گل بيت ڪنهن جو لکيل آهي؟ محمد صديق مسافر
74. قدم وڌائي اڳتي هل نظم جو تخليق نگار ڪير آهي؟ امداد حسيني

## اردو

اردو گرامر	
اسم فاعل	جیب کترا "گرائمر کی رو سے کیا ہے؟"
اسم حاصل مصدر	لفظ پہناوا قواعد کی رو سے کیا ہے؟
سابقی مرکب	لفظ باوفا قواعد کی رو سے کیا ہے؟
چار	رباعی میں کتنے مصرعے ہوتے ہیں؟
براہ مہربانی	کسی کو درخواست کرتے وقت کیا کہتے ہیں؟
قصیدہ	وہ نظم جس میں کسی کی تعریف بیان کی جائے کہلاتی ہے؟
چہ	مسنس کے کتنے مصرعے ہوتے ہیں۔
مثنوی	اقبال نے کس صنف کو سب سے زیادہ برتا ہے؟
حروف استدارک	بلکہ مگر لیکن گرائمر کی رو سے کیا کہلاتے ہیں
قوائد و گرائمر	انشائے خان کی کتاب دریائے لطافت کا موضوع ہے
مہمل	قواعد کے رو سے روٹی و وٹی مین و وٹی کیا ہے؟
واہ کیا خوبصورت موسم ہے	استعجابیہ جملے کی نشاندہی کریں
صفت مقداری	وہ تین لیٹر دودھ ال یا بی اسم صفت کی کونسی قسم ہے
اسم مفرد	صحاب بفر گرائمر کے رو سے کیا ہے؟
فعل مضارع	وہ فعل جس میں زمانہ حال اور مستقبل دونوں زمانوں کے معنی نکلتے ہوں کیا کہلاتا ہے؟
اسم جامد	اینٹ، درخت، پتھر، دیوار، چٹان وغیرہ الفاظ قواعد کی رو سے کیا ہے
حرف علت	وہ حرف جو کسی سبب یا وجہ کو ظاہر کرے گریمر کے رو سے کیا ہے
اسم ظرف مکان	عید گاہ، روشن دان، کعبہ اسم ذات کی کونسی قسم ہے
لقب	وہ خاص نام جو کسی خوبی یا وصف کی وجہ سے مشہور ہو جائے اسے کیا کہتے ہیں؟
اسم حالیہ	وہ اسم جو فاعل اور مفعول کی حالت کو ظاہر کرے کیا کہلاتا ہے؟
دو	جملہ کی کتنی اقسام ہیں؟
کلمہ	وہ لفظ جس کے کچھ معنی ہوں کیا کہلاتے ہیں؟
حروف جار	وہ حروف جو کسی اسم کو فعل کے ساتھ ملانے کیا کہلاتے ہیں؟
ماضی بعید	علی سویا تھا " فعل ماضی کی کون سی قسم ہے؟
صفت عددی	بیس کتابیں میز پر پڑی ہیں " اس میں صفت کی کون سی قسم استعمال ہوئی ہے؟
پر	'لبنی چھت پر گئی' اس فقرے میں حرف کون سا ہے
جاؤں گا	میں کل لاہور جاؤں گا " اس فقرے میں فعل کون سا ہے
معری	ردیف کے بغیر نظم کیا کہلاتی ہے؟
فعل مجہول	وہ فعل جس کا فاعل معلوم نہ

	بو	کہلاتا ہے۔	
اسم ظرف زمان	30	وہ پچھلے سال انگلینڈ گئی اس میں سال کیا ہے	
ادھار	31	استعارہ کے لغوی معنی کیا ہیں	
فعل مجہول	32	کھانا کھایا گیا فعل کی کونسی قسم ہے؟	
فعل ناقص	33	وہ کونسا فعل ہے جب تک فاعل کے علاوہ کوئی اور اسم یا کیفیت اس کے ساتھ ملے، وہ بات کو مکمل نہیں کرتا؟	
اسم مصدر	34	وہ اسم جو خود تو کسی اسم سے بنا لیکن اس سے بہت سے اسم اور فعل بنتے ہن کیا کہلاتا ہے؟	
حرف	35	وہ کلمہ جو دوسرے کلموں کے ساتھ ملے بغیر پورے معنی نہ دے، یہ اسموں اور فعلوں کو آپس میں ملاتا ہے۔ کہلاتا ہے؟	
فعل مجہول	36	وہ فاعل جس کا فاعل معلوم نہ ہو۔ کہلاتا ہے؟	
قصیدہ	37	گریز کس شعری صنف کا حصہ ہے	
سابقہ	38	غیر ضروری میں غیر کیا ہے؟	
تشبیہ	39	شام ہی سے بجھا سا رہتا ہے دل ہے گویا چراغ مفلس کا اس شعر میں علم بیان کی کونسی صورت بتائی ہوئی ہے؟	
استعارہ	40	جب کسی لفظ کو حقیقی معنوں کے بجائے مجازی معنوں میں اصل استعمال کیا جائے کہ حقیقی اور مجازی معنوں میں تشبیہ کا تعلق موجود ہو تو اسے گرائمر کی رو سے کیا کہا جائے گا؟	
صفت اشاری	41	اردو کی وہ صنف جس میں کسی واقعہ ملک یا شہر کی طرف اشارہ کیا جائے اسے کہتے ہیں۔	
ردیف	42	وہ حروف جو قافیے کے بعد بار بار دہرائے جائیں کیا کہلاتے ہیں	
حروف استفہام	43	ایسے حروف جنہیں سوال پوچھنے کے لیے استعمال کیا جائے انہیں کہا جاتا ہے؟	
حمد	44	جو نظم اللہ کی تعریف میں لکھی جائے کہلاتی ہے؟	
کنیت	45	ابو تراب ابو ہریرہ وغیرہ الفاظ کے معنوی رشتوں میں قوائد کی رو سے ابو ہے؟	
6	46	صنف مسدس میں کتنے مصرعے ہوتے ہیں؟	
اسم ظرف زمان	47	دن رات صبح شام قواعد کی رو سے کیا ہیں؟	
مرکب توصیفی	48	نادیہ ایک زبین طالبہ ہے زبین کیا ہے؟	
عرف	49	جب کسی کا نام کسی وجہ سے بگڑ جاتا ہے اور وہ کسی اور نام سے پکارا جاتا ہے تو اسکو کہتے ہیں	
خطاب	50	اسم علم کی رو سے "شمس العلماء" کیا ہے؟	
حروف ربط	51	دو جملوں میں ربط کے استعمال ہونے والے حروف کو کیا کہتے ہیں؟	
اسم آلہ	52	گرائمر کی رو سے قلم کونسا اسم ہے؟	

53	فعل متعدی کسے کہتے ہیں؟	جس میں فاعل کے ساتھ مفعول بھی ہو
54	ساجد نے گاڑی احتیاط سے چلائی۔ اس جملے میں مفعول کی نشاندہی کریں	گاڑی
55	شاعر یا ادیب جو اصل نام کے بجائے مختصر نام استعمال کریں _____ کہلاتا ہے۔	تخلص
56	وہ حروف جو کسی وجہ یا سبب کو ظاہر کریں، کیا کہلاتے ہیں؟	حروف علت
57	نظم و ضبط قواعد کی رو سے کو سا مرکب ہے؟	مرکب عطفی
58	کس شعر میں شاعر اپنا تخلص بیان کرتا ہے	مقطع
59	وہ صفت جو مشبہ اور مشبہ بہ میں مشترک ہو اسے _____ کہتے ہیں؟	وجہ تشبیہ
60	وہ مرکب جس سے سننے والا پورا مطلب سمجھ لے _____ کہلاتا ہے۔	مرکب تام
61	اقبال نے مون مارکیٹ سے نیا قلم خریدا۔ دیے گئے جملے کی پہچان کریں	جملہ فعلیہ
62	کمال کا مترادف ہے	عروج
63	مندرجہ ذیل الفاظ میں نہیں آتی کس کی مثال ہے کوئی امید بر نہیں آتی کوئی صورت نظر نہیں آتی موت کا ایک دن معین ہے نیند کیوں رات بھر نہیں آتی	ردیف
64	آپ کے دوست جو بڑے خوب رو ہیں مجھے ملے تھے اس جملے میں جو ہے	اسم موصول
65	جو نظم کسی بادشاہ یا کسی دولت مند آدمی کی تعریف میں لکھی جائے _____ کہلاتی ہے؟	قصیدہ
66	تشبیہ کے ارکان کی تعداد _____ ہوتی ہے؟	پانچ
67	غزل اور قصیدے میں کس کا ہونا ضروری ہے؟	قافیہ
68	قواعد کی رو سے خوبصورت اور جوان اسم کی کونسی قسمیں ہیں؟	اسم صفت
69	صفت اور موصوف کے مجموعے کو کیا کہتے ہیں؟	مرکب توصیفی
70	ارے! یہ کیا کہ رئے ہو اس جملے میں حروف کی کونسی قسم استعمال ہوئی ہے؟	ندا
71	عبارت میں جب کوئی لفظ اس کے مجازی معنوں میں اس لیے استعمال کیا جائے کہ اس سے حقیقی معنی بھی مراد لینے جا سکیں تو اسے کیا کہتے ہیں؟	کنایہ
72	فاطمہ نے پھل خریدے ہیں۔ فاطمہ کونسا اسم ہے	معرفہ
73	کتاب ایک بہترین دوست ہے، اس جملے میں کتاب اسم کی کونسی قسم ہے؟	اسم نکرہ
74	جب کسی کا قول یا بات اسی کے الفاظ میں نقل کی جاتی ہیں تو اس قول کو کیا کہتے ہیں	واوین
75	وہ اسم جو کسی بے جان کی آواز کو ظاہر کرے، کیا کہلاتا ہے	اسم صوت



## مجاورے

مصیبت آنا	آسمان ٹوٹنا مجاورے کا مطلب ہے؟	1
مشکل کام سر انجام دینا	جونے شیر لانا مجاورے کے معنی ہیں	2
بہت جلدی کرنا	ہوا کے گھوڑے پر سوار ہونا مجاورہ ہے یس کا کیا مطلب ہے	3
بات کا غلط مطلب نکالنا	ماروں گھٹنا پھوٹے نکالنا سے کیا مراد ہے؟	4
بہت عزت دینا	سر آنکھوں سے بٹھانا سے کیا مراد ہے؟	5
زندہ رہے تو ملتے رہیں گے	یار زندہ صحبت باقی سے کیا مراد ہے؟	6
بے وقوف بنانا	شیشے میں اتارنا اس مجاورے کا کیا مطلب ہے؟	7
مقابلہ	مسابقت کا مطلب ہے	8
جی کرنا	رال ٹپکنا کا کیا مطلب ہے؟	9
پرواہ نہ کرنا	بالائے طاق رکھنا کا کیا مطلب ہے؟	10
نہایت خوش ہونا	جامے میں پھولا نہ سمانا مجاورے کا مفہوم ہے؟	11
بے کار چیز	جازے کی چاندنی مفہوم ہے؟	12
کسی مشکل کام کو سر انجام دینا	بیڑا اٹھانا کا کیا مطلب ہے؟	13
راز فاش کرنا	بخنیے اڈھیرنا کا کیا مطلب ہے؟	14
ٹال مٹول کرنا	آئیں بائیں شائیں کرنے سے کیا مراد ہے؟	15
دو یادو سے زیادہ الفاظ سے	مجاورہ کتے الفاظ سے مل کر بنتا ہے؟	16
حفاظت سے رکھنا	سینت سینت کر رکھنا سے کیا مراد ہے؟	17
منحوس ہونا	سبز قدم ہونا مجاورہ ہے اس کا مفہوم ہے۔	18
غرور میں بھر جانا	آسمان پر اڑنا	19
مایوسی کی حالت	اوس پڑنا کے کیا معنی ہیں؟	20
خدا ظالم کو اختیار نہ دے	خدا گنجے کو ناخن نہ دے کا کیا مطلب ہے؟	21
تنگ کرنا	ناک میں دم کرنا کے کیا معنی ہیں؟	22
تلاش بسیار کرنا	سمندر بلونا مجاورہ ہے اس کا مفہوم کیا ہے؟	23
غم میں سنائی گئی داستان	داستان غم کا مطلب ہے	24
مرجانا	چل بسنا سے کیا مراد ہے؟	25
رسوا کرنا	مجاورہ مٹی پلید کرنا کے معنی کیا ہیں؟	26
آنسوؤں سے بھری آنکھیں	دیدہ تر کے کیا معنی ہیں	27
بہت خوش ہونا	باغ باغ ہونا" مجاورہ ہے۔ اس کا مفہوم کیا ہے	28
غائب ہونا	خکافور ہونا ایک مجاورہ ہے۔ اس کا مفہوم کیا ہے؟	29
مجاورہ	ہو بارہ ہونا" کیا ہے؟	30

## واحد جمع

سطوح	سطح کی جمع کیا ہے؟	1
مراثی	مرثیہ کی جمع کیا ہے؟	2
افواج	فوج کی جمع	3
اقدام	قدم کی جمع کیا ہے	4
اقدار	قدر کی جمع کیا ہے	5
احکام	حکم کی جمع کیا ہے	6
حکما	حکیم کی جمع کیا ہے	7
ممالک	ملک کی جمع کیا ہوگی	8
تصانیف	تصنیف کی جمع کیا ہے؟	9
اسیرات	سیرت کی جمع کیا ہے؟	10
ملتیں	ملت کی جمع	11
اکابر	اکبر کی جمع کیا ہے؟	12
احباب	حبیب کی جمع کیا ہے؟	13
البسہ	لباس کی جمع کیا ہے	14
ائمہ	امام کی جمع کیا ہے؟	15
تجار	لفظ تاجر کی جمع کیا ہے؟	16
فرق	فرقہ کی جمع کیا ہے؟	17
اوہام	وہم کی جمع کیا ہے؟	18
ادبا	ادیب کی جمع بتائیں	19
صوفی	صوفیا کا واحد کیا ہے؟	20

## COMPLETE SENTENCE MCQs

انت	نہ منہ میں دانت نہ پیٹ میں-----	1
اطمینان	جائز خواہشات کی تکمیل — کا باعث ہے	2
سے	اپنے قلم — لکھو۔	3
گیا	عمر وقت پر سکول-----	4
گیارہ	نو دو-----	5
پیو	گلاس میں پانی-----	6
چار	آپ کے آنے سے ہماری محفل کو-----چاند لگ گئے	7
ادب	بزرگوں کا-----کرو	8
کام	مصیبت میں کسی کے _____ انا نیکی ہے	9
ناچ	نہ جانے انگن تیرا _____	10
امانت	میں خیانت نہ کرو _____	12
حرکت	_____ میں برکت ہے	13
لکڑی	یہ میز _____ کابنا ہوا ہے	14
امت	ہم حضور ﷺ کی _____ ہیں	15

## Choose Correct Sentence

Right	Wrong	S No
ہمارا گھر بازار کے ساتھ ہے	ہمارا گھر بربل بازار ہے	1
وہ روز بروز پتلا ہوتا جا رہا ہے	وہ دن بدن پتلا ہوتا جا رہا ہیں	2
قائد اعظم پاکستان کے بانی ہیں	علامہ اقبال پاکستان کے بانی ہے	3
گندم کی فصل اگ رہی ہے	گندم کا فصل اگ رہی ہے	4
اس نے حیرانی کی حد تک گپ چھوڑی	اس نے حیرانگی کا حد تک گپ چھوڑی	5
ہمیں سکول سے چھٹی ہے	ہمیں سکول کی چھٹی ہیں	6
مرگی کا مرض خطرناک ہے	مرگی کے مرض خطرناک ہے	7
میرے غریب خانے پر کبھی آئیے	میرے دولت خانے پر کبھی آئیے	8
کتاب طاق میں رکھ دو	کتاب طاق میں رکھ دو	9
یہ آم کا اچار ہے	یہ آم کے اچار ہے	10
آج کا اخبار کہاں ہے؟	آج کی اخبار کہاں ہے؟	11
جس کی لالٹی اس کی بھینس	جس کی لالٹی اس کی گائے	12
چھری کے نیچے دم لو	چھری کے نیچے دم نکالو	13
آپ کی خیریت مطلوب ہے	آپ کا خیریت نیک مطلوب چاہتی ہوں	14
ہمیں آج چھٹی ہے۔	ہمیں کو آج چھٹی ہے	15
میرے دل میرے مسافر	میرے خواب ریزا ریزرا	16
دبی صحت کے لیے اچھا ہے	دبی صحت کے لیے اچھی ہیں	17
مقصود گھر آگیا ہے	مقصود گھر آگئے ہے	18
صبح کی اخبار آگئی	صبح کا اخبار آگیا	19
آنکھوں کا تارا ہونا	آنکھوں کا ستارا ہونا	20
گندم کی فصل اگ رہی ہے	گندم کا فصل اگ رہی ہے	21
تم کہاں جا رہے ہو؟	تم کہاں جا رہے ہے؟	22
لڑکیاں پڑھ رہی ہیں	لڑکیاں پڑھ رہیں ہیں	23
وہ روز بروز پتلا ہوتا جا رہا ہے	وہ دن بدن میں پتلا ہوتا جا رہا ہے	24
اسکی ناک خوبصورت ہے	اس کا ناک خوبصورت ہے	25
اس نے حیرانی کی حد تک گپ چھوڑی	اس نے حیرانگی کی حد تک گپ چھوڑی	26
وہ راستے سے بھٹک گیا اس لیے دیر سے پہنچا	دفتر سے غیر حاضر رہنے پر افسر نے اسے خوب بھٹک	27
میں آپکی تابع فرمان ہوں	میں آپکی تابعدار ہوں	28
آپ کی خیریت مطلوب ہے	آپ کی خیریت نیک مطلوب چاہتی ہوں	29
اسے پنجابی نہیں آتی	اسے پنجابی نہیں آتو	30
ہمارے سکول میں بہت بڑا حال ہے	ہمارے سکول میں بڑا حال ہے	31
لڑائی جھگڑا ہے فائدہ ہے	لڑائی جھگڑے ہے فائدہ ہے	32
میرے بازو میں درد ہو رہا ہے	میرے بازو میں درد ہو رہی ہیں	33
میرے غریب خانے پر کبھی آئیے	میرے دولت خانے پر کبھی آئیے	34
اس کی نظر کمزور ہے	اس کی نذر کمزور ہیں	35
ہم خریدتے سے آگئے	ہم بخیریت سے آئے	36
ہاکی ہمارا قومی کھیل ہے	ہاکی ہماری قومی کھیل ہیں	37
التاجور کو توال کوڈانتے	التاجور قاضی کوڈانتے	38

## ANTONYMS IN URDU متضاد الفاظ MCQs

تریاق	زہر کا متضاد کیا ہے؟	1
تحقیر	توقیر کا متضاد کیا ہے؟	2
پکے	کچے کا متضاد کیا ہوگا	3
جسم	لفظ تن کا مترادف کیا ہے؟	4
ہجر	وصل کا متضاد ہے	5
باغ	گلشن کا مترادف کیا ہے	6
مخلوق	خالق کا متضاد کیا ہے؟	7
حق	مہر کے مترادف کیا لفظ کیا ہے؟	8
طریقہ	ڈھب کا مترادف کیا لفظ ہے؟	9
دولت مند	لفظ متمول کا کیا مطلب ہے؟	10
غلامی	آزادی کا متضاد _____ ہے۔	11
قصہ کہانی افسانہ	لفظ 'داستان' کا مترادف کیا ہے؟	12
علم، جہندآ	پرچم کا مترادف کیا ہے؟	13
غلام	مالک کا متضاد کیا ہے	14
تحمل	لفظ طیش کا متضاد کیا ہے؟	15
اڑان	لفظ پرواز کا مترادف کیا ہے؟	16
سخی، داتا، فیاض	مخیر کا مترادف کیا ہے؟	17
غریب	لفظ متمول کا متضاد ہے	18
فراق	ہجر کا مترادف لفظ تلاش کریں	19
جنون	خرد کا متضاد کیا ہے؟	20
شکست	لفظ ہار کا مترادف بتائیں	21
زیادہ	افراط کا مترادف کیا ہے	22
خوش قسمت	بدبخت کا الٹ کیا ہے؟	23
آباد	سنسان کا متضاد لفظ کون سا ہے؟	24
ثابت قدمی	لفظ استقامت کا مترادف کیا ہے؟	25

اردو گرامر

## حرف (حروف):-

ہمارے منہ سے نکلنے والی آوازوں کو جن اشاروں سے ظاہر کیا جاتا ہے۔ انہیں "حروف" کہتے ہیں۔  
اردو زبان میں حروف تہجی کی تعداد 38 ہے۔ ان میں اگر 16 وہ مرکب حروف بھی شامل کر لیے جائیں  
جو "ھ" سے مل کر بنتے ہیں تو ان کی کل تعداد 54 بنتی ہے۔

## لفظ:-

جب مختلف حروف کو ایک خاص ترتیب سے ملا کر لکھا یا پڑھا جائے تو لفظ بن جاتا ہے۔ لفظ قواعد کی پہلی  
کڑی ہے۔ مثلاً:-

1- س + ک + و + ل = سکول

2- گ + ہ + ر = گھر

3- س + ے + ب = سیب

## جملہ:-

جب مختلف الفاظ کو ایک خاص ترتیب سے جوڑ کر لکھا یا پڑھا جائے تو جملہ بن جاتا ہے۔ جملہ الفاظ کا مجموعہ  
ہوتا ہے۔ مثلاً:-

1- آج بہت گرمی ہے۔

2- عبیرہ بہت محنتی لڑکی ہے۔

3- بازار سے سبزی لاؤ۔

## لفظ کی اقسام:-

الفاظ دو قسم کے ہوتے ہیں۔

1- کلمہ 2- مہمل

## (1) کلمہ:-

دو یا دو سے زیادہ حروف کا مجموعہ جس کے کوئی معنی ہوں، "کلمہ" کہلاتا ہے۔ مثلاً: دھوم، میل، سچ  
وغیرہ۔

## (2) مہمل:-

دو یا دو سے زیادہ حروف کا مجموعہ جس کے کوئی معنی نہ ہوں، "مہمل" کہلاتا ہے۔ مثلاً: دھوم دھام، میل کچیل، سچ مچ وغیرہ۔  
ان میں (دھوم، میل، سچ) کلمہ اور (دھام، کچیل، مچ) مہمل ہیں۔

**یاد رکھیں!**

- 1- ہر کلمہ ایک لفظ ہوتا ہے لیکن ہر لفظ کلمہ نہیں ہوتا۔
- 2- مہمل کبھی اکیلا استعمال نہیں ہوتا بلکہ کلمے کے ساتھ لکھا یا بولا جاتا ہے۔
- 3- کلمہ کے ساتھ مہمل کے لکھنے یا نہ لکھنے سے اس کے معنی میں کوئی فرق نہیں پڑتا۔
- 4- اردو گرامر میں صرف کلمہ کو زیر بحث لایا جاتا ہے۔ مہمل کو نہیں۔

**کلمہ کی اقسام:-**

کلمہ کی تین قسمیں ہیں۔

- 1- اسم
- 2- فعل
- 3- حرف

(1) اسم:-

کس شخص، جگہ یا چیز کے نام کو "اسم" کہتے ہیں۔ مثلاً: کتاب، سکول، عبیرہ، لڑکی، دریا، پشاور وغیرہ۔

(2) فعل:-

وہ کلمہ جو کسی کام کے کرنے یا ہونے کو ظاہر کرے۔ مثلاً:- آنا، آتا ہے، آئے گا، پڑھنا، پڑھتا ہے، پڑھے گا، پڑھا، سونا، سویا، سو رہا ہے، جانا، جاتا ہے، لکھنا، لکھا، لکھتا ہے وغیرہ۔

(3) حرف:-

حرف نہ تو کسی شخص، جگہ یا چیز کا نام ہوتا ہے اور نہ کسی کام کے کرنے یا ہونے کو ظاہر کرتا ہے یہ دو اسموں، فعلوں یا اسم اور فعل کو ملاتا ہے۔ مثلاً: نے، کا، کے، کی، کو، پر، تک، میں، سے، اور وغیرہ۔

**مثالیں:-**

1- صدف اور عبیرہ گائیں گے۔

اسم: صدف، عبیرہ

فعل: گائیں گے

حرف: اور

2- بزرگوں کا ادب کرو۔

اسم: بزرگوں

فعل: ادب کرو

حرف: کا

3- کتاب میز پر پڑی ہے۔

اسم: کتاب، میز

فعل: پڑی ہے

حرف: پر

حرف کا استعمال:-

بھ حرف:-

حرف کے اپنے تو کوئی معنی نہیں ہوتے لیکن یہ دوسرے کلموں (اسم اور فعل) کے ساتھ مل کر با معنی بن جاتا ہے۔ حرف دو اسموں یا اسم اور فعل کو ملانے کے لیے استعمال ہوتا ہے۔ حرف کی جمع حروف ہے۔ حروف کئی طرح کے ہوتے ہیں۔ مثلاً:-

حروف کی اقسام:-

حروف کی 12 اقسام ہیں جو مندرجہ ذیل ہیں۔

1- حروف جار

2- حروف عطف

3- حروف شرط

4- حروف ندا

5- حروف تاسف

6- حروف تشبیہ

7- حروف اضافت

8- حروف استفہام

9- حروف تحسین

10- حروف نفرین

11- حروف علت

12- حروف بیان

1- حروف جار:-

حرف جار جملے میں ایک اسم کا دوسرے اسم سے تعلق واضح کرتے ہیں۔ مثلاً:-

1- کتاب میز پر رکھ دو۔

2- مسلمان کا اللہ پر بھروسہ ہوتا ہے۔

3- ہم درخت کے سائے میں بیٹھ گئے۔

ان جملوں میں حروف (پر، کے اور میں) "حروف جار" ہیں۔



حروف جار:-

حروف جار وہ حروف ہوتے ہیں جو کسی اسم کو فعل کے ساتھ ملاتے ہیں۔ جیسے کاغذ اور پنسل میز پر رکھ دو اس جملے میں ”پر“ حرف جار ہے،

اردو کے حروف جار:-

کا، کے، کی، کو، تک، پر، سے، تلک، اوپر، نیچے، پہ، درمیان ساتھ، اندر باہر وغیرہ

2- حروف عطف:-

حروف عطف دو کلموں یا دو جملوں کو آپس میں ملاتے ہیں۔ مثلاً:-

1- اللہ کی نظر میں امیر اور غریب برابر ہیں۔

2- پہلے بادل آئے پھر بارش ہوئی۔

ان جملوں میں حروف اور، پھر ”حروف عطف“ ہیں۔

یا

حروف عطف:-

حروف عطف وہ حروف ہوتے ہیں جو دو اسموں یا دو جملوں کو آپس میں ملانے کے لئے استعمال ہوتے ہیں۔ جیسے قلم اور دوات میز پر رکھ دو، حنا کھانا کھا کر اسکول گئی۔ ان جملوں میں ”اور“ اور ”کر“ حروف عطف ہیں۔

اردو کے حروف عطف:-

اور، و، نیز، پھر، بھی وغیرہ حروف عطف ہیں۔

3- حروف شرط:-

حروف شرط وہ حروف ہوتے ہیں جو شرط کے موقع پر بولے جاتے ہیں۔ مثلاً: اگر وہ تیز چلتا تو وقت پر پہنچ جاتا۔ اس جملے میں ”اگر“ حرف شرط ہے۔

اردو کے حروف شرط:-

اگرچہ، اگر، گر۔ جوں جوں، جوں ہی، جب، جب تک، تاوقتیکہ وغیرہ

4- حروف ندا:-

ایسے حروف جو کسی اسم کو پکارنے کے لئے استعمال ہوں **حروف ندا** کہلاتے ہیں۔ جیسے ارے بھائی! جب تک محنت نہیں کرو گے کامیاب نہیں ہو سکو گے۔ اس جملے میں "ارے" حرف ندا ہے۔

اردو کے حروف ندا:-

ارے، اے، او، اجی وغیرہ

5- حروف تاسف:-

حروف تاسف وہ حروف ہوتے ہیں جو افسوس اور تاسف کے موقع پر بولے جاتے ہیں۔ مثلاً: افسوس! انسان غفلت کا شکار ہو گیا ہے۔ اس جملے میں افسوس حرف تاسف ہے۔

اردو کے حروف تاسف:-

افسوس، صد افسوس، ہائے، ہائے، ہائے، وائے، اُف، افوہ، حسرتا، واحسرتا وغیرہ

6- حروف تشبیہ:-

ایسے حروف جو ایک چیز کو دوسری چیز کی مانند قرار دینے کے لئے استعمال ہوں **حروف تشبیہ** کہلاتے ہیں جیسے شیر کی مانند بہادر، موتی جیسے دانت، برف کی طرح ٹھنڈا ان جملوں میں "مانند، جیسے، کی طرح" حروف تشبیہ ہیں۔

اردو کے حروف تشبیہ:-

مثل، مانند، طرح، جیسا، سا، جوں، ہو بہو، عین عین، بعینہ وغیرہ

7- حروف اضافت:-

حروف اضافت کسی جملے میں ملکیت کو ظاہر کرتے ہیں۔ مثلاً:-

1- ہلال کا گھر سکول کے قریب ہے۔

2- اس کی امی اسے پیار کرتی ہیں۔

ان جملوں میں حروف "کا، کے، کی" ملکیت کو ظاہر کرتے ہیں۔ اس لیے انہیں "حروف اضافت" کہتے ہیں۔

یا

حروف اضافت:-

حروف اضافت وہ حروف ہوتے ہیں جو صرف اسموں کے باہمی تعلق یا لگاؤ کو ظاہر کرتے ہیں۔ مضاف، مضاف الیہ اور حرف اضافت کے ملنے سے مرکب اضافی بنتا ہے۔ مثلاً: اسلم کا بھائی، حنا کی کتاب، باغ کے پھول وغیرہ ان جملوں میں "کا، کی، کے" حروف اضافت ہیں۔

### 8- حروف استفہام:-

حروف استفہام ان حروف کو کہتے ہیں جو کچھ پوچھنے یا سوال کرنے کے موقع پر بولے جاتے ہیں۔ مثلاً: احسان تم کب بازار جاؤ گے؟ اس جملے میں "کب" حرف استفہام ہے۔

### اردو کے حروف استفہام:-

کیا، کب، کون، کیوں، کہاں، کس کا، کس کو، کس کے، کیسا، کیسے، کیسی، کتنا، کتنی، کتنے، کیونکہ، کس لیے، وغیرہ۔

### 9- حروف تحسین:-

حروف تحسین وہ حروف ہوتے ہیں جو کسی چیز کی تعریف کے موقع پر بولے جاتے ہیں جیسے سبحان اللہ! کتنا پیارا موسم ہے۔ اس جملے میں "سبحان اللہ" حرف تحسین ہے۔

### اردو کے حروف تحسین:-

مرحبا، سبحان اللہ، شاباش، آفرین، خوب، بہت خوب، بہت اچھا، واہ واہ، اللہ اللہ، ماشاء اللہ، جزاک اللہ، آہا، وغیرہ حروف تحسین ہیں۔ ان حروف کو حروف انبساط بھی کہتے ہیں۔ انبساط کے معنی خوشی یا مسرت کے ہیں۔

### 10- حروف نفرین:-

حروف نفرین ایسے حروف ہوتے ہیں جو نفرت یا ملامت کے لیے بولے جاتے ہیں۔ جیسے جھوٹوں پر اللہ کی ہزار لعنت۔ اس جملے میں "ہزار لعنت" حرف نفرین ہے۔

### اردو کے حروف نفرین:-

لعنت، ہزار لعنت، تف، پھٹکار ہے، اخ تھو، چھی چھی وغیرہ حروف نفرین ہیں۔

### 11- حروف علت:-

وہ حروف ہیں جو کسی امر کا سبب ظاہر کریں جیسے:

1- سچ بولو کیونکہ سچے کی ہر عزت ہوتی ہے۔

2- محنت کرو تاکہ کامیاب ہو جائے۔

ان جملوں میں (کیونکہ، تاکہ) "حروف علت" ہیں۔ مزید حروف علت یہ ہیں۔ چونکہ، کہ، تا، اس لئے، لہذا، پس وغیرہ۔

یا

حروف علت:-

یہ حروف ہیں جو کسی وجہ یا سبب کو ظاہر کریں جیسے: کیونکہ، اس لئے، بریں سبب، بنا بریں، لہذا، پس، تاکہ، بایں وجہ، چونکہ، چنانچہ وغیرہ

12- حروف بیان:-

ایسے حروف جو کسی وضاحت کے لئے استعمال کئے جائیں حروف بیان کہلاتے ہیں۔ جیسے استاد نے شاگرد سے کہا کہ سبق پڑھو اس جملے میں "کہ" حرف بیان ہے۔

جملہ:-

الفاظ کا ایسا مجموعہ جس سے مطلب پوری طرح واضح ہو جائے "جملہ" کہلاتا ہے۔  
مثلاً:-

(1) بارش ہو رہی ہے۔

(2) لالچ بری بلا ہے۔

(3) کیا پرندے ہوا میں اڑتے ہیں؟

(4) احسان ایک طالب علم ہے۔

(5) ہم جھوٹ نہیں بولتے۔

جملے کی اقسام:-

عام جملے تین قسم کے ہوتے ہیں۔

3- سوالیہ جملے

2- منفی جملے

1- مثبت جملے

(1) مثبت جملہ:-

جس جملے میں کسی کام کا کرنا یا ہونا ظاہر ہو اُسے "مثبت جملہ" کہتے ہیں۔

مثلاً:-

- 1- سورج چمک رہا ہے۔
- 2- ہم کھانا کھائیں گے۔
- 3- بارش تھم چکی ہے۔

(2) منفی جملے:-

جس جملے میں کسی کام کا نہ کرنا یا نہ ہونا ظاہر ہو، اسے "منفی جملے" کہتے ہیں۔

مثلاً:-

- 1- مسلمان جھوٹ نہیں بولتا۔
- 2- گرمی کم نہیں ہو رہی ہے۔
- 3- ہم کھانا نہیں کھائیں گے۔

(3) سوالیہ جملے:-

جس جملے میں کوئی سوال پوچھا جائے اسے "سوالیہ جملے" کہتے ہیں۔

مثلاً:-

- 1- تم گھر کیسے جاؤ گے؟
- 2- تم دیر سے کیوں آئے ہو؟
- 3- کیا احسان نے خط لکھا؟

یاد رکھیں!

"کیا" سوالیہ ہے۔ اکثر سوالیہ جملے "کیا" سے شروع ہوتے ہیں۔ اس کے علاوہ کب، کیوں، کہاں، کیسے، کون، کونسا، کونسی وغیرہ بھی سوالیہ الفاظ ہیں۔ ہر سوالیہ جملہ "؟" کے نشان پر ختم ہوتا ہے۔

جملے کے حصے:-

جملے کے دو حصے ہوتے ہیں۔

- 1- مند
- 2- مند الیہ

(1) مند:-

جملے کا وہ حصہ جو کسی چیز یا شخص کے بارے میں یہ ظاہر کرے کہ اس چیز یا شخص کے بارے میں کیا کہا گیا ہے یا کون سی بات کی گئی ہیں "مند" کہلاتا ہے۔

(2) مند الیہ:-

جملے کا وہ حصہ جس کے متعلق کچھ ذکر کیا گیا ہو "مند الیہ" کہلاتا ہے۔  
مثلاً:-

1- احسان اللہ خوش ہے۔

2- عبیرہ پڑھتی ہے۔

ان جملوں میں "خوش ہے" اور "پڑھتی ہے" مند ہیں جبکہ "احسان اللہ" اور "عبیرہ" مند الیہ ہیں۔

اسم اور اسم کی اقسام:-

اسم:-

وہ کلمہ جو کسی شخص، جگہ یا چیز (جاندار یا بے جان) کے نام کو ظاہر کرے، اسے "اسم" کہتے ہیں۔ مثلاً:-

1- وہ ایک "طالب علم" ہے۔

2- اس کا نام "احسان" ہے۔

3- وہ "شہر" میں رہتی ہے۔

4- شہر کا نام "پشاور" ہے۔

ان جملوں میں "طالب علم"، "احسان"، "شہر" اور "پشاور" اسم ہے۔

اسم کی اقسام:-

معنی کے لحاظ سے اسم کی دو اقسام ہیں۔

1- اسم نکرہ  
2- اسم معرفہ

(1) اسم نکرہ (اسم عام):-

"اسم نکرہ" یا "اسم عام" وہ کلمہ ہوتا ہے جو کسی عام شخص، جگہ یا چیز کے نام کو ظاہر کرے۔ مثلاً:-  
لڑکی، آدمی، استاد، قلم، درخت، شہر وغیرہ۔

(2) اسم معرفہ (اسم خاص):-

"اسم معرفہ" وہ خاص نام ہے جو کسی خاص شخص، جگہ یا چیز کے مخصوص نام کو ظاہر کرے۔ مثلاً:-

علامہ محمد اقبال، اسلام آباد، قائد اعظم، مینار پاکستان، قرآن مجید، حجر اسود وغیرہ۔

اسم معرفہ کی اقسام:-

اسم معرفہ کی چار اقسام ہیں۔

- 1- اسم ضمیر
- 2- اسم موصول
- 3- اسم اشارہ
- 4- اسم علم

(1) اسم ضمیر:-

وہ کلمہ جو کسی اسم کی جگہ استعمال ہو "اسم ضمیر" کہلاتا ہے۔ مثلاً: وہ، اس، اسے، انھیں، میں، آپ وغیرہ۔  
جیسے:

1- "تم" میرے ساتھ ان کے گھر گئے۔

2- "وہ" اچھے ہیں۔

3- "انھوں" نے ہمارا خیال کیا۔

(2) اسم موصول:-

وہ اسم جس کے ساتھ جب تک کوئی جملہ استعمال نہ ہو وہ اپنا پورا مطلب واضح نہیں کرتا، "اسم موصول" کہلاتا ہے۔ مثلاً: جو، جس، جن وغیرہ۔  
جیسے:

1- "جو" کچھ کرنا ہے کر لو۔

2- "جس" نے محنت کی، کامیاب ہوا۔

3- "جو" چاہو، سوکھاؤ۔

4- "جن" کو آنا تھا آگئے۔

ان جملوں پر غور کرنے سے پتا چلتا ہے کہ اگر (جو، جس، جن) کا استعمال نہ کیا جاتا تو ان جملوں کا مطلب ہرگز واضح نہ ہوتا۔

(3) اسم اشارہ:-

وہ اسم جس سے کسی شخص، چیز یا مقام کی طرف اشارہ کیا جائے "اسم اشارہ" کہلاتا ہے۔ مثلاً: یہ، وہ، اس وغیرہ۔  
جیسے:

1- "وہ" ایک کتاب ہے۔

- 2- "یہ" تمہارا قلم ہے۔
  - 3- "اسے" واپس جانے دو۔
  - 4- "وہ" لڑکا میرا ہم جماعت ہے۔
  - 5- "یہ" راستا صاف ہے۔
- ان جملوں میں (وہ، اسے، یہ) کسی شخص یا چیز کی طرف اشارہ کیا گیا ہے۔

#### (4) اسم علم:-

وہ اسم جو کسی خاص شخص یا جگہ کے نام کو ظاہر کرے، "اسم علم" کہلاتا ہے۔ مثلاً:- علامہ اقبال، پشاور، فیصل مسجد وغیرہ۔

جیسے:

- 1- "اسلام آباد" پاکستان کا دارالحکومت ہے۔
- 2- "بادشاہی مسجد" لاہور میں ہے۔
- 3- "قائد اعظم" کا مزار کراچی میں ہے۔
- 4- "علامہ اقبال" ہمارا قومی شاعر ہیں۔

ان جملوں میں "اسلام آباد، بادشاہی مسجد، قائد اعظم اور علامہ اقبال" خاص شخص یا جگہوں کے نام ہیں۔ اس لیے انھیں "اسم علم" کہا جاتا ہے۔

#### اسم علم کی اقسام:-

اسم علم کی پانچ اقسام ہیں۔

- 1- خطاب
- 2- لقب
- 3- تخلص
- 4- کنیت
- 5- عرف

#### (الف) خطاب:-

وہ نام جو کسی شخص کو اس کی خدمات اور کارناموں کے صلے میں عوام یا حکومت کی طرف سے دیا جائے اور وہ اس کی پہچان بن جائے، "خطاب" کہلاتا ہے۔ مثلاً: قائد اعظم، شاعر مشرق، بابائے اردو وغیرہ۔

#### (ب) لقب:-

وہ نام جو کسی خاص وصف یا کردار کی خوبی وجہ سے کسی کی پہچان بن جائے اسے "لقب" کہتے ہیں۔ جیسے: صادق اور امین (حضرت محمد صلی اللہ علیہ وسلم)، خلیل اللہ (ابراہیم علیہ السلام)، اسد اللہ (حضرت علی رضی اللہ عنہ) وغیرہ۔



(ج) تخلص:-

وہ نام جو شاعر اپنی شاعری میں اصل نام کے بجائے استعمال کرتا ہے اور وہ ان کی پہچان بن جاتا ہے، اسے "تخلص" کہتے ہیں۔ جیسے: حالی، غالب، میر، درد وغیرہ۔

(د) کنیت:-

وہ نام جو ماں، باپ، بیٹے یا بیٹی کی نسبت سے کسی کی پہچان بن جائے، اسے "کنیت" کہتے ہیں۔ جیسے: اسامہ بن زید، ام کلثوم، ابوسفیان، ابن مریم (حضرت عیسیٰ علیہ السلام) وغیرہ

(ه) عرف:-

وہ نام جو پیار و محبت یا نفرت سے پکارا جائے اور وہ اس کی پہچان بن جائے اسے "عرف" کہتے ہیں۔ جیسے: ننھا، بلو، چھیدو، مانی، کامی وغیرہ۔

اسم نکرہ کی اقسام:-

- |                |             |              |                  |
|----------------|-------------|--------------|------------------|
| 1- اسم استفہام | 2- اسم صفت  | 3- اسم ذات   | 4- اسم حاصل مصدر |
| 5- اسم حالیہ   | 6- اسم فاعل | 7- اسم مفعول |                  |

(1) اسم استفہام:-

وہ اسم جو سوال کرنے یا کچھ پوچھنے کے موقع پر بولا جائے، "اسم استفہام" کہلاتا ہے۔ مثلاً:-

- 1- تمہارا کیا نام ہے؟
  - 2- وہ کہاں جا رہی ہے؟
  - 3- یہ کون لوگ ہیں؟
  - 4- بچہ کیوں رو رہا ہے؟
- ان جملوں میں "کیا، کہاں، کون اور کیوں" اسم استفہام ہیں۔ کیونکہ ان کے ذریعے کچھ باتیں پوچھی گئی ہیں۔

(2) اسم صفت:-

وہ اسم جس سے کسی چیز کی اچھائی یا برائی ظاہر ہو "اسم صفت" کہلاتا ہے۔ مثلاً:-

- 1- یہ پھل میٹھا ہے۔
- 2- تمہارے کپڑے میلے ہیں۔

3- صدف نیک لڑکی ہے۔  
ان جملوں میں (میٹھا، میلے اور نیک) "اسم صفت" ہیں۔

موصوف:-

جس شخص یا چیز کی کی اچھائی یا برائی بیان کی گئی ہو وہ شخص یا چیز "موصوف" کہلاتی ہے۔  
اوپر کے جملوں میں (پھل، کپڑے اور صدف) "موصوف" ہیں۔

(3) اسم ذات:-

وہ اسم جس سے کسی چیز کی حقیقت دوسری چیزوں سے الگ سمجھی اور پہچانی جائے، "اسم ذات" کہلاتا ہے۔  
جیسے:

1- احسان نے چڑیا پکڑی۔

2- بچہ رو رہا ہے۔

3- یہ مکان خوبصورت ہے۔

4- شیر جنگل کا بادشاہ ہے۔

ان جملوں میں (چڑیا، بچہ، مکان اور شیر) کے الفاظ اپنی الگ حقیقت یا پہچان رکھتے ہیں۔ ان میں ہر اسم ایک چیز کی حقیقت دوسری چیز کی حقیقت سے الگ کرتا ہے۔

اسم ذات کی اقسام:-

اسم ذات کی پانچ اقسام ہیں۔

1- اسم مصغر 2- اسم مکبر 3- اسم آلہ 4- اسم صوت 5- اسم ظرف

(1) اسم مصغر:-

وہ اسم جو کسی اسم کی چھوٹائی کو ظاہر کرے "اسم مصغر" کہلاتا ہے۔ مثلاً:- صندوق سے صندوقچہ، ڈھول سے ڈھولک اور بچہ سے بچوگلڑا وغیرہ۔

(2) اسم مکبر:-

وہ اسم جو کسی اسم کی بڑائی کو ظاہر کرے "اسم مکبر" کہلاتا ہے۔ مثلاً:- بات سے بتنگلڑ، پگڑی سے پگڑ، راجہ سے مہاراجہ اور راہ سے شاہ راہ وغیرہ۔

(3) اسم صوت:-

وہ اسم جو جاندار یا بے جان کو ظاہر کرے "اسم صوت" کہلاتا ہے۔ مثلاً:-  
چوں چوں، ٹپ ٹپ، میاؤں میاؤں، کائیں کائیں وغیرہ۔

(4) اسم آلہ:-

وہ اسم جو اوزار یا ہتھیار کے نام کو ظاہر کرے "اسم آلہ" کہلاتا ہے۔ مثلاً:-  
چاقو، چھری، تلوار، بندوق، استرا، لٹھی، خنجر، قلم، پنکھا، گھڑی، چمٹا وغیرہ۔

(5) اسم ظرف:-

وہ اسم ہے جس میں جگہ یا وقت کے معنی پائے جائیں "اسم ظرف" کہتے ہیں۔ مثلاً:-  
1- یہ عمارت بہت خوبصورت ہے۔  
2- ہم صبح سویرے سکول جاتے ہیں۔  
ان جملوں میں "عمارت" (جگہ) اور "صبح" (وقت) کو "اسم ظرف" کہتے ہیں۔

اسم ظرف کی اقسام:-

اسم ظرف کی دو قسمیں ہیں۔

(ب) اسم ظرف مکان

(الف) اسم ظرف زمان

(الف) اسم ظرف زمان:-

وہ اسم ہے جس میں زمانے یا وقت کا ذکر ہو مثلاً:- صبح، شام، دن، رات وغیرہ۔

(ب) اسم ظرف مکان:-

وہ اسم ہے جس میں جگہ یا مقام کا ذکر ہو مثلاً:- باغ، سکول، گھر، عمارت وغیرہ۔

4- اسم حاصل مصدر:-

ایسا اسم جو مصدر سے بنا ہو اور جس میں مصدر کے معانی پائے جائیں اسم حاصل مصدر کہلاتا ہے۔

وہ اسم جو مصدر نہ ہو لیکن مصدر کے معنی دے حاصل مصدر کہلاتا ہے۔

یا

وہ اسم جس میں مصدر کے معانی پائے جائیں یعنی جو مصدر کی کیفیت کو ظاہر کرے اسم حاصل مصدر کہلاتا ہے۔

اسم حاصل مصدر کی مثالیں:-

مثلاً: چمکنا سے چمک، ملنا سے ملا، پڑھنا سے پڑھائی، چمکنا سے چمک، گبھرانا سے گبھراہٹ، پکڑنا سے پکڑ، چمکنا سے چمک، سجانا سے سجاوٹ وغیرہ۔

5۔ اسم حالیہ:-

اسم حالیہ اُس اسم کو کہتے ہیں جو کسی فاعل یا مفعول کی حالت کو ظاہر کرے۔

اسم حالیہ کی مثالیں:-

ہنستا ہوا، ہنستے ہنستے، روتا ہوا روتے روتے، گاتا ہوا، ٹہکتا ہوا، مچلتا ہوا، دوڑتا ہوا،

6۔ اسم فاعل:-

ایسا اسم جو کسی کام کرنے والے کو ظاہر کرے اسم فاعل کہلاتا ہے۔

وہ اسم جو کسی کام کرنے والے کی جگہ استعمال ہو اسم فاعل کہلاتا ہے۔

وہ اسم جو کسی کام کرنے والے کو ظاہر کرے اور مصدر سے بنے اسم فاعل کہلاتا ہے۔

اسم فاعل کی مثالیں:-

لکھنا سے لکھنے والا، دیکھنا سے دیکھنے والا، سننا سے سننے والا، پڑھنا سے پڑھنے والا، رونا سے رونے والا وغیرہ۔

عربی کے اسم فاعل:-

اُردو میں عربی کے اسم فاعل استعمال ہوتے ہیں، جو عربی کے وزن پر اتے ہیں۔

مثالیں:-

عالم (علم والا)، قاتل (قتل کرنے والا)، حاکم (حکم دینے والا) وغیرہ۔

فارسی کے اسم فاعل کی مثالیں:-  
باغبان، ہوا باز، کاریگر، کارساز، پرہیز گار وغیرہ۔

اسم فاعل کی اقسام:-

اسم فاعل کی مندرجہ ذیل اقسام ہیں

(1) اسم فاعل مفرد (2) اسم فاعل مرکب (3) اسم فاعل قیاسی (4) اسم فاعل سماعی

1- اسم فاعل مفرد:-

اسم فاعل مفرد وہ اسم ہوتا ہے جو لفظِ واحد کی صورت میں ہو لیکن اُس کے معنی ایک سے زیادہ الفاظ پر مشتمل ہوں۔

مثالیں:-

ڈاکو (ڈاکا ڈالنے والا)، ظالم (ظلم کرنے والا)، چور (چوری کرنے والا)، صابر (صبر کرنے والا)۔ رازق (رزق دینے والا) وغیرہ

2- اسم فاعل مرکب:-

ایسا اسم جو ایک سے زیادہ الفاظ کے مجموعے پر مشتمل ہو اسے اسم فاعل مرکب کہتے ہیں۔

مثالیں:-

جیب کترا، بازی گر، کاریگر، وغیرہ

3- اسم فاعل قیاسی:-

ایسا اسم جو مصدر سے بنے اُسے اسم فاعل قیاسی کہتے ہیں۔

مثالیں:-

کھانا سے کھانے والا، سونا سے سونے والا، آنا سے آنے والا، دوڑنا سے دوڑنے والا وغیرہ

4- اسم فاعل سماعی:-

ایسا اسم فاعل جو مصدر سے کسی قاعدے کے مطابق نہ بنا ہو، بلکہ اہل زبان سے سننے میں آیا ہو، اُسے اسم فاعل سماعی کہتے ہیں۔

مثالیں:-

شتر بان، فیل بان، گویا، بھکاری، جادو گر، گھسیارا، پیغامبر، وغیرہ

فاعل اور اسم فاعل میں فرق:-

فاعل:-

فاعل ہمیشہ جامد اور کسی کام کرنے والے کا نام ہوتا ہے

مثالیں:-

حامد نے اخبار پڑھا، عرفان نے خط لکھا، امجد نے کھانا کھایا، ان جملوں میں حامد، عرفان اور امجد فاعل ہیں۔

اسم فاعل:-

اسم فاعل ہمیشہ یا تو مصدر سے بنا ہوتا ہے۔

مثالیں:-

لکھنا سے لکھنے والا، پڑھنا سے پڑھنے والا، کھانا سے کھانے والا، سونا سے سونے والا یا پھر اس کے ساتھ کوئی فاعلی علامت پائی جاتی ہے۔ مثلاً:- پہرا دار، باغبان، کارساز، وغیرہ

7- اسم مفعول:-

ایسا اسم جو اُس شخص یا چیز کو ظاہر کرے جس پر کوئی فعل (کام) واقع ہوا ہو اسم مفعول کہلاتا ہے۔

جو اسم کسی شخص، چیز یا جگہ کی طرف اشارہ کرے جس پر کوئی فعل یعنی کام واقع ہوا ہو اُسے اسم مفعول کہا جاتا ہے۔

اسم مفعول کی مثالیں:-

دیکھنا سے دیکھا ہوا، سونا سے سویا ہوا، رونا سے رویا ہوا، جاگنا سے جاگا ہوا، پڑھنا سے پڑھا ہوا، سُننا سے سُنا ہوا، وغیرہ۔

- (1) اللہ مظلوم کی مدد کرتا ہے۔
  - (2) وقت پر بویا گیا بیج آخر پھل دیتا ہے۔
  - (3) رکھی ہوئی چیز کام آجاتی ہے۔
- ان جملوں میں مظلوم، بویا ہوا، رکھی ہوئی اسم مفعول ہیں۔

عربی کے اسم مفعول:-

عربی میں جو الفاظ مفعول کے وزن پر آتے ہیں، اسم مفعول کے طور پر استعمال ہوتے ہیں۔

مثالیں:-

مظلوم، مقتول، مخلوق، مقروض، مدفون وغیرہ

اسم مفعول کی اقسام:-

اسم مفعول کی دو اقسام ہیں

(2) اسم مفعول سماعی

(1) اسم مفعول قیاسی

1- اسم مفعول قیاسی:-

ایسا اسم جو قاعدے کے مطابق مصدر سے بنا ہو اسم مفعول قیاسی کہلاتا ہے۔

ایسا اسم جو مقررہ قاعدے کے مطابق بنایا جائے اُسے اسم مفعول قیاسی کہتے ہیں اور اس اسم کے بنانے کا طریقہ یہ ہے کہ ماضی مطلق کے بعد لفظ ”ہوا“ بڑھا لیتے ہیں۔

مثالیں:-

کھانا سے کھایا ہوا، سونا سے سویا ہوا، جاگنا سے جاگا ہوا، رکھنا سے رکھا ہوا، پڑھنا سے پڑھا ہوا، وغیرہ

2- اسم مفعول سماعی:-

ایسا اسم جو مصدر سے کسی قاعدے کے مطابق نہ بنے بلکہ اہل زبان سے سننے میں آیا ہو اُسے اسم مفعول سماعی کہتے ہیں۔ سماعی کے معنی سنا ہوا کے ہوتے ہیں۔

یا

ایسا اسم جو کسی قاعدے کے مطابق نہ بنا ہو بلکہ جس طرح اہل زبان سے سنا ہو اسی طرح استعمال ہو اسے اسم مفعول سماعی کہتے ہیں۔

مثالیں:-

دل جلا، دم کٹا، بیاہتا، مظلوم، وغیرہ

فارسی کے اسم مفعول سماعی:-

دیدہ (دیکھا ہوا)، شنیدہ (سنا ہوا)، آموختہ (سیکھا ہوا) وغیرہ

عربی کے اسم مفعول سماعی:-

مفعول کے وزن پر، مقتول، مظلوم، مکتوب، محکوم، مخلوق وغیرہ۔

مفعول اور اسم مفعول میں فرق:-

مفعول:-

مفعول ہمیشہ جامد ہوتا ہے اور اس چیز کا نام ہوتا ہے جس پر کوئی فعل (کام) واقع ہوا ہو۔

مثالیں:-

عرفان نے اخبار پڑھا، فصیح نے خط لکھا، ثاقب نے کتاب پڑھی، ان جملوں میں اخبار، خط اور کتاب مفعول ہیں۔

اسم مفعول:-

اسم مفعول ہمیشہ قاعدے کے مطابق مصدر سے بنا ہوتا ہے۔

مثالیں:-

سونا سے سویا ہوا، کھانا سے کھایا ہوا، پڑھنا سے پڑھا ہوا وغیرہ،

عربی میں مفعول کے وزن پر آتا ہے: مظلوم، مخلوق، مکتوب وغیرہ،

یا پھر

فارسی مصدر سے بنتا ہے جیسے شنیدن سے شنیدہ، آموختن سے آموختہ وغیرہ۔



اسم کی اقسام (بناوٹ کے لحاظ سے):-  
بناوٹ کے لحاظ سے اسم کی تین قسمیں ہیں۔

- 1- اسم جامد
- 2- اسم مصدر
- 3- اسم مشتق

(1) اسم جامد:-

ایسا اسم جو نہ تو خود کسی کلمہ سے بنا ہو اور نہ ہی اس سے کوئی دوسرا کلمہ بن سکے، "اسم جامد" کہلاتا ہے۔  
مثلاً:-

- 1- یہ کتاب میری ہے۔
  - 2- وہ پہاڑ اونچا ہے۔
  - 3- گائے گھاس کھاتی ہے۔
  - 4- گلاس میز پر رکھ دو۔
- ان جملوں میں (کتاب، پہاڑ، گائے، گلاس اور میز) "اسم جامد" ہیں۔ یہ تمام اسم نہ تو کسی دوسرے اسم سے بنے ہیں اور نہ ہی ان سے کوئی دوسرا اسم بن سکتا ہے۔

(2) اسم مصدر:-

ایسا اسم جو خود کسی کلمہ سے نہ بنا ہو لیکن اس سے اور کلمے بنائے جا سکیں، اسے "اسم مصدر" کہتے ہیں۔  
مصدر کی علامت "نا" ہے۔ جیسے:- کھانا، پینا، سونا، جاگنا، لکھنا وغیرہ۔

- 1- گانا میرا شوق ہے۔
  - 2- اسے لکھنا آتا ہے۔
  - 3- جھوٹ بولنا گناہ ہے۔
- ان جملوں میں (گانا، لکھنا اور بولنا) "اسم مصدر" ہیں۔ یہ اسم کسی دوسرے کلمہ سے نہیں بنے ہیں لیکن ان سے اور کلمے بنائے جا سکتے ہیں۔ جیسے: گانا سے گانے والا، گاتا ہے وغیرہ۔

(3) اسم مشتق:-

ایسا اسم جو مصدر سے بنا ہو، "اسم مشتق" کہلاتا ہے۔ مثلاً:-  
لکھنا سے لکھنے والا یا لکھا ہوا، پڑھنا سے پڑھنے والا یا پڑھائی، سننا سے سننے والا یا سنا ہوا وغیرہ۔  
1- گانے والا گا رہا ہے۔

- 2- پڑھائی جاری ہے۔  
 3- عبیرہ آئی ہوئی ہے۔  
 ان جملوں میں (گانے والا، پڑھائی اور آئی ہوئی) "اسم مشتق" ہیں کیونکہ یہ سب مصدر سے بنے ہیں۔

### فعل، فاعل، مفعول:-

#### (1) فعل:-

- وہ کلمہ جس میں کسی کام کا کرنا یا ہونا زمانے کے لحاظ سے ظاہر ہو، اسے "فعل" کہتے ہیں۔ مثلاً:-
- 1- احسان کرکٹ کھیلتا ہے۔
  - 2- عبیرہ خط لکھے گی۔
  - 3- احسی نے سبق پڑھا۔
- ان جملوں میں (کھیلتا ہے، لکھے گی اور پڑھا) "فعل" ہیں۔

#### (2) فاعل:-

- وہ اسم جو کام کرنے والا ہو اسے "فاعل" کہتے ہیں۔ مثلاً:- اوپر کے جملوں میں (احسان، عبیرہ اور احسی) "فاعل" ہیں۔

#### (3) مفعول:-

- وہ اسم (نام) جس پر کام واقع ہو یا کام کا اثر پڑے اسے "مفعول" کہتے ہیں۔ مثلاً:-
- 1- احسان سیب کھاتا ہے۔
  - 2- صدف خط لکھے گی۔
  - 3- حارث کرکٹ کھیلتا ہے۔
- ان جملوں میں (سیب، خط اور کرکٹ) "مفعول" ہیں کیونکہ ان پر کام ہو رہا ہے/ہو گا۔

#### یاد رکھیں!

- 1- جب کام کرنے والا (فاعل) مذکر ہو تو فعل بھی اس کے مطابق مذکر ہو گا۔ مثلاً:- "لڑکا"، "کتاب"، "پڑھتا" ہے۔
- 2- جب فاعل مؤنث ہو تو فعل بھی مؤنث ہو گا۔ مثلاً:- "لڑکی" کتاب "پڑھتی" ہے۔

- 3- جب فاعل واحد ہو تو فعل بھی واحد ہوگا۔ مثلاً:-  
 "لڑکا" کتاب "پڑھتا" ہے۔  
 4- جب فاعل جمع مذکر ہو تو فعل بھی جمع مذکر ہوگا۔ مثلاً:-  
 "لڑکے" کتابیں "پڑھتے" ہیں۔  
 5- جب فاعل جمع مؤنث ہو تو فعل بھی جمع مؤنث ہوگا۔ مثلاً:-  
 "لڑکیاں" کتابیں "پڑھتی" ہیں۔

### فعل:-

- فعل وہ کلمہ ہے جس میں کسی کام کا کرنا یا ہونا زمانے کے تعلق کے ساتھ پایا جائے۔ مثلاً:-  
 (1) احسان نے روٹی کھائی۔  
 (2) احسان سبق پڑھتا ہے۔

### زمانے کے لحاظ سے فعل کی تین اقسام ہیں۔

(3) فعل مستقبل

(2) فعل حال

(1) فعل ماضی

### (1) فعل ماضی:-

- وہ فعل ہے جو گزرے ہوئے زمانے میں کسی کام کا کرنا یا ہونا ظاہر کرے۔ مثلاً:-  
 (1) احسان نے روٹی کھائی۔  
 (2) احسان نے سبق پڑھا۔

### (2) فعل حال:-

- وہ فعل ہے جو موجود زمانے میں کسی کام کا کرنا یا ہونا ظاہر کرے۔ مثلاً:-  
 (1) وہ روتا ہے۔  
 (2) احسان سوتا ہے۔

### (3) فعل مستقبل:-

- وہ فعل ہے جو آنے والے زمانے میں کسی کام کا کرنا یا ہونا ظاہر کرے۔ مثلاً:-  
 (1) احسان خط لکھے گا۔

- (2) عبیرہ آئے گی۔  
 (3) سن زر جائے گا۔

### فعل کی اقسام بلحاظ معنی:-

- معنوں کے لحاظ سے فعل کی مندرجہ ذیل دو اقسام ہیں۔  
 (1) فعل لازم  
 (2) فعل متعدی

### (1) فعل لازم:-

وہ فعل جو صرف فاعل کو چاہیے فعل لازم کہلاتا ہے۔ مثلاً:-

(1) احسان آیا۔

(2) سن زر بیٹھا۔

(3) احسی گیا۔

ان مثالوں میں احسان، سن زر اور احسی فاعل ہیں اور آیا، بیٹھا اور گیا فعل لازم ہیں۔

### (2) فعل متعدی:-

وہ فعل جو فاعل کے علاوہ مفعول کو بھی چاہیے فعل متعدی کہلاتا ہے۔ مثلاً:-

(1) احسان اللہ نے خط لکھا۔

(2) صدف نے کھانا کھایا۔

(3) عبیرہ نے کتاب پڑھی۔

ان مثالوں میں احسان اللہ، صدف اور عبیرہ فاعل ہیں خط، کھانا اور کتاب مفعول ہیں اور لکھا، کھایا اور پڑھی فعل ہیں۔

### بناوٹ کے لحاظ سے فعل کی اقسام:-

بناوٹ کے لحاظ سے فعل کی چھ اقسام ہیں۔

- (1) فعل ماضی  
 (2) فعل حال  
 (3) فعل مستقبل  
 (4) فعل مضارع  
 (5) فعل امر  
 (6) فعل نہی

### (4) فعل مضارع:-

وہ فعل ہے جس میں حال اور مستقبل دونوں زمانے پائے جائیں۔ مثلاً:-

- (1) وہ جائے۔
- (2) وہ آئے۔
- (3) وہ دیکھے۔
- (4) تشریف لائیں۔

### (5) فعل امر:-

وہ فعل ہے جس میں کسی کام کے کرنے کا حکم پایا جائے۔ مثلاً:- چل، آ، پڑھ، لکھ، سن وغیرہ۔

### (6) فعل نہی:-

وہ فعل ہے جس میں کسی کام کے کرنے سے منع کیا جائے۔ جیسے:- مت دیکھو، نہ کر، نہ جا وغیرہ۔

### فعل ماضی کی اقسام:-

فعل ماضی کی مندرجہ ذیل چھ اقسام ہیں۔

- (1) فعل ماضی مطلق
- (2) فعل ماضی قریب
- (3) فعل ماضی بعید
- (4) فعل ماضی استمراری
- (5) فعل ماضی شکئیہ احتمالی
- (6) فعل ماضی تمنائی یا شرطی

### (1) فعل ماضی مطلق:-

فعل ماضی مطلق وہ فعل ہے جس میں کسی کام کا کرنا یا ہونا زمانہ گزشتہ میں پایا جائے اور نزدیک یا دور کا ذکر نہ ہو۔ مثلاً:-

- (1) وہ آیا۔
- (2) احسان اللہ نے لکھا۔
- (3) ہم نے پڑھا۔

### (2) فعل ماضی قریب:-

وہ فعل ہے جس میں قریب کا گزرا ہوا زمانہ پایا جائے۔ مثلاً:-

- (1) احسان اللہ آیا ہے۔
- (2) صدف نے خط لکھا ہے۔

### (3) فعل ماضی بعید:-

وہ فعل ہے جس میں دور کا گزرا ہوا زمانہ پایا جائے۔ مثلاً:-

(1) احسان اللہ آیا تھا۔

(2) عبیرہ نے خط لکھا تھا۔

(3) وہ رویا تھا۔

(4) فعل ماضی استمراری:-

وہ فعل ہے جس میں کام کا گزرے ہوئے زمانے میں جاری رہنا یا بار بار ہونا پایا جائے۔ مثلاً:-

(1) وہ روتی تھی۔

(2) احسان اللہ لکھا کرتا تھا۔

(3) میں پڑھتا تھا۔

(5) فعل ماضی شکئیہ احتمالی:-

وہ فعل ہے جس میں گزرے ہوئے زمانے میں کسی کام کے کرنے یا ہونے کے متعلق شک پایا جائے۔  
مثلاً:-

(1) احسان اللہ آیا ہوگا۔

(2) وہ پڑھ رہا ہوگا۔

(3) احسان اللہ نے پڑھا ہوگا۔

(6) فعل ماضی تمنائی یا شرطی:-

وہ فعل ہے جس میں کام کا کرنا یا ہونا گزشتہ زمانہ میں شرط یا تمنا کے ساتھ پایا جائے۔ مثلاً:-

(1) کاش احسان کامیاب ہوتا۔

(2) اگر وہ محنت کرتی تو کامیاب ہو جاتی۔

فعل کی اقسام بلحاظ فاعل:-

فاعل کے لحاظ فعل کی مندرجہ ذیل دو قسمیں ہیں۔

(2) فعل مجہول

(1) فعل معروف

(1) فعل معروف:-

وہ فعل ہے جس کا فاعل معلوم ہو۔ مثلاً:-

- (1) احسان نے خط لکھا۔
- (2) صدف نے اخبار پڑھا۔

## (2) فعل مجہول:-

وہ فعل ہے جس کا فاعل معلوم نہیں ہو۔ مثلاً:-

- (1) خط لکھا گیا۔
- (2) اخبار پڑھا گیا۔

## مرکب اور اس کی اقسام:-

### مرکب:-

جب دو یا دو سے زیادہ کلمے آپس میں ملتے ہیں تو مرکب بن جاتا ہے۔ مثلاً: میری کتاب، دو لڑکیاں، تمہارا گھر وغیرہ۔

"میری کتاب" اس مرکب میں دو کلمے استعمال ہوئے ہیں۔ ایک کلمہ "میری" اور دوسرا کلمہ "کتاب" ہے۔  
"دو لڑکیاں" اس مرکب میں بھی دو کلمے استعمال ہوئے ہیں ایک کلمہ "دو" اور دوسرا کلمہ "لڑکیاں" ہے وغیرہ۔

### مرکب کی اقسام:-

مرکب کی دو اقسام ہیں۔

(2) مرکب تام یا جملہ

(1) مرکب ناقص

### (1) مرکب ناقص:-

وہ مرکب جس کو پڑھنے سے پوری بات سمجھ میں نہ آئے "مرکب ناقص" کہلاتا ہے۔ مثلاً: لائق لڑکی، پیارا وطن، گلابی پھول وغیرہ۔

### مرکب ناقص کی اقسام:-

(1) مرکب اضافی:-

وہ مرکب جو مضاف الیہ اضافت اور مضاف سے ملکر بنے "مرکب اضافی" کہلاتا ہے۔ مثلاً:-

1- احمد کا بھائی:

احمد \_\_\_\_\_ مضاف الیہ کا \_\_\_\_\_ حرف اضافت بھائی \_\_\_\_\_ مضاف

2- نوید کا قلم:

نوید \_\_\_\_\_ مضاف الیہ کا \_\_\_\_\_ حرف اضافت قلم \_\_\_\_\_ مضاف

### (2) مرکب عطفی:-

وہ مرکب جو معطوف علیہ اور حرف عطف سے ملکر بنے "مرکب عطفی" کہلاتا ہے۔ مثلاً:-

1- شب و روز:

شب \_\_\_\_\_ معطوف علیہ و \_\_\_\_\_ حرف عطف روز \_\_\_\_\_ معطوف

2- دن و رات:

دن \_\_\_\_\_ معطوف علیہ و \_\_\_\_\_ حرف عطف رات \_\_\_\_\_ معطوف

### (3) مرکب توصیفی:-

وہ مرکب جو صفت اور موصوف سے ملکر بنے "مرکب توصیفی" کہلاتا ہے۔ مثلاً:-

1- نیک لڑکی:

نیک \_\_\_\_\_ صفت لڑکی \_\_\_\_\_ موصوف

2- خوبصورت بکری:

خوبصورت \_\_\_\_\_ صفت بکری \_\_\_\_\_ موصوف

2- بد صورت گدھا:

بد صورت \_\_\_\_\_ صفت گدھا \_\_\_\_\_ موصوف

### (4) مرکب ظرفی:-

وہ مرکب جو ظرف، مظروف اور حرف اضافت سے ملکر بنے "مرکب ظرفی" کہلاتا ہے۔ مثلاً:-

1- باغ کا پھول:

باغ \_\_\_\_\_ ظرف کا \_\_\_\_\_ حرف پھول \_\_\_\_\_ مظروف

2- صبح کا وقت:

صبح \_\_\_\_\_ ظرف کا \_\_\_\_\_ حرف وقت \_\_\_\_\_ مظروف

3- دریا کا پانی:

دریا \_\_\_\_\_ ظرف کا \_\_\_\_\_ حرف پانی \_\_\_\_\_ مظروف



## (5) مرکب امتراجی:-

وہ مرکب ہے جب دو یا دو سے زیادہ لفظ ملکر ایک اسم ہو گئے ہو مثلاً:-

1- مظفر گڑھ

مظفر \_\_\_\_\_ لفظ گڑھ \_\_\_\_\_ لفظ

2- اسلام آباد

اسلام \_\_\_\_\_ لفظ آباد \_\_\_\_\_ لفظ

3- حیدرآباد:

حیدر \_\_\_\_\_ لفظ آباد \_\_\_\_\_ لفظ

4- علامہ محمد اقبال

علامہ \_\_\_\_\_ لفظ محمد \_\_\_\_\_ لفظ اقبال \_\_\_\_\_ لفظ

## (2) مرکب تام یا جملہ:-

وہ مرکب جس کو پڑھنے سے بات پوری طرح سمجھ میں آ جائے، "مرکب تام (جملہ)" کہلاتا ہے۔ مثلاً:-

1- وہ لائق لڑکی ہے۔

2- پاکستان ہمارا پیارا وطن ہے۔

3- مجھے گلانی پھول بہت پسند ہے۔

(1) حمد: نظم جس میں اللہ کی تعریف ہو۔

(2) نعت: رسول اکرم ص کی تعریفی نظم۔

(3) قصیدہ/منقبت: کسی بھی شخصیت کی توصیفی نظم۔

(4) مثنوی: چھوٹی بحر کی نظم جسکے ہر شعر کے دونوں مصرعے ہم قافیہ ہوں اور ہر شعر کا قافیہ الگ

ہو۔

(5) مرثیہ: موت پہ اظہارِ رنج کی شاعری کی نظم۔

(6) غزل: عورتوں کی شاعری عشق، حسن و جمال و ہجر و فراق پہ شاعری۔

(7) نظم: ایک ہی مضمون والی مربوط شاعری۔

(8) قطعہ: بغیر مطلع کے دو یا دو سے زیادہ اشعار جس میں ایک ہی مضمون کا تسلسل ہو۔

(9) رباعی: چار مصرعوں کی نظم جسکا پہلا دوسرا اور چوتھا مصرعہ ہم قافیہ ہوں۔

(10) مخمس: وہ نظم جسکے بند پانچ پانچ مصرعوں کے ہوں۔

(11) مسدس: وہ نظم جسکے ہر بند کے چھ مصرعے ہوں۔

(12) داستان: کہانی کی قدیم قسم۔

(13) ناول: مسلسل طویل قصہ جس کا موضوع انسانی زندگی ہو اور کردار متنوع ہوں۔

(14) افسانہ: مختصر کہانی۔

(15) ڈرامہ: کہانی جسکو اسٹیج پہ کرداروں کی مدد سے پیش کیا جائے۔

(16) انشائیہ: ہلکا پھلکا مضمون جس میں زندگی کے کسی موضوع کو لکھا جائے۔

(17) خاکہ: کسی شخصیت کی مختصر مگر جامع تصویر کشی۔

(18) مضمون: کسی معین موضوع پہ خیالات و محسوسات۔

(19) آپ بیتی: خود نوشت و سوانح عمری۔

(20) سفر نامہ: سفری واقعات و مشاہدات۔

## (ويا ڪرڻ) GRAMMAR سنڌي گرامر

پنهنجي ديس جي ٻولي درست نموني ۾ سمجهڻ ، ڳالهائڻ ۽ لکڻ جي اصولن ۽ قاعدن کي گرامر چئجي ٿو .  
نوٽ :- گرامر انگريزي ٻوليءَ جو لفظ آهي ، انکي سنڌيءَ ۾ ويا ڪرڻ ۽ عربيءَ ۾ علم صرف و نحو سڏجي ٿو .

### اڪر A Letter

الف بي جي ٻاونجاه نشانين مان هر هڪ نشانيءَ کي اڪر چئجي ٿو .

مثال - م ، ن ، ص ، و ، ر وغيره .

نوٽ :- اڪرن جا ٻه قسم آهن . (1) حرف صحيح (2) حرف علت .

الف ، و ، ۽ ي اهي 3 حرف علت آهن ۽ باقي 49 اڪر حرف صحيح آهن .

حرف علت :- اهي حرف جيڪي حرف صحيح پٺيان اچي آواز پيدا ڪن انهن کي حرف علت چئبو آهي .

### لفظ A Word

لفظ ٻن يا وڌيڪ اڪرن جي گڏجڻ سان جڙي ٿو .

ا س ڪ و ل اڪرن ملائڻ سان لفظ ” اسڪول “ ٺهيو ۽ ان مان پورو مطلب نڪري ٿو .

مثال :- درگاه ، ذوالفقار ، فردوس ، مجاهد ، ڪرسي وغيره .

مثال :- پڻ - ٻڪر - چاچو - چوڪر • مثال :- ب + ا = با . ب + و = بو ( بابو )

### جملو A Sentence

لفظن جو ميڙ جنهن مان ڪنهن ڳالهه بابت پوري پروڙ (خبر) پوي ته ان کي جملو چئجي .

مثال:- 1. احمد ماني ڪائي ٿو.

2. گلاب پڪري ڪهي ٿو.

مثال :- (1) خداوند تعاليٰ هن ڪشادي زمين جي وسيع مٿاڇري تي هن نيري آسمان جي هيٺان پنهنجي ڪامل قدرت سان جيڪي عجائب خلقيآ آهن، تن مان سندس بي انت حڪمت ، صفت ، نزاکت ، جمال ۽ ڪمال بلڪل ظاهر آهن . ( هي فقرو آهي )  
اشارو: گرامر جا مکيه ڀاڱا آهن ، 1. علم صرف 2. علم نحو.

**علم صرف** ( اشتقاق- لفظن جي توڙ يا چيد وارو علم) Etymology

اڪرن ۽ لفظن جي بناوت بابت، جي اصول ۽ قاعدا آهن ، تن کي علم صرف چئبو آهي .  
هن علم مان لفظن جي قسمن ۽ انهن جي صورت ۾ جيڪا ڦيرگير ٿئي ٿي تنهن بابت خبر پوي ٿي .

Syntax

**علم نحو**

نحو معنيٰ دستور يا ريت . اهي اصول يا قاعدا جن مان خبر پوي ته جملا ڪيئن ٺاهجن ۽ جملي ۾ جدا جدا لفظن جو هڪ ٻئي سان ڪهڙو لاڳاپو آهي، انهن کي نحو چئجي .

## ( ڳالهائڻ جا اٺ لفظ )

- 1 - اسم
- 2 - صفت
- 3 - ضمير
- 4 - فعل
- 5 - ظرف
- 6 - حرف جر
- 7 - حرف جملو
- 8 - حرف ندا

### اسم

اسم جي معنيٰ آهي نالو • اسم اهو لفظ آهي جو نالو هجي ڪنهن ماڻهوءَ ، ساهوارن ، شيءِ ، جاءِ ، ڪم ، حالت ۽ خاصيت جو .

مثال- 1 ( ماڻهن جا نالا ) احمد ، مظهر ، فدا ، اقبال ، محمود ، زمان ، حسنا ، رشيد ، حميده وغيره .

2 ( ساهوارن جا نالا ) گهوڙو ، هاڻي ، طوطو ، مور ، بدڪ ، هرڻ ، شينهن ، مچر ، ڪتو وغيره .

3 ( شين جا نالا ) ڪتاب ، قلم ، ميز ، ڪرسي ، انب ، ڪٽ ، پت ، وڻ ، قاروان ، پاڻي وغيره .

4 ( جاين جا نالا ) مسجد ، اسڪول ، هاسٽل ، اوطاق ، بنگلو ، مندر ، گهر ، دڪان ، بازار وغيره .

5 ( ڪمن جا نالا ) لڪڻ - لڪڻي ، ٿيڻ - ٿيڻي ، ڪرڻ - ڪرڻي ، گهمڻ - گهمڻي وغيره .

6 ( حالتن جا نالا ) اميري ، غريبي ، شاهوڪاري ، تونگري ، مفلسي ، مسڪيني ، ڪنگالپ وغيره .

7 ( خاصيتن جا نالا ) هوشيار ، چستي ، سستي ، چالاڪي ، ٿڌائي ، ايمانداري ، ڪڏائي ، شرافت وغيره .

## صفت

- صفت جي معنيٰ آهي • تعريف يا ساراه بيان ڪرڻ ڪنهن اسم جي .
- صفت اهو لفظ آهي اسم جو گڻ ، اوگڻ ، قسم ، انداز ، مقدار ، يا قد بيان ڪري .
- مثال - 1 ( گڻ ) سنو ، ايماندار ، هوشيار ، شريف ، محنتي ، تڪو وغيره .
- 2 ( اوگڻ ) خراب ، موڳو ، بي ايمان ، سست ، جڏو ، تڪو وغيره .
- 3 ( قسم ) طوطاپوري ، شڪارپوري ، هندوستاني ، پاڪستاني ، ايراني وغيره .
- 4 ( انداز ) هڪ ، پنج ، ٻيو ، ڏهون ، پنجاهون وغيره .
- 5 ( مقدار يا قد ) قد • ڊگهو ، بندرو ، وڏو ، اوچو ، وچولو وغيره .
- مقدار • هلڪو ، گورو ، گهاٽو ، چڊو وغيره .

## ضمير

- ضمير جي معنيٰ آهي • اندر وارو يا لڪل يا دل .
- ضمير اهو لفظ آهي جو اسم جي بدران ڪم اچي .
- مثال - آءٌ ، مان ، مون ، اسان ، اسين ، تون ، توهان ، توهين ، هو ، هي ، هيءَ ، اهو ، هن ، هنن ، انهن ، جو ، جيڪي ، جن ، سو ، ڪو ، ڪير ، ڪنهن ، تنهن ، سي وغيره .

## فعل

- فعل جي معنيٰ آهي ڪم •
- فعل اهو لفظ آهي جيڪو جملي ۾ هئڻ ، ڪرڻ ، سهڻ ، ٿيڻ ، پوڻ جي معنيٰ ڏيکاري .
- مثال - ( هئڻ ) آهي ، آهن ، هو ، هئا ، هوندو ، هوندا ، هجي ، هجي ها وغيره .
- ( ڪرڻ ) ڪندو ، ڪري ٿي ، ڪيو ، ڪري ٿو ، ڪندا ، ڪنديون ، ڪن ها وغيره .
- ( سهڻ ) ماريو ويو ، ڪنو ويو ، چيريو ويو ، ڦاڙيو ويو وغيره .
- ( ٿيڻ ) ٿي ، ٿا ، ٿيون ، ٿيندا ، ٿيندو ، ٿينديون ، ٿيندي وغيره .
- ( پوڻ ) پيو ، پوي ٿو ، پوندو ، پوندا وغيره .

## ظرف

### ظرف جي معنيٰ آهي تانءُ •

ظرف اهو لفظ آهي جيڪو جملي ۾ فعل ، صفت ۽ ٻئي ظرف سان لڳي ۽ وقت جاءِ ، ريت ، قدر ، ناڪار جي معنيٰ ڏيکاري .

مثال- ( وقت ) اڃ ، ڪالهه ، سڀاڻي ، اڳي ، پوءِ ، هاڻي ، نيٺ ، آخر وغيره .

( جاءِ ) اندر ، ٻاهر ، هيٺ ، مٿي ، هتي ، هتي ، اتي ، جتي ، ڪٿي وغيره .

( ريت ) هوريان ، ڏاڍيان ، مَس مَس ، هر وپرو ، خواهه خواهه وغيره .

( قدر ) تمام ، ڏاڍو ، سخت ، گهڻو وغيره .

( ناڪار ) نه ، نڪو ، ڪونه وغيره .

( هاڪار ) هائو . ها وغيره .

## حرف جر

حرف جر جي معنيٰ آهي پر وارو يا زير ڏيندڙ • جملي کي جاري رکندڙ .

حرف جر اهو لفظ آهي ، جيڪو اسم يا ضمير جي پٺيان اچي ۽ ان جو لاڳاپو ٻئي لفظ سان ڏيکاري .

مثال- وٽ ، تي ، جو ، جا ، جي ، جون ، سندو ، سندي ، سندا ، سنديون ، ۾

منجهه ، منجهان وغيره .

## حرف جملو

حرف جملي جي معنيٰ آهي ڳنڍيندڙ يا جدا ڪندڙ .

حرف جملو اهو لفظ آهي جيڪو جملي ۾ ٻن لفظن ، جملي جي ٻن ڀاڱن يا

ٻن جملن کي پاڻ ۾ ملائي ، يا جدا ڪري ۽ ڳنڍي ٿو يا جدا ڪري ٿو .

مثال- ته ، به ، پر ، جيڪڏهن ، تنهنڪري ، ڇاڪاڻ ته ، ۽ يا وغيره .

## حرف ندا

ندا جي معنيٰ آهي سڏ ڪرڻ • جملي کان ننڍل يعني الڳ . او! احمد هيڏانهن اچ ،

او! ننڍل يعني جملي کان الڳ بيٺو آهي .

حرف ندا اهو لفظ آهي جنهن مان سڏ ، سڏ ، خوشي ، ارمان ، عجب ، ڪاوڙ جي

معنيٰ ظاهر ٿئي .

مثال- ( سڏ ) او ، اڙي ، ادا وغيره .

( سڏ ) ڪاش ، جيڪر ، من وغيره .

( خوشي ) واہ واہ ، سبحان الله ، الحمد لله وغيره .

( ارمان ) افسوس ، ابول ، هاہ هاہ ، گهوڙا ڙي وغيره .

( عجب ) مار ، بلي ، هان وغيره .

( ڪاوڙ ) هون ، هون هون وغيره .

نوٽ- حرف ندا جا ساڳيا لفظ ڳالهائيندڙ جي مختلف لهجي ۽ انداز جي ڪري مختلف معنيٰ ڏيکاريندا آهن . حرف ندا جي نشاني آهي ( ! )

### ( اسم جا قسم )

اسم جا ٻه مکيه قسم آهن . (1) اسم ذاتي (2) اسم صفاتي .

اسم صفاتيءَ جا وري ٻه قسم آهن . (1) اسم عام (2) اسم خاص .

اهڙي طرح اسم جا ٽي قسم آهن . 1 اسم ذات (2) اسم عام (3) اسم خاص .

**1- اسم ذات :-** اهو لفظ آهي جو نالو هجي ڪنهن حالت ، خاصيت ۽ ڪم جو . الله تعاليٰ جي نالي کي به ذات چوندا آهن . جن اسمن کي چهي نه سگهجي ، فقط محسوس ڪري سگهجي .

مثال- اميري ، فقيري ، تونگري ، مفلسي ، شاهوڪاري ، غريبي ، اگهائي ، سگهائي ، هوشيارِي ، بيوقوفي ، دانائي ، ناداني ، ماڻهپو ، ٿڌائي ، انسانيت ، لکڻي ، پڙهڻي ، هلت چلت ، حڪمت ، ڪوشش ، آمدرفت وغيره .

**2- اسم عام :-** اهڙا نالا جن سان ڪنهن به جنس جي سڀني شين کي چهي سگهجي انهن کي اسم عام چوندا آهن .

مثال- ماڻهو ، مرد ، عورت ، چوڪرو ، ڪتو ، پلو ، شينهن ، هاڻي ، پڪي ، گهوڙو ، ڪبوتر ، بلبل ، رستو ، ڪتاب ، ميز ، ڪٽ ، دروازو ، تختو ، الماڙي ، مس ، پين ، ڪاغذ ، مُصلو ، اٺ وغيره .

**3- اسم خاص :-** اهڙا نالا جن سان ڪنهن جنس جي هڪ خاص شي رکي سڏي سگهجي . يعني اسم خاص نالو آهي ڪنهن ماڻهوءَ ، خاص ساهواري ، خاص شيءِ ، خاص جاءِ جو .



مثال - ( ماڻهن جا نالا ) صفر ، مظفر ، اقبال ، بهادر ، زبيده ، ساجده وغيره .  
 ( خاص ساهوارن جا نالا ) موتي ، پڪي ( ڪتن جا نالا )  
 راڪيٽ ، طوفان ، ذوالجناح ( گهوڙن جا نالا )  
 ( خاص شين جا نالا ) مريم توب ، ذوالفقار ” تلوار “ شاليمار باغ، موتي  
 مسجد وغيره .  
 ( خاص جاين جا نالا ) لڪي بنگلو ، موتي مسجد ، بادشاهي مسجد ، حيدرآباد  
 فريئر روڊ ، ڪراچي وغيره .  
 نوٽ - اسم عام جي ننڍڙي صورت کي **اسم تصغير** چوندا آهن .  
 مثال - ڪت مان ڪتڙي ، ڪتاب مان ڪتابڙي ، صندوق مان صندوقڙي وغيره .

## اسم جي ترڪيب

جملي ۾ ڪم آيل لفظن کي گرامر موجب حقيقتون لڳائڻ ترڪيب چئبو آهي .  
 اسم جي ترڪيب ڪرڻ وقت هي ڳالهيون ڌيان ۾ رکڻ گهرجن .  
 1 ان جو قسم 2 عدد 3 جنس 4 حالت ۽ ان جو سبب ،  
 مثال - واڍو انور جو ڪاٺ چيري ٿو . ”ترڪيب“  
 واڍو - اسم عام، جنس مذڪر ، عدد واحد ، حالت فاعلي . حالت فاعليءَ سببان  
 چيري ٿو فعل جي .  
 انور - اسم خاص ، جنس مذڪر ، عدد واحد ، حالت اضافت ، ڇاڪاڻ ته ”جو“  
 حرف اضافت پٺيان لڳل اٿس . جو:- حرف اضافت .  
 ڪاٺ - اسم عام، جنس مذڪر، عدد واحد ، حالت مفعولي ، سببان مفعول آهي  
 ”چيري ٿو“ فعل جو. چيري ٿو:- فعل متعدي = زمان حال .

## ضمير جا قسم

ضمير جا ڪل ست قسم آهن . انون ضميري نشانيون به آهن. جن کي ضمير متصل چئبو آهي.  
 1 - **ضمير خالص** :- ”خالص“ لفظ جي معنيٰ آهي **نچ** .  
 اهڙا ضمير جي صرف ماڻهن جي نالن بدران ڪم اچن، تن کي ”ضمير خالص“  
 چوندا آهن .  
 خالص جا وري ٽي قسم آهن .  
 ( الف ) ضمير خالص متڪلم - متڪلم جي معنيٰ آهي ”ڳالهائيندڙ“ . اهڙا ضمير جي

ڳالهائيندڙ ماڻهوءَ جي بدران ڪم اچن ، تن کي ”ضمير خالص متڪلم“ چئبو آهي .

مثال - مان ، مون ، اسين ۽ اسان .

( ب ) ضمير خالص حاضر- اهڙا ضمير جي انهن ماڻهن جي نالن جي بدران استعمال ٿين ، جن سان روبرو ڳالهائبو آهي ، تن کي ”ضمير خالص حاضر“ چوندا آهن .  
مثال - تون ، تو ، توهان ، توهين ، اوهان ، اوهين .

( ت ) ضمير خالص غائب - غائب لفظ جي معنيٰ آهي ”غير حاضر“. اهڙا ضمير جي انهن ماڻهن جي نالن بدران ڪم اچن ، جن جو ذڪر هجي ، ته انهن ضميرن کي ”ضمير غائب“ چئبو آهي . هي ضمير اهڙن ماڻهن لاءِ استعمال ٿيندا آهن ، جي ان وقت موجود نه هوندا آهن .

مثال - هو ، هي ، هوءَ ، اهي ، اهي ، هن ، هنن ، اها ، انهن ، انهيءَ وغيره .

2 - **ضمير اشارو**:- اهي ضمير جي ڪن ٻين شين ڏانهن اشارو ڪن ، تنکي ”ضمير اشارو“ چوندا آهن . ضمير اشاري جا ٻه قسم آهن .

( الف ) ضمير اشارو قريب - قريب لفظ جي معنيٰ آهي ويجهو . جيڪي ضمير ويجهن اسمن ڏانهن اشارو ڪن ، تنکي ”ضمير اشارو“ قريب چوندا آهن .  
مثال - هيءُ ، هيءَ ، اهو ، اهي ، اهي وغيره .

( ب ) ضمير اشارو بعيد - بعيد لفظ جي معنيٰ آهي ڏور يا پراهون . اهڙا ضمير جي پري وارين شين ڏانهن اشارو ڪن ، يا اشاري ڪرڻ جي ڪم اچن ، ته انهن کي ”ضمير اشارو“ بعيد چئبو آهي .  
مثال - هو ، اها ، هوءَ ، اهو ، اهي وغيره .

3 - **ضمير مشترڪ** :- مشترڪ لفظ جي معنيٰ آهي ”شريڪ ٿيل“.

اهڙا ضمير جيڪي جملي ۾ فاعل يا مفعول سان شريڪ ٿي جملي کي زور وٺائين ، تنکي ”ضمير مشترڪ“ چوندا آهن .  
مثال - پاڻ ، خود ، پنڊ وغيره .

4 - **ضمير استفهام** :- استفهام لفظ جي معنيٰ آهي ، سوال پڇڻ .

اهڙا ضمير جيڪي سوال پڇڻ جي ڪم اچن يا سوال پڇڻ لاءِ استعمال ٿين ، تن کي ”ضمير استفهام“ چئبو آهي .  
مثال - ڪير ، ڪڇاڙو ، ڇو ، ڇا لاءِ ، ڪنهن .

## 5 - ضمير موصول :- موصول جي معنيٰ آهي، وصال يا ميلاپ .

اهڙا ضمير جيڪي جملي ۾ ساڳئي فعل جي ٻن ڀاڱن کي پاڻ ۾ ملائين ۽ هڪ ڪري ڇڏين ، تن کي ”ضمير موصول“ ڪوٺيو آهي .

مثال - جو - جا - جيڪا - جنهن - جن - جيڪي - جيڪو وغيره .

## 6 - ضمير جواب موصول :- اهڙا ضمير جيڪي ضمير موصول جي جواب ۾ اچن ۽

جملي کي ڳنڍيندا هجن ، تن کي ”ضمير جواب موصول“ چئبو آهي .

مثال - سو - سا - سي - تنهن - تن وغيره .

۱- جيڪا پين تو ڏني، سا گم ٿي ويئي .

۲- جيڪو رومال تو آندو، سو ڦاٽي پيو .

۳- هي اهو ماڻهو آهي، جيڪو (ضمير موصول) ڪالهه شهر ۾ ڏٺو هيوسين .

سو اڄ هت آيو آهي. (ضمير جواب موصول).

جيڪا ، جيڪو ، ۽ اهو، ضمير موصول جا مثال آهن ۽ سا ، سو ضمير جواب موصول جا مثال آهن.

## 7 - ضمير مبهم :- مبهم لفظ جي معنيٰ آهي ”ڳجهو“.

اهڙا ضمير جيڪي ڳجهن يا لڪل اسمن جي بدران ڪم اچن ، تن کي ”ضمير مبهم“ چوندا آهن .

مثال : 1- منهنجو ڪتاب ”ڪو“ کڻي ويو. 2- هن گلاس ۾ ”ڪجهه“ هوندو.

1- هت ”ڪي“ آيل ٿا ڏسجن . 4- ڪالهه بازار ۾ ”ڪا“ عورت هئي .

نوٽ :- ضمير خالص جا ٽي قسم بيان ڪيا ويا آهن . اهي ضمير جيڪڏهن

چٽا پٽا جملي ۾ هوندا ته انهن کي ”ضمير منفصل“ چئبو، پر جڏهن انهن

جون نشانيون ڪم آيل هونديون ته انهن کي ”ضمير متصل“ چئبو. اهي

نشانيون اسمن ۽ فعلن سان استعمال ٿينديون آهن ۽ حرف جر سان استعمال ٿينديون آهن.

مثال - ( اسم ) پٽم ، ”م“ نشاني منهنجو ضمير کي ظاهر ڪري ٿي .

( فعل ) هيم ، ”م“ آءُ کي ظاهر ڪري ٿو .

هئاسون ، ”سون“ اسان کي ظاهر ڪري ٿو .

ضمير منفصل جي نشاني حرف جر جي پٺيان به استعمال ٿئي ٿي .

مثال - وٽم - مون وٽ .

وٽس - هن وٽ وغيره .

## ضمير جي تركيب .

- ضمير جي تركيب ڪرڻ وقت ان سان هي حقيقتون لڳنديون آهن .
- 1- ان جو قسم 2- عدد 3- جنس 4- حالت ۽ ان جو سبب .
- مثال - اسلم پنهنجي دوستن کي چيو ته هت ضرور ڪو آيل ٿو پائنجي .
- پنهن ، ضمير مشترڪ ، جنس مذڪر ، عدد واحد ، حالت اضافت . چاڪاڻ ته ”جي“ حرف اضافت پٺيان لڳل اٿس .
- ڪو ، ضمير مبهم ، جنس مذڪر ، عدد واحد ، حالت فاعلي . چاڪاڻ ته فاعل آهي ” آيل ٿو پائنجي “ فعل جو .

## عدد

- اسم يا ضمير جون صورتون ٻن عددن ۾ اچن ٿيون .
- 1- عدد واحد :- واحد جي معنيٰ آهي ، اڪيلو يا هڪ .  
جيڪو اسم يا ضمير اڪيلو هجي ته ان جو عدد واحد ٿيندو .  
مثال - ڪپ ، عورت ، قلم ، گهوڙو ، آءٌ ، تون وغيره .
  - 2 - عدد جمع :- جمع جي معنيٰ آهي گهڻا يا هڪ کان وڌيڪ .  
جن اسمن يا ضميرن مان هڪ کان گهڻائي ظاهر ٿئي ، تن جو عدد جمع ٿيندو آهي .  
مثال - ڇوڪرا ، عورتون ، پڪريون ، اسين ، توهان وغيره .  
نوٽ - جيڪي عدد صفت طور استعمال ٿين ، ته انهن جا وري ٻه قسم آهن .  
1- عدد شماري- اهي عدد يا لفظ، جيڪي شمار ڪرڻ جي ڪم اچن .  
مثال - هڪ ، ٻه ، ٽي ، چار ، پنج ، سؤ ، پنج سؤ ، هزار وغيره .  
2- عدد قطاري - اهڙا عدد يا لفظ جيڪي دفعتن ، قطارن ، يا سلسلي ۾ ڪنهن شيءِ جو نمبر ڏيکارين ، تن عددن يا لفظن کي عدد قطاري چئبو آهي .  
مثال - پهريون ، ٻيو ، ٽيون ، چوٿون ، پنجون ، سؤن ، هزارون وغيره .

## جنس

جنسون ٻن قسمن جون آهن .

1- جنس مذڪر- جن اسمن يا ضميرن مان ٿر جي معنيٰ نڪرندي آهي يا جيڪي اسم يا ضمير ٿر هوندا آهن، تن جي جنس مذڪر ٿيندي آهي .

مثال - مظهر، اظهر، انور، ڍڳو، ٻڪر، ڪٽولو، پلنگ وغيره .

2- جنس مؤنث - جن اسمن يا ضميرن مان ماديءَ جي معنيٰ نڪري، تن جي جنس مؤنث ٿيندي آهي .

مثال - مائي، فاطمه، زهرا، ڳئون، ٻڪري، ميز، ڪرسي، ڪٽ وغيره .

نوٽ - جنس سڃاڻڻ لاءِ سولو طريقو هي آهي ته انڪي صفت سٺو يا سٺي لڳائي ڏسجي . جيئن ته- سٺو چوڪر، سٺو گهر، يا سٺي مٺائي، سٺي اوطاق وغيره .

## حالتون

حالتون پنجن قسمن جون آهن .

1- حالت فاعلي - جملي ۾ جيڪو اسم يا ضمير، فعل جو فاعل يا ڪم جو ڪندڙ هوندو آهي، تنهن جي حالت فاعلي ٿيندي آهي .

مثال - 1- فدا حسين انب ڪڍي ٿو. 2- اسين گهر وڃون ٿا. 3- مظهر علي اچي ٿو. 4- هو گهمي ٿو.

2- حالت مفعولي - جملي ۾ جيڪو اسم يا ضمير، فعل جو مفعول يا ڪم جو سهندڙ هوندو آهي، تنهنجي حالت مفعولي هوندي آهي .

مثال - 1- مون ڪبوتر ڦاسايو. 2- الطاف انب کائي ٿو. 3- ڪاسائيءَ ٻڪر ڪنو. 4- قاسم خط لکي ٿو.

3- حالت جري - اسم يا ضمير جي اها حالت آهي، جنهن ۾ ٻين لفظن سان لاڳاپو ظاهر ٿئي، ۽ صحيح مطلب نڪري، پر ان ۾ مالڪي ڏيکاريل نه هجي .

مثال - 1- ميز تي ڪتاب رکيو آهي. 2- ڪپٽ مان ڪتاب ڪٺ. 3- هن کان پري ٿي. 4- دڪان تان سودو وٺ .

نوٽ:- ( نمايان ٿيل لفظن جي پٺيان حرف جر استعمال ٿيڻ ڪري سڌو لاڳاپو ٻين لفظن

سان ظاهر ٿئي ٿو، ۽ مالڪي به ڏيکاريل نه آهي )

4- حالت اضافت - اسم يا ضمير جي اها حالت آهي، جنهن ۾ واسطيدار اسم يا ضمير

جو جملي ۾ ٻئي اسم سان مالڪيءَ جو لاڳاپو ڏيکاريل هجي .

مثال- 1- احمد جو ڪتاب ڪٿي آهي؟ 2- درزيءَ قاسم جو ڪوٽ سببو. 3- هن

جو نالو ڇا آهي؟ 4- پنهنجو ڪم پاڻ ڪجي .

نوٽ :- ( نمايان ٿيل لفظن جي پٺيان حالت اضافت ”حرف جر“ اچڻ ڪري، انهن جي

مالڪي ڏيکاريل آهي. )

5- حالت ندا - ندا جي معنيٰ آهي سڏ ڪرڻ . جڏهن واسطيدار اسم يا ضمير کي سڏ

ڪيل هوندو آهي ته ان جي حالت ندا ٿيندي آهي .

مثال- 1- او! چوڪر ڪيڏانهن ٿو وڃين؟ 2- او انور! هيڏانهن اچ . 3- او!

تانگي وارا پنهنجي هٿ تي هل . 4- اڙي سائين! معاف ڪر .

نوٽ:- حالت ندا فقط اسم جي ٿيندي آهي، ضمير جي حالت ندا نه ٿيندي آهي.

## فعل جا قسم

فعل جا مکيه ٻه قسم آهن .

1- فعل لازمي - اهڙا فعل، جيڪي پنهنجي فاعل سان لڳل هجن ۽ انهن جو اثر ڪنهن

ٻئي اسم تي نه ٿئي، تنڪي فعل لازمي چوندا آهن .

لازمي، ”لزم“ مان نڪتل آهي جنهن جي معنيٰ آهي لڳو رهڻ .

مثال - 1- چوڪر ڊوڙي ٿو. 2- بابو اتي آهي. 3- ٻار روئي ٿو. 4- اسلم وڻ تي

چڙهي ٿو.

2- فعل متعدي - اهڙا فعل، جي ڏيکارين ته فاعل ڪو ڪم ڪن ٿا ۽ انهن جو اثر ڪن

ٻين اسمن تي ٿئي ٿو، تن کي فعل متعدي چئبو آهي .

مثال- 1- رشيد خط لکي ٿو. 2- ڪاسائيءَ پڪر ڪنو. 3- درزي ڪپڙا سبي ٿو.

4- مظهر انب کائي ٿو.

نوٽ:- فعل لازميءَ واري جملي ۾ صرف فاعل هوندو آهي، پر متعديءَ

واري جملي ۾ فاعل ۽ مفعول ٻيئي موجود هوندا آهن .

فعل متعديءَ جا وري ٽي قسم آهن .

1- فعل متعدي معروف - اهڙا متعدي فعل، جن جو فاعل ظاهر يا ڄاتل

هجي، ته انهن کي فعل متعدي معروف چئبو آهي .

معروف جي معنيٰ آهي ”ڄاتل“.

مثال - 1- ڊرائيور ڪار هلائي ٿو. 2- واڍو دروازو ٺاهي ٿو. 3- انور خط لکي ٿو. 4- تون ڪتاب پڙهين ٿو.

2- فعل متعدي مجهول - اهڙا متعدي فعل، جن اصل فاعل گم هجي ۽ مفعول فري فاعل واري جاءِ تي اچي، ته اهڙن فعلن کي متعدي مجهول چوندا آهن.

مجهول جي معنيٰ آهي ”اڻ ڄاتل“.

مثال - 1- ڪار هلائي ويئي. 2- دروازو ٺهي ٿو. 3- ڪتاب پڙهيو ويو. 4- انب کائيو.

3- فعل متعدي بالواسطه - اهڙا فعل جي ڏيکارين ته فعل وارا ڪم فاعل پاڻ نه، پر ٻئي کان ڪرايو آهي، ته اهڙن فعلن کي فعل متعدي مجهول چوندا آهن.

مثال - 1- سپاهيءَ وڏيري کان چور پڪڙايو. 2- احمد ظفر کان خط لکرايو.

صفر همت کان نانگ مارايو. 4- شاگردن کان ڪتاب پڙهايو ويو.

نوٽ:- فعل لازميءَ جي هڪ اهڙي صورت به ٿيندي آهي جنهن کي فعل اڪرتڪ چئبو آهي.

فعل اڪرتڪ - اهڙا فعل، جن جو بنياد فعل لازمي جي مصدر مان هجي پر سندن

اصل فاعل گم هجي، تن کي فعل اڪرتڪ چوندا آهن.

اڪرتڪ جي معنيٰ آهي ”بي فاعل“.

مثال - 1- سڀاڻي ملبو. 2- ايندڙ سال حيدرآباد وڃبو.

## فعل جي ترڪيب

فعل سان هي حقيقتون ظاهر ڪرڻيون آهن.

1- ان جو قسم 2- زمان 3- پريوگ 4- ان جو فاعل ۽ مفعول.

مثال - 1- سڪندر، دنيا کي فتح ڪرڻ جا خواب لهندو هو. لهندو هو - فعل

متعدي معروف، زمان ماضي مدامي، پريوگ ڪرتري، سندس فاعل  
”سڪندر اعظم“ ۽ مفعول ”خواب“.

2- نياز علي جيئن سائیکل کڻي ٻاهر نڪتو، تيئن پير کسڪي ويس.

کڻي - فعل متعدي معروف، زمان ماضي معطوفي، سندس فاعل آهي

”نياز علي“ ۽ مفعول ”سائڪل“  
 (معطوفي جي معنيٰ آهي هڪ ڪم پورو ڪري پوءِ ٻئي ڪم کي لڳي.)  
**نڪتو**- فعل متعدي معروف ، زمان ماضي ، پريوگ ڪرتري ، فاعل اٿس  
 ”نياز علي“ ۽ مفعول ”سائڪل“ .  
**ڪسڪي ويو**- فعل لازمي ، زمان ماضي مطلق ، پريوگ ڪرتري ، فاعل  
 ”نياز علي“ ۽ مفعول ”سائڪل“ اٿس .

## ظرف جا قسم

- 1- ظرف زمان- زمان لفظ جي معنيٰ آهي وقت .  
 اهڙا ظرف جيڪي جملي ۾ فعل سان لڳن ۽ انهن مان ”وقت“ جي معنيٰ  
 نڪري ، تن کي ”ظرف زمان“ چئبو .  
 مثال- هاڻي ، پوءِ ، اڃ ، سڀاڻي ، ڪالهه ، پرينءَ ، نيٺ ، ٻيهر ، ٻيپهري ،  
 سمهڻي ، صبح ، شام ، منجهند ، هيڪر ، وري ، ڪڏهن ، روزانو ، مهيني  
 سر ، سال بسال ، هرروز ، ماهيانو ، ساليانو وغيره .
- 2- ظرف مڪان- مڪان جي معنيٰ آهي ”جڳهه“ .  
 اهڙا ظرف جيڪي جملي ۾ فعل سان لڳن ۽ انهن مان ”جاءِ“ جي معنيٰ  
 نڪري ، تن کي ”ظرف مڪان“ چئبو .  
 مثال- هيٺ ، مٿي ، اندر ، ٻاهر ، هٿ ، هٿ ، ڇت ، ڪٿ ، هيڏي ، هوڏي ،  
 هتي ، هتي وغيره .
- 3- ظرف تميز- تميز لفظ جي معنيٰ آهي ”امتياز“ .  
 اهڙا ظرف جيڪي جملي ۾ فعل ، صفت يا ٻئي ظرف سان لڳن ۽ انهن مان  
 ”ريت“ يا ”قدر“ جي معنيٰ ظاهر ٿئي ، تن کي ”ظرف تميز“ چئبو آهي .  
 مثال- هوريان ، ڏاڍيان ، آهستي ، مس مس ، تمام ، جلدي ، دليون ، جانيون  
 وغيره .
- 4- ظرف نفِي يا ناڪاري- نفِي لفظ جي معنيٰ آهي ”انڪار“ .  
 اهڙا ظرف جيڪي ، جملي ۾ فعل سان لڳن ۽ انهن مان ناڪار يا انڪار جي  
 معنيٰ نڪري ، تن کي ”ظرف نفِي“ چوندا آهن .



مثال- نڪو ، نه ، نڪا ، نڪي ، ڪونه ، مَر ، ڪين وغيره .  
ظرف هاڪاري:- اهڙا ظرف جن مان هاڪار جي معنيٰ نڪري.

## ظرف جي ترڪيب

- 1- ان جو قسم 2- فعل ، صفت يا ٻئي ظرف مان ڪنهن سان لکي ٿو.  
مثال- اچ اتي تمام گهڻو گهمسان هوندو، تنهن ڪري مان ڪين هلندس .  
اچ - ظرف زمان ، لڳي ٿو ”هوندو“ فعل سان .  
اتي - ظرف مڪان ، لڳي ٿو ”هوندو“ فعل سان .  
تمام- ظرف تميز، لڳي ٿو ”گهڻو“ صفت سان .  
ڪين - ظرف نفی ، لڳي ٿو ”هلندس“ فعل سان .

## مصدر

مصدر جي معنيٰ صادر ٿيڻ يا ڦٽڻ جي جاءِ .  
ڪمن جا نالا، جن جي پٺيان ” ڻ “ هجي ته اهڙن نالن کي ”مصدر“ يا ”اسم  
مصدر“ چئبو آهي .  
مثال- هئڻ ، اچڻ ، ويڃڻ ، لڪڻ ، مارڻ ، پڙهڻ ، بيھڻ وغيره .  
نوٽ :- سڀئي زمان مصدر مان نڪرندا آهن .

## امر

فعل جي صورت ، جا ڏيکاري ته فاعل کي ڪم ڪرڻ لاءِ حڪم ڪيل يا منت  
ڪيل آهي ته ان کي ” امر “ چوندا آهن .  
مثال- لڪ ، پڙه ، اچ ، ڪجو وغيره .  
امر جا ٻه قسم آهن .

- 1- امر حال- فعل جي اهڙي صورت جا ڏيکاري ته فاعل کي فعل واري  
ڪم ڪرڻ لاءِ هلندڙ وقت لاءِ حڪم يا منت ڪيل آهي ، ته ان کي ”امرحال“

چئبو.

مثال- لڪ ، لڪو ، پڙھ ، پڙھو ، اچ ، اچو ، ٺاھ ، ٺاھيو وغيره .

نوٽ :- امر حال ٻن عددن ۾ هوندو آھي .

1- امر حال واحد 2- امر حال جمع .

2- امر استقبال- فعل جي اهڙي صورت جا ڏيکاري ته فاعل کي فعل واري ڪم

کي ايندڙ وقت ۾ ڪرڻ لاءِ حڪم يا منت ڪيل آھي، ته ان کي

امر استقبال چوندا آھن .

مثال- لڪج ، لڪجو، پڙھج ، پڙھجو، ڪج ، ڪجو، وڃج ، وڃجو،

اچج، اچجو وغيره .

نوٽ :- امر استقبال به ٻنهي عددن ۾ هوندو آھي .

1- امر استقبال واحد 2- امر استقبال جمع .

اچج (واحد) : اچجو (جمع)

## اسم مشتق ( ڪردنت )

ڪردنت پنجن قسمن جا آھن .

1- اسم فاعل- اهڙا لفظ جيڪي ڪم جا ڪندڙ ۽ انهن جو بنياد مصدر

مان هجي ۽ اهي صفت جو ڪم به ڏين، تن کي اسم فاعل چوندا آھن .

مثال- لڪندڙ، پڙھندڙ، ماريندڙ، ڪپيندڙ، جياريندڙ وغيره .

نوٽ :- امر واحد جي پويان ”يندڙ“ يا ”ندڙ“ ملائڻ سان امر واحد ٺهندو

آھي .

2- اسم مفعول- اهڙا لفظ جن جو بنياد اسم مصدر مان هجي ۽ اهي

ڏيکارين ته ساڻن لاڳو اسمن تي يا جن اسمن بجاءِ اهو ڪم آيل هجي، تن

تي ڪو اڳ ڪم ٿيل آھي تن کي اسم مفعول چوندا آھن .

مثال- ماريل يا ماريو. لڪيل يا لڪيو، ڪٽيل يا ڪٽيو، پڙھيل يا پڙھيو وغيره.

نوٽ- امر حال واحد جي پويان ”يو“ يا ”يل“ ملائڻ سان اسم مفعول ٺهندو

آھي .

3- اسم حالیه- فعل جون اهڙيون صورتون جي ڏيکارين ته فاعل هڪ ڪم

ڪي جاري رکندي پئي ڪم ڪي لڳو يا لڳندو، تن ڪي اسم حاله چوندا آهن .  
مثال- 1- اسلم پٽ ڪي ماريندو، گهر ويو.  
2- قاسم انب ڪائيندو، هت آيو.

نوٽ :- امر حال واحد جي پويان ”ندو“ يا ”يندو“ وجهڻ سان اسم حاله ٺهندو آهي .

4- اسم استقبال- هن اسم مان اها خبر پوندي آهي ته ڪم ايندڙ وقت ۾ ٿيڻو آهي .

مثال- 1- توڪي ويڻو آهي . 2- مونڪي اڄ خط لکڻو آهي .

3- هن ڪي هن سال امتحان ڏيڻو آهي . 4- هنن ڪي مون وٽ اچڻو آهي .

نوٽ :- امر حال واحد جي پويان ”ڻو“ ملائڻ سان ” اسم استقبال“ ٺهندو آهي

5- ماضي معطوفي- معطوفي لفظ ”عطف“ مان نڪتل آهي ، جنهن جي

معني آهي ”گنديڻ“ . فعل جون اهڙيون صورتون جيڪي فاعل جي ٻن جملن ڪي پاڻ ۾ گنديڻ ۽ ڏيڪارين ته فاعل هڪ ڪم پورو ڪري پوءِ پئي ڪم ڪي لڳو آهي ، ان ڪي ماضي معطوفي ڪوٺبو آهي .

مثال- 1- افضل پٽ ڪي ماري ، گهر ويو.

2- انور خط لڪي ، تپال ۾ وڌو.

3- آءُ چانهه پي ، گهر ويس .

نوٽ :- امر حال واحد جي پويان ”اي“ ملائڻ سان ماضي معطوفي ٺهندو آهي

## زمان

” زمان “ جي معني آهي ” وقت “ . زمان فعل سان لڳندو آهي ۽ ٻڌائيندو آهي ته فعل وارو ڪم ڪهڙي وقت ٿيو يا ٿيندو . مڪيه زمان هيٺيان آهن .

1- زمان حال- ” حال “ لفظ جي معني آهي ”هلندڙ“ . فعل جي اها صورت جا ڏيڪاري ته فعل وارو ڪم، هلندڙ وقت ۾ ٿئي ٿو، تنهن فعل جو ” زمان حال ٿيندو“ .

مثال- 1- مان اڃان ٿو . 2- اهي ماني ڪائن ٿا .

2- زمان ماضي- ماضي لفظ جي معنيٰ آهي ” گذريل “. فعل جي اها صورت جا ڏيکاري ته ، فاعل، فعل وارو ڪم گذريل وقت ۾ ڪيو آهي ، ته ان فعل جو زمان، ” زمان ماضي “ ٿيندو.

مثال- 1- تو ماني کاڌي . 2- هن وڻ وڍيو.

3- زمان مستقبل- مستقبل لفظ جي معنيٰ آهي ” ايندڙ وقت “. فعل جي اها صورت ، جا ڏيکاري ته ، فعل وارو ڪم ايندڙ وقت ۾ ٿيندو، ته ان فعل جو زمان ، ” زمان مستقبل “ ٿيندو.

مثال- 1- اسلم گهر ويندو. 2- نسيم سبق پڙهندي .

4- زمان مضارع- ” مضارع “ لفظ جي معنيٰ آهي ” ٻن جو پائيوار هئڻ “. فعل جي اها صورت ، جا ڏيکاري ته فعل وارو ڪم، ايندڙ وقت يا هلندڙ وقت ۾ ٿي رهيو آهي، تنهن کي فعل جو ” زمان مضارع “ چوندا آهن .

مثال- 1- آءُ لکان 2- هي اچي .

5- زمان حال مدامي- مدامي لفظ جي معنيٰ آهي ” هميشه يا دائر “. فعل جي اها صورت ، جا ڏيکاري ته فعل وارو ڪم، هلندڙ وقت ۾ هميشه پيو ٿيندو آهي ، ته ان فعل جو زمان ” زمان حال مدامي “ ٿيندو آهي .

مثال- 1- آءُ لکندو آهيان . 2- اسلم پتڪو ٻڌندو آهي .

6- زمان حال استمراري- استمراري لفظ جي معنيٰ آهي ” جاري رهڻ “. فعل جي اها صورت جا ڏيکاري ته ، فعل وارو ڪم شروع ڪيل آهي يا اڃا جاري آهي ، تنهن فعل جو زمان ” زمان حال استمراري “ ٿيندو آهي .

مثال- 1- تون اڃا لکين پيو . 2- اسان ڪپڙو خريد ڪيون ٿا پيا .

7- زمان حال متشقي- متشقي لفظ جي معنيٰ آهي ” شڪ هئڻ “. فعل جي اها صورت جا ڏيکاري ته ، فعل واري ڪم جو هلندڙ وقت ۾ ٿيڻ جو شڪ آهي ، ته ان فعل جو زمان ” زمان حال متشقي “ ٿيندو آهي .

مثال- 1- افضل پڙهندو هوندو. 2- اسان لکندا هونداسون. 3- هو گهر ايندا هوندا.

8- زمان ماضي مدامي- فعل جي اها صورت ، جا ڏيکاري ته فعل وارو ڪم گذريل وقت ۾ هميشه ٿيندو هو، تنهن کي ” زمان ماضي مدامي “ چوندا آهن .

مثال- 1- آءُ لکندو هوس. 2- پٽيوالو ڪلاس صاف ڪندو هو.

9- زمان ماضي استمراري- فعل جي اهڙي صورت جا ڏيکاري ته ، فعل وارو ڪم گذريل وقت ۾ جاري هو، تنهنجو زمان ” زمان ماضي استمراري“ ٿيندو آهي .

مثال- 1- مون لکيو پئي . 2- جميل ڪار هلائي پي .

10- زمان ماضي متشقي- فعل جي اهڙي صورت ، جا ڏيکاري ته فعل واري ڪم جي گذريل وقت ۾ ٿيڻ ۾ شڪ آهي ، تنهن کي ” زمان ماضي متشقي“ چوندا آهن .

مثال- 1- مون لکيو هوندو. 2- چوڪرن راند کيڏي هوندي .

11- زمان ماضي مطلق- مطلق لفظ جي معنيٰ آهي ” پورو“ . فعل جي اها صورت ، جا ڏيکاري ته فعل وارو ڪم گذريل وقت ۾ ٿي چڪو آهي ، ته ان فعل جو زمان ” زمان ماضي مطلق“ ٿيندو.

مثال- 1- مون پڙهيو. 2- ماڻهن ڪتو ماريو.

12- زمان ماضي قريبن- قريبن لفظ جي معنيٰ آهي ” ويجهو“ . فعل جي اها صورت جا ڏيکاري ته فعل وارو ڪم ويجهڙائيءَ ۾ ٿي چڪو آهي ، تنهن جو زمان ” زمان ماضي قريبن“ ٿيندو آهي .

مثال- 1- مون لکيو آهي . 2- ڪڪڙ آڻو لائو آهي .

13- زمان ماضي بعيد- بعيد معنيٰ آهي ” ڏور يا پري“ . فعل جي اها صورت جا ڏيکاري ته فعل وارو ڪم گهڻو وقت اڳ ٿي چڪو آهي ، تنهنجو زمان ” زمان ماضي بعيد“ ٿيندو آهي .

مثال- 1- اسان پڙهيو هو. 2- وادي ڪرسي ناهي هئي .

14- زمان ماضي شرطي- فعل جي اها صورت جا ڏيکاري ته، فعل وارو ڪم گذريل وقت ۾ پورو ٿئي ها جيڪڏهن پيل شرط پورو ٿئي ها .

مثال- 1- لکان ها جيڪڏهن قلم هجي ها .

2- اسلم نانگ ماري ها جيڪڏهن لٺ هجيس ها .

15- زمان مستقبل استمراري- فعل جي اها صورت جا ڏيکاري ته فعل وارو ڪم ايندڙ وقت ۾ جاري رهندو، تنهن جو زمان ” زمان مستقبل استمراري“ ٿيندو آهي .

مثال- 1- اسان پيا پڙهنداسون. 2- چوڪرا راند پيا کيڏندا .

3- کير وارو کير آٿيندو پيو، توهان ڳڻتي نه ڪريو.

## گردان

ضمير جو قسم	عدد واحد	عدد جمع
	مذڪر- مونث	مذڪر- مونث
ضمير متڪلم	آءُ پيو لکنديس- آءُ پئي لکنديس	اسان پيا لکنديسون- اسان پيون لکنديوسين
ضمير حاضر	تون پيو لکندين- تون پئي لکندين	توهان پيا لکندا- توهان پيون لکنديون
ضمير غائب	هو پيو لکندو- هو پئي لکندي	اهي پيا لکندا- اهي پيون لکنديون

## پريوگ

فعل جو فاعل يا مفعول سان جيڪو لاڳاپو هوندو آهي، تنهن لاڳاپي کي ”پريوگ“ چوندا آهن. يعني فعل، جملي ۾ پنهنجي فاعل يا مفعول سان جنس، عدد يا ضمير ۾ ڦرندو آهي ۽ ان لاڳاپي کي ”پريوگ“ چئبو آهي. پريوگ جا ٽي قسم آهن.

1- پريوگ ڪرتري- ”ڪرتري“ لفظ جي معنيٰ آهي ڪرتار، يعني فاعل سان واسطو رکندڙ. هي اهو پريوگ آهي، جنهن ۾ فعل پنهنجي ڪرتار يعني فاعل سان مقرر حقيقتن ( عدد، جنس ۽ ضمير ) ۾ ڦرندو يا ملندو آهي. مثال- (الف) فعل جو عدد ۾ ڦرڻ.

عدد واحد	عدد جمع
آءُ اچان تو	اسين اچون ٿا
تون اچين تو	توهان اچو ٿا
هو اچي تو	هو اچن ٿا

مثال- (ب) فعل جو جنس ۾ ڦرڻ.

مذڪر	مونث
آءُ اچان ٿو	آءُ اچان ٿي
تون اچين ٿو	تون اچين ٿي
هو اچي ٿو	هو اچي ٿي

- نوٽ:- هيٺين قسمن جي فعل جو پريوگ ”ڪرتري“ ٿيندو آهي .
- 1- فعل لازمي سڀ 2- فعل متعدي مجهول سڀ 3- فعل متعدي معروف، جن جو بنياد اسم مفعول مان نه هجي .
- 2- پريوگ ڪرمڻي- ” ڪرمڻي “ لفظ جو مطلب آهي مفعول سان لاڳاپو .  
فعل جو اهو پريوگ آهي جنهن ۾ فعل مقرر حقيقت ( عدد ، جنس ۽ ضمير )  
۾ پنهنجي مفعول سان ڦري يا ملي .  
مثال- (الف) فعل جو عدد ۾ ڦرڻ .

مذڪر	مونث
مون انب کاڌو	مون انب کاڌا
تو انب کاڌو	تو انب کاڌا
هن انب کاڌو	هن انب کاڌا

مثال- (ب) فعل جو جنس ۾ ڦرڻ .

مذڪر	مونث
مون در پڳو	مون دري پڳي
تو در پڳو	تو دري پڳي
هن در پڳو	هن دري پڳي

- 3- پريوگ پاوي- ” پاوي “ لفظ جي معنيٰ آهي ”نيارو يا الڳ“ .  
فعل جو اهو پريوگ آهي ، جنهن ۾ فعل، پنهنجي فاعل توڙي مفعول سان مقرر حقيقتن (عدد ، جنس ۽ ضمير) موجب نه ڦرندو آهي، تنهن کي ”پريوگ پاوي“ چئبو آهي .

مثال- فعل جو فاعل ۽ مفعول جي عدد موجب نه ڦرڻ .

عدد واحد	عدد جمع
مون ڪڪڙ کي ڪنو	اسان ڪڪڙن کي ڪنو
تو ڪڪڙ کي ڪنو	توهان ڪڪڙن کي ڪنو
هن ڪڪڙ کي ڪنو	هنن ڪڪڙن کي ڪنو

مثال- فعل جو فاعل ۽ مفعول جي جنس موجب ڦرڻ .

مذڪر	مونث
مون ڪڪڙ کي ڪنو	مون ڪڪڙ کي ڪنو
تو ڪڪڙ کي ڪنو	تو ڪڪڙ کي ڪنو

هن ڪڪڙ کي ڪنو

هن ڪڪڙ کي ڪنو

نوٽ:- اهي متعدي معروف فعل، جن جو زمان ”اسم مفعول“ مان ٺهيل آهي ۽ مفعول جي پٺيان ”کي“ لفظ آهي ته انهن جو پريوگ پاوي ٿيندو.

## بيھڪ جون نشانيون

1- ٿورو دم- ٿوري دم جي نشاني آهي ( ۱ ) .

جنهن هنڌ تي هيءَ نشاني ڏنل هجي ، اتي ٿورو ساه ڪڍي وٺجي .  
هيٺيان مثال ۽ قاعدا ڏيان ۾ رکو .

(الف) جڏهن ڪنهن جملي ۾ به يا وڌيڪ ساڳئي قسم جا لفظ ڪم آيل

هجن ته انهن جي وچ ۾ ٿورو دم ڏجي .

مثلاً - 1- قاسم، مظهر، الطاف ۽ فدا ميلي تي ويا .

2- اخلاق حسين ، اخلاق وارو، هوشيار، محنتي ۽ چالاڪ چوڪر آهي .

3- اسلم هيٺڙ ٽپي ، ڪڏي ، کلندي گهر ويو .

(ب) مرتب جملن ۾ جي مداري جملا استعمال ٿيل هوندا آهن ، تن جي پٺيان

ٿورو دم ڏيڻ گهرجي .

مثلاً - 1- جڏهن [ ] گهر پهتس ، تڏهن پنج ٿيا هئا .

2- جيڪڏهن تون محنت ڪندين ، ته ڪامياب ٿيندين .

2- اڌ دم- اڌ دم جي نشاني آهي ( ۲ ) .

جنهن هنڌ هي نشان هجي ، اتي ٿوري کان وڌيڪ ساه ڪڍجي .

هيٺيان قاعدا ۽ مثال ڏيان ۾ رکو .

( الف ) جڏهن مرڪب جملن ۾ ڪي ڌار ڌار خيالن وارا جملا هجن ، پر

سندن پاڻ ۾ ڪو ظاهري خواه معنوي لاڳاپو هجي ، تن جي وچ ۾ اڌ دم ڏبو آهي .

مثلاً - 1- بادشاه پنهنجي عقل سان ملڪ هلائي ٿو ، سپاهي ان لاءِ وڙهي ٿو،

جج انصاف ڪري ٿو، ائين آهي ، تڏهن ماڻهو دنيا ۾ هلي ٿو .

( ب ) جڏهن ٻن ڌار ڌار خيالن وارا اصطلاح گڏ اچن يا اهي پاڻ ۾ واسطو

رکندي هجن ته انهن جي وچ ۾ اڌ دم ڏيڻ گهرجي .

مثلاً - 1- ڌڻ ته ڌڻي ، نه ته وڪڻ ڪڍي ؛ وارته ڦٽي ، نه ته ڪوڙاءِ ڪڍي .



### 3- دم - دم جي نشاني آهي ( : )

جتي ڪنهن ماڻهوءَ جا چيل الفاظ هوبهو لکڻا هجن ، ته انهن جي اڳيان هي دم استعمال ڪجي .

هيٺ ڏنل مثال ۽ قاعدا ڏيان ۾ رکو .

( الف ) جنهن شيءِ جو بيان ڪجي ، تنهن شيءِ ۽ ان جي ڪيل بيان جي

جي وچ ۾ دم ڏجي .

مثلاً - ڪرسي : ڪاٺ يا لوهه جي ٺهيل آهي ، ۽ وهڻ جي ڪم ايندي آهي .

( ب ) جڏهن شين جي فهرست يا ياداشت ڏجي ، تڏهن ياداشت وارين شين

جي اڳيان دم ڏجي .

مثلاً - مون کي هي شيون ضرورت ۾ آهن : ڪوٽ ، مفلر ، پينٽ ۽ سئٽر .

( ت ) جڏهن ڪا چوڻي يا ڪنهن جا چيل لفظ هوبهو مثال طور ڏيڻا هجن ،

تڏهن انهن چيل لفظن جي اڳيان دم ڏجي .

مثلاً - شاھ صاحب فرمايو آهي : تتي ٿڌيءَ ڪاه ، ڪانهي ويل وهڻ جي .

### 4- پورو دم - پوري دم جي نشاني آهي ( . )

جتي هي نشان ڏنل هجي ، اتي چڱو وقت بيهجي ۽ ساهه کڻجي . جتي هڪ

خيال وارو جملو پورو ٿئي ، اتي پورو دم ڏجي يا جتي هڪ کان وڌيڪ اهڙا

جملا هجن ، جن جو پاڻ ۾ ڪوبه لاڳاپو نه هجي ، ته انهن جي وچ ۾ پورو دم

ڏيئي ڇڏجي .

مثلاً - 1- انور حيدرآباد کان واپس آيو آهي .

2- هيٺئر آءُ سکر وڃان ٿو . پنجن ڏينهن کان پوءِ واپس ايندس .

### 5- سوال جي نشاني - سوال جي نشاني آهي ( ؟ )

جنهن هنڌ تي اهو نشان ڏنل هجي ، ته ان کي سوال پڇڻ واري لهجي سان

پڙهجي ، يا جتي سوال پڇڻ مقصود هجي ، اتي هي نشان ڏجي .

مثلاً - 1- تنهن جو نالو ڇا آهي؟

2- ڇا افضل آيو آهي؟

3- ڪيڏانهن پيو وڃين؟

4- تو هيءُ حساب ڪيئن ڪيو آهي؟

### 6- ندا جي نشاني - ندا جي نشاني آهي ( ! )

جنهن جاء تي هيءَ نشاني هجي ، اتي دل جي ڪيفيت (جهڙي به هجي) ظاهر ڪرڻ گهرجي .

مثلاً- (اچرج يا عجب) : مار، هي نانگ ته ڏسو!

(جوش) واه ڙي يار، مون کي اڪيلو ڦٽو ڪري وئين!

(ڏک) افسوس ، خادم ناپاس ٿي پيو!

(سڌ) شل آءُ امتحان ۾ پاس ٿيان!

(خوشي) واه واه ، اڄ ڏاڍو سٺو ڏينهن ٿيو آهي!

7- واک جون نشانيون- واک جون نشانيون آهن ( ” )

هن جي استعمال لاءِ هي مثال ڏسو.

( الف ) جنهن تي مضمون لکڻو هجي. ان کي واک جي نشاني ۾ بند

ڪجي .

جئن ته ڪنهن به هڪ تي مضمون لکو: ”هوائي جهاز“، ”جنگ“، ”حياءُ“.

( ب ) ڪنهن جو شعر، قول يا چيل لفظ بيان ڪرڻا هجن ، ته انهن کي

واک جي نشاني ۾ بند ڪجي .

جئن ته : 1- شاه صاحب فرمايو آهي: ”تتي ٿڌيءَ ڪاه ، ڪانهي ويل وهڻ

جي“

2- چوٿين ڪتاب ۾ لکيل آهي ته : ”عضون ۾ ننڍو عضوو زبان آهي ، پر

ڪيڏا نه اپ ٿي ڦاڙي“ .

## صفت جا قسم

1- صفت و صفي- اهڙا لفظ جيڪي اسم جو گڻ ، اوگڻ ۽ قسم وغيره ٻڌائين.

مثال- چڱو، بچڙو، بندرو، ماهيو، سامونڊي وغيره .

2- صفت عددي- اهڙا لفظ جيڪي اسم جو عدد يا انداز ٻڌائين .

مثال- پهريون نمبر، چوٿون آسمان ، ستون ڪتاب وغيره .

3- صفت ضميري- اهڙا لفظ جيڪي ضمير جي شڪل ۾ اچي صفت جو ڪم ڏين .

مثال- ڪا ڏاچي ، اهڙو محلات .

## صفت جا درجا

1- صفت خالص - اهو لفظ جو ڪنهن اسم جي ساراه جي پيٽ، ڪنهن ٻئي اسم سان نه ڪري .

مثال - جهانگير عادل بادشاه هو .

2- صفت تفصيل - اهو لفظ جنهن مان هڪ اسم جي ساراه جي ، هڪ ٻئي سان پيٽ هجڻ بابت خبر پوي .

مثال - جهانگير شيرشاه سوريءَ کان وڌيڪ عادل بادشاه هو .

3- صفت مبالغو - اهو لفظ جنهن مان هڪ اسم جي ساراه جي، گهڻن اسمن سان پيٽ هجڻ بابت خبر ملي .

مثال - جهانگير، هندوستان جي سڀني بادشاهن کان وڌيڪ عادل بادشاه هو .

## صفت جي ترڪيب

صفت جو اسم سان لاڳاپو ڏيکارڻو پوندو آهي ته ڪهڙي اسم سان لڳي ٿي ۽ ان بابت ڇا ٻڌائي ٿي .

### مثال

1- جهڙي نيت تهڙي مراد .

جهڙي - صفت ضميري، لڳي ٿي ”نيت“ اسم سان .

تهڙي - ضميري صفت، لڳي ٿي ”مراد“ اسم سان .

2- سنڌيءَ جو مشهور پهاڪو آهي ته ،

”ڏاچي هڻي ڏه ته توڏو هڻي تيرهن“ .

مشهور - صفت خالص ، لڳي ٿي ”پهاڪو“ اسم سان .

ڏه - صفت عدد شماري، لڳي ٿي ”ڏاچي“ اسم سان .

تيرهن - صفت عدد شماري، لڳي ٿي ”توڏو“ اسم سان .

## حرف جر جي ترڪيب

ٻڌائڻو آهي ته ڪهڙي اسم يا ضمير سان لڳي ٿي .

- مثال- هر هڪ شاگرد کي ڪلاس ۾ فضيلت سان هلڻ گهرجي .
- ڪي- حرف جر، لڳي ٿي ”شاگرد“ اسم سان .
- ۾- حرف جر، لڳي ٿي ”ڪلاس“ اسم سان .
- سان- حرف جر، لڳي ٿي ”فضيلت“ اسم سان .

### حرف جملي جي ترڪيب

ٻڌائڻو آهي ته ڪهڙن لفظن ، جملي ٻن ڀاڱن يا ٻن جملن کي پاڻ ۾ ملائي ٿو.

مثال- روزا ۽ نمازون چڱا ڪم آهن ، پر خلق جي خدمت به نيڪ عبادت آهي .

۽- حرف جملي، ڳنڍي ٿو ٻن لفظن ”روزا“ ۽ ”نمازون“ کي .

پڻ- حرف جملي، ڳنڍي ٿو جملي جي ٻن ڀاڱن کي .

پر- حرف جملي، ڳنڍي ٿو ٻن جملن کي ”روزا ۽ نمازون پڻ چڱا ڪم آهن“ ۽ ٻيو خلق جي خدمت به نيڪ عبادت آهي .

به- حرف جملي، ڳنڍي ٿو ٻن ڀاڱن کي .

### حرف ندا جي ترڪيب

ٻڌائڻو آهي ته دل جي ڪهڙي ڪيفيت ظاهر ڪري ٿو.

مثال- مار! ڳالهه ۾ ته ڪجهه به ڪونه هو.

مار!- حرف ندا ، معنيٰ ڏيکاري ٿو عجب جي .

افسوس! جو تنهنجا سڀ ڏور مري ويا .

افسوس! حرف ندا ، معنيٰ ڏيکاري ٿو ڏک جي .

### چيد ڪرڻ

چيد ڪرڻ کي ”تفريق ڪرڻ“ به چوندا آهن .

جملي ۾ مکيه ٽي ڀاڱا هوندا آهن . 1- فاعل 2- مفعول 3- فعل .

پهرئين ڀاڱي کي ”مبتدا“ ۽ پوين ٻن ڀاڱن کي ”خبر“ چوندا آهن .

ڪن جملن ۾ هر هڪ ڀاڱي جو وڌاءُ يا لڳ پڻ هوندو آهي ، جنهن جو احوال هيٺ ڏجي ٿو.

1- فاعل جو لڳ- صفاتي لفظ يا صفاتي تڪون، جيڪي فاعل جو وڌاءُ ڪن ٿيون يا

فاعل بابت ڪجهه ٻڌائين ٿيون، تن کي ”فاعل جو لڳ“ چئبو آهي.

مثال- 1- چوڪر آيو.

2- ڳاڻڻو چوڪر آيو.

3- چڱو ڳاڻڻو چوڪر آيو.

4- تمام چڱو ڳاڻڻو چوڪر آيو.

5- سڀني کان تمام چڱو ڳاڻڻو چوڪر آيو.

چئيون ٿيل صفتون يا صفاتي تڪون، فاعل (چوڪر) جو وڌاءُ آهن يا ان بابت

ڪجهه ٻڌائين ٿيون، تنهنڪري ”فاعل جو لڳ“ آهن.

2- مفعول جو لڳ- صفاتي لفظ يا صفاتي تڪون، جيڪي مفعول جو وڌاءُ ڪن ٿيون

يا مفعول بابت ڪجهه ٻڌائين ٿيون، تن کي ”مفعول جو لڳ“ چئبو آهي.

مثال- 1- مون ڏاڙهون کاڌو.

2- مون پڪل ڏاڙهون کاڌو.

3- مون ڏاڍو پڪل ڏاڙهون کاڌو.

4- مون تمام ڏاڍو پڪل ڏاڙهون کاڌو.

چئيون ٿيل صفتون يا صفاتي تڪون، مفعول (ڏاڙهون) جو وڌاءُ ڪن ٿيون،

يا ان بابت ڪجهه ٻڌائين ٿيون، تنهنڪري ”مفعول جو لڳ“ آهن.

3- فعل جو لڳ- ظرف يا ظرفي تڪون، جي فعل جو وڌاءُ ڪن ٿا، سي فعل جو لڳ

آهن.

مثال- 1- قاسم آيو.

2- قاسم اڃ آيو.

3- قاسم اڃ سکر کان آيو.

4- قاسم اڃ صبح جو سوير سکر کان آيو.

چئيون ٿيل ظرف يا ظرفي تڪون، فعل ”آيو“ جو وڌاءُ ڪن ٿيون يا ان بابت

ڪجهه ٻڌائين ٿيون، تنهنڪري اهي ”فعل جو لڳ“ آهن.

مفرد (simple) جملن جو چيڊ- مفرد معنيٰ ”اچڙو يا اڪيلو“. يعني سولو رواجي جملو.

مثال- 1- اڃ رات هن بهادر سپاهيءَ هڪ ٿلهو متارو چور پڪڙيو.

2- هن ڪاري رنگ واري چوڪر اسانجي باغ مان اڃ پڪل انب پٽيا.

مبتدا			خبر		
فاعل	فاعل جو لڳ	مفعول	مفعول جو لڳ	فعل	فعل جو لڳ
1- سپاهي	هن بهادر	چور	هڪ تلهو متارو	پڪڙيو	اڃ رات
2- چوڪر	هن ڪاري رنگ واري	ڏاڙهون	ڪيترائي پڪل	پٽيا	اسانجي باغ مان اڃ

سمجھاڻي - فعل چونڊي فعل واري خاني ۾ رکجي . فاعل چونڊي فاعل واري خاني ۾ رکجي . مفعول چونڊي مفعول واري خاني ۾ رکجي . تنهن کان پوءِ فاعل سان واسطو رکندڙ صفتون يا صفاتي تڪون، مفعول سان واسطو رکندڙ صفتون يا صفاتي تڪون ، فعل سان لڳندڙ ظرف يا ظرفي تڪون ڳولي هر هڪ جي لڳ واري خاني ۾ لکجن .

مرڪب (compound) جملن جو چيڊ- مرڪب معنيٰ ”ڳنڍيل“ ، يعني ٻه يا وڌيڪ جملن.

- جن مان هر هڪ پنهنجي جدا معنيٰ ڏيکاري ۽ هڪ ٻئي تي مدار رکندڙ نه هجن .
- 1- احمد اڃ بازار مان ڪپڙا خريد ڪيا ۽ مون ڪتاب ورتا .
  - 2- اڃ مون وٽ پار جا مهمان آيا آهن، تنهنڪري لڳ حيدرآباد کونه ويندس .

مبتدا			خبر		
فاعل	فاعل جو لڳ	مفعول	مفعول جو لڳ	فعل	فعل جو لڳ
احمد مون	----- -----	ڪپڙو ڪتاب	----- ----- --	خريد ڪيو ورتا	اڃ بازار مان
مهمان لڳ	پار جا	----- -----	----- ----- --	آيا آهن ويندس	اڃ مون وٽ حيدرآباد کونه

مرتب (complex) جملن جو چيڊ- مرتب معنيٰ ”ترتيب وار“.

هن جملي ۾ هڪ خاص جملو ۽ ٻيا ٻه چار جملا مٿس مدار رکندڙ گڏجي ڪتب ايندا آهن .

1- هي پير مرد شخص ، جنهن ڪالهه مون کي پنج روپيه ڏنا هئا ، سو اڃ وري هت آيو آهي .

2- هن چور، جنهن پر سال منهنجي گهر کي ڪاٽ هنيو هو، تنهن اڃ وري احمد جي گهر جي چوري ڪئي .

خبر			مبتدا		
فاعل جو لڳ	فاعل	مفعول جو لڳ	مفعول	فاعل جو لڳ	فاعل
وري اڃ هتي ڪالهه	آيو آهي ڏنا هئا	----- پنج ، مونکي	----- روپيه	هي پير مرد جنهن ڪالهه مونکي 5 روپيه ڏنا هئا	شخص جنهن
اڃ وري پر سال	ڪئي آهي هنيو هو	----- منهنجي کي	هن ڪاٽ- گهر	هن، جنهن پر سال منهنجي گهر کي ڪاٽ هنيو هو.	چور جنهن

## سنڌي محاورا

معنيٰ	محاورو	معنيٰ	محاورو
شرمندو ٿيڻ	پشيمانيءَ جا ڳوڙها وهائڻ	برغلائڻ	ڪن پرڻ
وائڙو ٿيڻ، منجهي پوڻ	وايون بتال ٿيڻ	ڪنبڻ	ڏيل ڌارڻ
شور ٿيڻ	هلچل مچي وڃڻ	هلت يا سلوڪ ڪرڻ	ورتاءُ ڪرڻ
ياد ڪرڻ	تند تنوارڻ	همت سان تياري ڪرڻ	ڪمر ڪشي بيهڻ
گهرو اثر ڪرڻ	دل ۾ تير وانگر چيڻ	پيش پوڻ	ڪنڌ نائڻ
قباڻي وڃڻ	هضم ڪرڻ	ترقي ڪرائڻ	فروغ ڏيارڻ
خوشي ڪرڻ	عيد ملهائڻ	چوٽڪارو ملڻ	نجات حاصل ٿيڻ
خيرات ڏيڻ	دان ڏيڻ	بلڪل ختم ٿي وڃڻ	نالو نشان نه هجڻ
فضول يا اجايو خرچ ڪرڻ	دولت اڏائڻ	دل ڪشادي ڪرڻ	دل جا دروازا کولڻ
ديدار ڪرائڻ	جلوه پسانڻ	مقابلو ڪرڻ	چڪريون کائڻ
ويامن	هٿ پير لهڻ	سخت ڪاوڙجڻ	غصي ۾ لال ٿيڻ
مقابلو ڪرڻ	سينو ساهڻ	راز نه کولڻ	ٻاڦ ٻاهر نه ڪڍڻ
ڪوشش ڪرڻ	هٿ پير هڻڻ	نماڻو ۽ حليم ٿيڻ	من ماري ميڻ ڪرڻ
درگذر ڪرڻ	نظر انداز ڪرڻ	صدقو ٿيڻ، اول گهول وڃڻ	ساه گهورڻ
نقصان ۾ وڃڻ	ڏيل ڏهيءَ ۾ وجهڻ	خبر پوڻ	اڪيون کلڻ
ننڊ جا ڍڪر اچڻ	گهيرت اچڻ	تڪليف پهچڻ	ڪوسو واءُ لڳڻ
ميڃڻ	حڪم اڪين تي رکڻ	گهڻي عزت ڪرڻ	پير ڏوئي پيئڻ
رات جاگندي گذارڻ	رات وهائڻ	انتظار ڪرڻ	ڪانگ اڏائڻ
حيرت ۾ پئجي وڃڻ	دنگ رهجي وڃڻ	ملڪان ملڪ	هاڙهي هاڪ پوڻ
سچ ٿيڻ	پاڻ خالي ٿيڻ	مشهور ٿيڻ	سات ڏيڻ
سخت ٿڌ ٿيڻ	جاڙي جاڙيءَ سان نه	مدد ڪرڻ	اڻ ڏنا آر ڪرڻ
		بي قاعدي انگل	



<p>بي شناس ٿيڻ پتو نه پوڻ</p> <p>سجايو ٿيڻ زبان کي روڪڻ</p> <p>تياري ڪرڻ تڪليف ۾ پوڻ</p> <p>دٻائڻ</p> <p>ناميد ڪرڻ پيارو گهرڻ تاڙڻ</p> <p>پاڙون ختم ڪرڻ ڪوبه نقصان نه پهچڻ پرجهه وڃائڻ</p>	<p>ملڻ سامهه کان ٻاهر نڪرڻ اڪين تي پردا چڙهڻ</p> <p>ٿاب پوڻ زبان تي لغام هڻڻ</p> <p>سندرا ساهڻ مامري پوڻ</p> <p>لوپڙيون ڏيڻ</p> <p>آسون پيڄڻ ساه ۾ سانڍڻ واجهه وجهڻ</p> <p>ٿڌو کڻائڻ وار ونگو نه ٿيڻ ڪني ڪرڻ</p>	<p>ڪرڻ اجايو ڪم ڪرڻ منجهي پوڻ، هوش نه رهڻ</p> <p>موٽڻ جي ڪرڻ اڻ ٿيڻي ڳالهه ٿي پوڻ</p> <p>خاموش رهڻ ويجهڙائي حاصل ٿيڻ</p> <p>انتظار ڪرڻ</p> <p>عيب ڏيڻ پناهه ۾ اچڻ خوشيءَ مان قبول ڪرڻ</p> <p>پنڻ - گهرڻ نه باسڻ - الي وڃڻ منجهي پوڻ، هوش نه رهڻ</p>	<p>هاڙهو هڻڻ عقل خطا ٿيڻ</p> <p>واڳون ورائڻ ڏڌل کير ٽٽين پوڻ</p> <p>چپن تي چنو هڻڻ پيراندي نصيب ٿيڻ</p> <p>فلڪين ڦالڙيون وجهڻ</p> <p>لقب لائڻ سام پوڻ چشمن تي چائڻ</p> <p>هٿ تنگڻ تريءَ تيل نه لائڻ حوصلا خطا ٿيڻ</p>
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## واحد - جمع

واحد	جمع	واحد	جمع
سبب	اسباب	خُلُق	اخلاق
نتيجو	نتائج	نقش	نقوش - نقائش
آفت	آفات	استاد	اساتذہ
وزير	وزراء	امير	امراء
اسير	اسراء	فعل	افعال
سبق	اسباق	مُلْك	ممالڪ
لقب	القاب	روح	ارواح
ادب	آداب	سر	اسرار
جنس	اجناس	موج	امواج
عمل	اعمال	غريب	غرباء
فقير	فقراء	شريف	شرفاء
اديب	ادباء	حكيم	حكماء
وارث	ورثاء	طالب	طلباء
عالم	علماء	جاهل	جهلاء
شعر	اشعار	شاعر	شعراء
نصيحت	نصائح	خصلت	خصائل
جوهر	جواهر	مقصد	مقاصد
موقع	مواقع	بندوق	بناديق
صندوق	صناديق	قنديل	قناديل
تقدير	تقادير	عيب	عيوب
فيض	فيوض	ساحل	سواحل
عالم	علماء	قبيلہ	قبائل
منظر	مناظر	سلطان	سلاطين
دفتر	دفاتر	مسئلو	مسائل
قوت	قوي	رسم	رسوم
حق	حقوق	عهد	عهود

فوائد مصائب اثرات اديان مسائل حجرات فضائل حياض رفقاء اقطار فوائد	فائدو مصيبت اثر دين مسئلو حجره فضيلت حوض رفيق قطار فائدو	نفوس قواعد افكار مطالب اغراق جزائر فنون محافل انواع اموات خلائق	نفس قاعدو فكر مطلب غرق جزيره فن محفل نوع موت خَلْق
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## لفظ ۽ انهن جا ضد

لفظ	ضد	لفظ	ضد
اوت	موت	اول	آخر
اندر	ٻاهر	حق	باطل
خادم	مخدوم	فاعل	مفعول
روشنِي	اوندھ	ظاهر	باطن
اعليٰ	ادنيٰ	امير	غريب
رحمت	زحمت	ترقي	تنزلي
رات	ڏينھن	علم	جهل
مرشد	مريد	بهار	خزان
بري	بحري	طالب	مطلوب
تقدير	تدبير	سفيد	سياه
اتفاق	نفاق	شاه	گدا
سست	چست	انصاف	ظلم
صغير	كبير	اصغر	اكبر
ابتدا	انتهآ	سڪار	ڏڪار
مفرد	مرڪب	باقي	فاني
حلال	حرام	ڪمال	زوال
وصال	فراق	قريب	بعيد
عزت	ذلت	عرش	فرش
ارض	سماء	رنج	راحت
خير	شر	وحدت	ڪثرت
آسان	دشوار	داناؤ	نادان
موت	حياتي	ارزان	گردان

اشتقاق ( لفظن جي توڙ يا چيد وارو علم)

1- ڪنهن لفظ جو اصل ۽ اوسر.

2- لفظن جي بڻ بنياد جو سائنسي اڀياس

معنيٰ	اشتقاق	لفظ
نڪمو	( بي + ڪار )	بيڪار
گلن جي جاءِ	( گل + آستان )	گلستان
ڳولا، ڪوشش، سعيو	( جست + جو )	جستجو
مٿانهون	( بالا + دست )	بالادست
دل پڇڻ	( دل + شڪني )	دل شڪني
ڪم جو اڳواڻ	( باني + ڪار )	بانڪار
لاچار	( نا + توانتن )	ناتوان
اڪيلو، خلوت پسند	( گوشه + نشتن )	گوشه نشين
مٿاهون ، زور وارو	( زبر + دست )	زبردست
ڦورو، لٽيرو	( ره + زدن )	رهزن
سياڻو	( هوش + يار )	هوشيار
پيدا ڪندڙ	( اپائڻ + هار )	اپائڻهار
ڪم ڪندڙ	( ڪاري + گر )	ڪاريگر
صدقي ڪرڻ جي جاءِ	( قربان + گاه )	قربان گاه
شرم اچڻ	( شرم + آمدن )	شرمندگي
بي سمجهه	( نا + دانستن )	نادان
منهن صاف ڪرڻ وارو ڪپڙو	( روءِ + مالیدن )	رومال
مقبول	( هر + دل + عزيز )	هردلعزيز
عزت	( آب + روءِ )	آبروءِ
آجيان ڪرڻ	( خوش + آمدن )	خوشامد
سهڻو	( خوب + صورت )	خوبصورت
پريشان	( دل + گير )	دلگير
داد ڏيڻ	( شاد + باش )	شاباش
بدخواه	( مٺ + گهرڻ )	مٺ گهرو
پاليندڙ	( پروردن + گار )	پروردگار
شاهوڪار	( دنيا + داشتن )	دنيا دار
خيرخواه	( هم + دردن )	همدرد
پرين جي رهڻ جي جاءِ	( پري + آستان )	پرستان
وڏي عمر وارو	( پير + سن )	پيرسن

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عربي ٻوليءَ ۾ ڪل 28 حرف ٿيندا آهن، جن مان 14 حروف شمسي ۽ 14 حروف قمري آهن، جي هيٺ ڏجن ٿا .

- حروف قمري : ا - ب - ج - ح - خ - ع - غ - ف - ق - ڪ - م - و - ه - ي
- حروف شمسي : ت - ٺ - ڍ - ڙ - ر - ز - س - ش - ص - ض - ط - ظ - ل - ن

**نوٽ :-** قمري اکر جي اڳيان جيڪو ال ڏبو آهي، اهو اچار يو به ويندو آهي. جيئن،

شَمْسُ الْعُلَمَاءِ.

شمسي اکر جي اڳيان جيڪو ال ڏبو آهي، اهو اچار يو نه ويندو آهي. جيئن،

شَمْسُ الدِّينِ.