Naib Tehsildar (B-14) — 2024 · Solved Past Paper

Body: Balochistan Public Service Commission (BPSC) · **Post:** Naib Tehsildar (B-14) · **Year:** 2024 · **Questions:** 70 in the original paper — **70 solved and verified**, none excluded · **Price:** Free

> **How to use this paper:** each question shows the stem, the four options, and the correct answer. Click “Why each option?” under a question to see all four options explained — one question teaches four topics. General Knowledge answers are as of the 2024 sitting.

Source note: mcqsplanet reproduction, 'BPSC Solved test of Naib-Tehshildar (B-14) held on 10 December 2024' primary; 70 numbered items, 69 carry an explicit printed key and Q29's key is given by its Detail. No second source — testpointpk has no Naib Tehsildar paper of 10-12-2024, and the Facebook Naib Tehsildar posts are the 09-11-2024 sitting (37ju), a DIFFERENT paper, not merged. Every answer checked independently. 1 printed-key correction (Q56); 1 PICK-ONE (Q63). All decisions by the assistant under the owner's 8 Nov 2026 delegation.

Question 1 Pakistan Affairs

Which river is known as the lifeline of Pakistan?

- A. Indus ✓ **Correct answer**
- B. Ravi
- C. Chenab
- D. Satluj

A. Correct: the Indus is called the lifeline of Pakistan because it waters the country's agriculture, supplies its people and industry, and feeds the canal system on which the

B. Wrong: the Ravi is one of the five Punjab rivers, but it is a tributary-scale river, not the lifeline of the whole country.

C. Wrong: the Chenab is a major Punjab river, but the lifeline title belongs to the Indus.

D. Wrong: the Sutlej (Satluj) is the longest of the five Punjab rivers, but it is not called the lifeline of Pakistan.

Question 2 Pakistan Affairs

Which major constitutional issue did Pakistan face after independence?

- A. Language Controversy
- B. Role of religion in the State
- C. Provincial Autonomy
- D. All of these ✓ **Correct answer**

A. True but incomplete: the dispute over the national language (Urdu imposed as the sole national language) did strain East–West relations, but it was only one of the issues.

B. True but incomplete: whether Pakistan should be an Islamic state or a secular democracy did divide people and leaders, but it was only one of the issues.

C. True but incomplete: demands for provincial autonomy, above all in East Pakistan, did grow into a secession crisis, but it was only one of the issues.

D. Correct: language, religion's role, and provincial autonomy were all major constitutional issues Pakistan faced after independence.

Question 3 Pakistan Affairs

Which Mughal emperor was defeated by Sher shah suri?

- A. Akbar

- nayun ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. Babr
- D. Jahangir

A. Wrong: Akbar was Humayun's son and successor; Sher Shah never fought him.

B. Correct: Sher Shah Suri defeated Humayun at the Battle of Chausa (1539) and the Battle of Kannauj (1540), took Delhi, and forced him into exile.

C. Wrong: Babur (Babr) founded the Mughal Empire and died in 1530, before Sher Shah's rise.

D. Wrong: Jahangir was Akbar's son and ruled a century later; he never faced Sher Shah.

Question 4 Pakistan Affairs

Mohenjo-Daro is also known as?

- A. Mound of the Dead ✓ **Correct answer**
- B. Mound of the Great
- C. Mound of the Survivors
- D. Mound of the living

A. Correct: Mohenjo-daro means "Mound of the Dead" in Sindhi, the name of the great Indus Valley city that flourished about 2600–1900 BCE.

B. Wrong: no such name is used for Mohenjo-daro.

C. Wrong: no such name is used for Mohenjo-daro.

D. Wrong: the opposite of the real meaning; the site is a ruined, dead city.

Question 5 Pakistan Affairs

Quaid-e-Azam presented his famous fourteen points in:

- A. 1906

- C. 1929 ✓ **Correct answer**
- D. 1946

A. Wrong: 1906 is the year the All India Muslim League was founded at Dhaka, not the Fourteen Points.

B. Wrong: 1916 is the year of the Lucknow Pact, not the Fourteen Points.

C. Correct: Jinnah presented his Fourteen Points in March 1929 at the Muslim League session in Delhi, as the League's manifesto in reply to the Nehru Report.

D. Wrong: 1946 is the year of the Cabinet Mission Plan and the Direct Action Day, not the Fourteen Points.

Question 6 Pakistan Affairs

Who first voiced the idea of a separate Muslim State in india?

- A. M.A Jinnah
- B. Muhammad Iqbal ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. Syed Ahmed Khan
- D. None of these

A. Wrong: Jinnah led the demand for Pakistan politically, but the idea was first voiced by Iqbal.

B. Correct: Allama Iqbal first voiced the idea of a separate Muslim state in India, in his Allahabad address of 1930.

C. Wrong: Sir Syed pioneered Muslim educational and political awareness, but he did not propose a separate Muslim state.

D. Wrong: Iqbal is among the options and is correct.

7 Pakistan Affairs

The Muslim league started demanding separate homeland for the Muslims from:

- A. 1929
- B. 1935
- C. 1940 ✓ **Correct answer**
- D. 1925

A. Wrong: 1929 is the year of Jinnah's Fourteen Points, not the demand for a separate homeland.

B. Wrong: 1935 is the year of the Government of India Act, not the homeland demand.

C. Correct: the Muslim League formally demanded a separate homeland in the Lahore Resolution (Pakistan Resolution) of 23 March 1940.

D. Wrong: no separate-homeland demand was made in 1925.

Question 8 Pakistan Affairs

All the Round Table Conferences were held in?

- A. Calkutta
- B. London ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. Bombay
- D. Delhi

A. Wrong: no Round Table Conference was held in Calcutta (Kolkata).

B. Correct: all three Round Table Conferences (1930–1932) were held in London, called by the British Labour government to discuss India's constitutional future.

C. Wrong: no Round Table Conference was held in Bombay.

D. Wrong: no Round Table Conference was held in Delhi.

9 Pakistan Affairs

Mohenjo-Daro is located in:

- A. Khyber Pakhtunkhwa
- B. Sindh ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. Balochistan
- D. Punjab

A. Wrong: Mohenjo-daro is not in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa.

B. Correct: Mohenjo-daro lies in Larkana District, Sindh, on the west bank of the lower Indus, about 28 km from Larkana town.

C. Wrong: Mohenjo-daro is not in Balochistan.

D. Wrong: Mohenjo-daro is not in Punjab.

Question 10 Pakistan Affairs

Sir Syed Ahmed Khan was born in:

- A. Lahore
- B. Delhi ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. Madras
- D. Peshawar

A. Wrong: Sir Syed was not born in Lahore.

B. Correct: Sir Syed Ahmad Khan was born in Delhi on 17 October 1817.

C. Wrong: Sir Syed was not born in Madras.

D. Wrong: Sir Syed was not born in Peshawar.

11 Mathematics

What is the greatest common divisor of 24 and 36?

- A. 2
- B. 6
- C. 12 ✓ **Correct answer**
- D. 24

A. Wrong: 2 divides both numbers, but it is not the greatest common divisor.

B. Wrong: 6 divides both numbers, but 12 is greater and also divides both.

C. Correct: the common factors of 24 and 36 are 1, 2, 3, 4, 6 and 12; the greatest is 12.

D. Wrong: 24 does not divide 36, so it cannot be a common divisor at all.

Question 12 Mathematics

What is the area of a rectangle with length 12 cm and width 9 cm?

- A. 96 cm3
- B. 80 cm3
- C. 108 cm2 ✓ **Correct answer**
- D. 72 cm3

A. Wrong: 96 is not 12 × 9, and cm^3 is a unit of volume, not area.

B. Wrong: 80 is not 12 × 9, and cm^3 is a unit of volume, not area.

C. Correct: area = length × width = 12 × 9 = 108 cm^2.

D. Wrong: 72 is not 12 × 9, and cm^3 is a unit of volume, not area.

Question 13 Mathematics

What is the an average of the number 4,8,12,16,4,8,12,16, 4,8,12,16?

- B. 10 ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. 12
- D. 14

A. Wrong: the average is 10, not 8.

B. Correct: the stem lists twelve numbers — 4, 8, 12, 16 repeated three times — whose sum is (4 + 8 + 12 + 16) × 3 = 120; 120 ÷ 12 = 10 exactly. (The page's Detail miscounts the numbers as eleven summing to 116; its arithmetic is wrong — see verification summary.)

C. Wrong: the average is 10, not 12.

D. Wrong: the average is 10, not 14.

Question 14 Islamiyat

Which Angel is responsible for delivering messages to the Prophet?

- A. Hazrat Jibraeel AS ✓ **Correct answer**
- B. Hazrat Mikael AS
- C. Hazrat Isra AS
- D. Hazrat Israfeel AS

A. Correct: Jibraeel (Gabriel) delivered Allah's words to the Prophets, including revealing the Quran to Prophet Muhammad (PBUH).

B. Wrong: Mikael is the angel of rain and sustenance, not of delivering revelation.

C. Wrong: there is no angel of this name with this duty (the name as printed is a garble).

D. Wrong: Israfeel is the angel who will blow the Trumpet on the Day of Judgment, not the bearer of revelation.

15 Islamiyat

Which two Surahs are called "Al-Muawizatain"?

- A. Surah Al-Fajr, Surah Al-Lail
- B. Surah Alam Nashrah, Surah Al-Zulig
- C. Surah Al-Asr, Surah Al-feel
- D. Surah Al-Falaq, Surah Al-Nas ✓ **Correct answer**

A. Wrong: Al-Fajr (89) and Al-Lail (92) are not called Al-Muawizatain.

B. Wrong: Alam Nashrah (94) is not one of the Muawizatain, and "Al-Zulig" is a garbled name.

C. Wrong: Al-Asr (103) and Al-Feel (105) are not called Al-Muawizatain.

D. Correct: Surahs Al-Falaq (113) and Al-Nas (114), the last two Surahs, are together called Al-Muawizatain, "the two protectors", recited for refuge from evil.

Question 16 Islamiyat

The Holy Book Injeel was revealed on Prophet:

- A. Hazrat Isa AS ✓ **Correct answer**
- B. Hazrat Musa AS
- C. Hazrat Ibrahim AS
- D. Hazrat Daud AS

A. Correct: the Injeel (Gospel) was revealed to Prophet Isa (Jesus, AS).

B. Wrong: the Tawrat (Torah) was revealed to Prophet Musa (AS), not the Injeel.

C. Wrong: Prophet Ibrahim (AS) received the Suhuf (scrolls), not the Injeel.

D. Wrong: the Zabur (Psalms) was revealed to Prophet Daud (AS), not the Injeel.

17 Islamiyat

Which prophet was swallowed by whale?

- A. Prophet Musa AS
- B. Prophet Isa AS
- C. Prophet Yousaf AS
- D. Prophet Yunus AS ✓ **Correct answer**

A. Wrong: Musa (AS) parted the sea; he was not swallowed by a whale.

B. Wrong: Isa (AS) was not swallowed by a whale.

C. Wrong: Yusuf (AS) was thrown into a well by his brothers; he was not swallowed by a whale.

D. Correct: Prophet Yunus (Jonah, AS) was swallowed by a great fish/whale after leaving his people, prayed "La ilaha illa Anta, Subhanaka, inni kuntu minaz-zalimeen", and was rescued; the story is in Surah As-Saffat (37:139–148) and Surah Al-Anbiya (21:87–88).

Question 18 Islamiyat

Which was the last Ghazwah in which the Holy prophet (PBHU) participated?

- A. Ghazwa-e-Mutah
- B. Ghazwa-e-Haunain
- C. Ghazwa-e-Tabook ✓ **Correct answer**
- D. Ghazwa-e-Ehzab

A. Wrong: Mu'tah (8 AH) was an earlier expedition, and the Prophet (PBUH) did not personally march in it.

B. Wrong: Hunayn (8 AH) came before Tabuk.

C. Correct: the expedition to Tabuk (9 AH / October 630 CE) was the last Ghazwa the Prophet (PBUH) personally led.

e Battle of the Trench/Ahzab (5 AH) was much earlier.

Question 19 Islamiyat

Which is the Seventh month of Islamic year?

- A. Rabi-ul-Awal
- B. Jamadi us Sani
- C. Ramzan
- D. Rajab ✓ **Correct answer**

A. Wrong: Rabi-ul-Awwal is the third month of the Islamic year, not the seventh.

B. Wrong: Jumada al-Thani (Jamadi-us-Sani) is the sixth month, not the seventh.

C. Wrong: Ramadan is the ninth month, not the seventh.

D. Correct: Rajab is the seventh month of the Hijri calendar and one of the four sacred months.

Question 20 Islamiyat

How many times name Muhammad (PBUH) is mentioned in Quran?

- A. 2
- B. 4 ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. 5
- D. 8

A. Wrong: the name Muhammad occurs four times, not twice.

B. Correct: the name "Muhammad" is mentioned four times in the Quran (3:144, 33:40, 47:2, 48:29); the variant "Ahmad" occurs once more.

C. Wrong: five counts the four mentions of "Muhammad" plus the one of "Ahmad", but the question asks for the name Muhammad itself.

e name does not occur eight times.

Question 21 General Science

What element is known as building block of life?

- A. Oxygen
- B. Carbon ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. Hydrogen
- D. Nitrogen

A. Wrong: oxygen is essential for respiration, but it is not called the building block of life.

B. Correct: carbon is the building block of life because it forms stable bonds with itself and many other elements, building carbohydrates, proteins, lipids and nucleic acids.

C. Wrong: hydrogen is abundant in living things (notably in water), but it is not called the building block of life.

D. Wrong: nitrogen is a key part of proteins and DNA, but it is not called the building block of life.

Question 22 General Science

What is the process by which plants make their food?

- A. Photosynthesis ✓ **Correct answer**
- B. Respiration
- C. Transpiration
- D. Fermentation

A. Correct: in photosynthesis plants use sunlight, water and carbon dioxide to make glucose (food) and release oxygen, in the chloroplasts of their leaves.

B. Wrong: respiration breaks food down to release energy; it is the opposite direction of the process.

Transpiration is the loss of water vapour from leaves, not food-making.

D. Wrong: fermentation is anaerobic breakdown of sugars (as in yeast), not how plants make food.

Question 23 General Science

Which body organ is responsible for detoxification?

- A. Heart
- B. Lungs
- C. Kidney
- D. Liver ✓ **Correct answer**

A. Wrong: the heart pumps blood; it does not detoxify it.

B. Wrong: the lungs exchange gases; they do not detoxify the blood.

C. Wrong: the kidneys filter waste from the blood and make urine, but the body's main detoxification organ — breaking down drugs, alcohol and toxins — is the liver.

D. Correct: the liver detoxifies numerous toxins and destroys drugs such as alcohol and medicines that are not normal to the body.

Question 24 General Science

What is the main function of red blood cells?

- A. Fight Infection
- B. Clot blood
- C. Carry Oxygen ✓ **Correct answer**
- D. Produce Hormones

A. Wrong: fighting infection is the job of white blood cells, not red ones.

B. Wrong: clotting is the job of platelets, not red blood cells.

ed blood cells carry oxygen from the lungs to the body's tissues (using haemoglobin) and carry carbon dioxide back to the lungs.

D. Wrong: hormones are produced by glands, not by red blood cells.

Question 25 General Science

Which element is used in pencils?

- A. Lead
- B. Carbon
- C. Silicon
- D. Graphite ✓ **Correct answer**

A. Wrong: pencil "lead" contains no lead metal; the name is a historical misnomer.

B. Wrong: graphite is a form of carbon, but the precise material used in pencils is graphite, which is the option asked for.

C. Wrong: silicon is used in computer chips and glass, not in pencil cores.

D. Correct: pencil cores are made of graphite, a form of carbon whose layered, slippery structure writes smoothly on paper.

Question 26 General Science

Which gas is used in balloons to make them float?

- A. Helium ✓ **Correct answer**
- B. Oxygen
- C. Nitrogen
- D. Hydrogen

A. Correct: helium is lighter than air, non-toxic and inert, so helium-filled balloons float safely.

ygen is slightly denser than air on average and does not lift balloons.

C. Wrong: nitrogen makes up most of air itself, so it gives no lift.

D. Wrong: hydrogen is lighter than air and does lift balloons, but it is highly flammable, so helium is the gas used in practice and the intended answer.

Question 27 General Science

Which part of plant conduct photosynthesis?

- A. Roots
- B. Stems
- C. Flower
- D. Leaves ✓ **Correct answer**

A. Wrong: roots absorb water and minerals; they contain no chlorophyll and do not photosynthesise.

B. Wrong: stems support the plant and transport water and food; green stems can photosynthesise slightly, but they are not the main organ.

C. Wrong: flowers are for reproduction, not photosynthesis.

D. Correct: leaves are the main photosynthetic organ; their mesophyll cells hold chloroplasts with chlorophyll, which traps sunlight.

Question 28 General Science

Which planet is known for its rings?

- A. Jupiter
- B. Uranus
- C. Saturn ✓ **Correct answer**
- D. Neptune

piter has faint rings, but it is not the planet known for its rings.

B. Wrong: Uranus has thin rings, but it is not the planet known for its rings.

C. Correct: Saturn is famous for its spectacular, wide icy rings, the most prominent in the solar system.

D. Wrong: Neptune has faint rings, but it is not the planet known for its rings.

Question 29 General Science

What is the process of converting liquid into vapours called?

- A. Evaporation ✓ **Correct answer**
- B. Condensation
- C. Sublimation
- D. Precipitation

A. Correct: evaporation is the process by which a liquid changes into vapour by absorbing heat. (No explicit "Correct Answer" line appears for this item in the reproduction; the Detail names Evaporation — see verification summary.)

B. Wrong: condensation is the reverse — vapour changing into liquid.

C. Wrong: sublimation is solid changing directly into gas, with no liquid stage.

D. Wrong: precipitation is water falling from the sky as rain, snow or hail, not liquid turning to vapour.

Question 30 General Science

What is the main function of white blood cells?

- A. Carry Oxygen
- B. Fight Infections ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. Clot Blood

A. Wrong: carrying oxygen is the job of red blood cells.

B. Correct: white blood cells are the immunity cells; they flow through the bloodstream fighting viruses, bacteria and other invaders.

C. Wrong: clotting is the job of platelets.

D. Wrong: hormones are produced by glands, not by white blood cells.

Question 31 Computer

A high speed memory built into the CPU is?

- A. Cache ✓ **Correct answer**
- B. RAM
- C. Register
- D. All of these

A. Correct: CPU cache is high-speed memory built directly into the CPU, holding frequently used data for fast access. (Registers are also inside the CPU and faster still, but the stem's textbook phrasing is the definition of cache memory — see verification summary.)

B. Wrong: RAM is the main memory, outside the CPU, and slower than cache.

C. Wrong as the answer to this stem: registers are tiny, ultra-fast storage locations inside the CPU, but they are not described as the "high speed memory built into the CPU" in the textbook sense — that phrase defines cache.

D. Wrong: RAM is not built into the CPU, so not all of these fit.

Question 32 Computer

A shortcut key combination which is commonly used to copy selected text in a software?

- A. Shift + Insert

- C. Shift + C
- D. Ctrl + C ✓ **Correct answer**

A. Wrong: Shift + Insert is the paste shortcut in many programs, not copy.

B. Wrong: Alt + C is not the copy shortcut.

C. Wrong: Shift + C types a capital C; it does not copy.

D. Correct: Ctrl + C is the standard copy shortcut in Windows software, Microsoft Office, browsers and File Explorer.

Question 33 Computer

Which of the following should be changed to print more content on a page?

- A. Page margins
- B. Page Orientation
- C. Page layout
- D. All of these ✓ **Correct answer**

A. True but incomplete: reducing the margins increases the printable area, but orientation and layout also help.

B. True but incomplete: switching portrait to landscape gives more horizontal space, but margins and layout also help.

C. True but incomplete: adjusting font size, spacing and columns fits more content, but margins and orientation also help.

D. Correct: margins, orientation and layout can each be adjusted to fit more content on a page.

34 Computer (GIS)

Remote sensing involves:

- A. Collecting data from satellites ✓ **Correct answer**
- B. Collecting data form GPS devices
- C. Collecting data from field surveys
- D. Collecting data from existing databases

A. Correct: remote sensing detects and monitors an area by measuring its reflected and emitted radiation at a distance, typically from satellites or aircraft.

B. Wrong: GPS devices give positions; they do not collect remotely sensed imagery.

C. Wrong: field surveys collect data on the ground, which is the opposite of remote sensing.

D. Wrong: using existing databases is data reuse, not remote sensing.

Question 35 Computer (GIS)

GPS devices measure:

- A. Latitudes and Longitude
- B. Altitude
- C. Speed
- D. All of these ✓ **Correct answer**

A. True but incomplete: GPS gives latitude and longitude, but it also measures altitude and speed.

B. True but incomplete: GPS can determine height above sea level, but it also gives position and speed.

C. True but incomplete: GPS measures speed from change in position over time, but it also gives position and altitude.

PS devices measure latitude and longitude, altitude, and speed.

Question 36 Computer (GIS)

Metadata is:

- A. Data about data ✓ **Correct answer**
- B. Spatial data
- C. Non-Spatial data
- D. A coordinate system

A. Correct: metadata is information describing other data — its origin, format, time of creation and structure (in GIS, also its source, accuracy and coordinate system).

B. Wrong: spatial data is data about locations; metadata describes data rather than being spatial data itself.

C. Wrong: non-spatial (attribute) data describes features' properties; it is not what metadata means.

D. Wrong: a coordinate system is one thing metadata may describe, not metadata itself.

Question 37 Computer (GIS)

Spatial analysis involces:

- A. Collecting spatial data
- B. Analysing the relationships between spatial features ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. Creating maps
- D. Converting data formats

A. Wrong: collecting data is data acquisition, not analysis.

B. Correct: spatial analysis reveals patterns in spatial data — point patterns, interpolation, overlay, spatial regression and network analysis — by examining how spatial features relate.

eating maps is cartography/visualisation, a use of analysed data rather than the analysis itself.

D. Wrong: converting formats is data processing, not spatial analysis.

Question 38 Computer (GIS)

Buffering is a spatial analysis technique used to:

- A. Create a new layer based on the distance from an existing layer ✓ **Correct answer**
- B. Overlay two layers
- C. Intersect two layers
- D. Calculate the area of a polygon

A. Correct: buffering draws a zone of a set distance around a point, line or polygon, creating a new layer of the area within that distance — for example, land near a road or river.

B. Wrong: overlaying combines two layers; that is overlay analysis, not buffering.

C. Wrong: intersection finds the overlapping part of two layers; it is not buffering.

D. Wrong: area calculation measures a polygon; it does not create a distance zone.

Question 39 Computer (GIS)

GIS can be used to:

- A. Integrate data from multiple sources
- B. Analyze data in a spatial context
- C. Communicate spatial Information
- D. All of these ✓ **Correct answer**

A. True but incomplete: GIS does combine maps, satellite imagery and other sources, but it also analyses and communicates.

incomplete: GIS does analyse spatial relationships and patterns, but it also integrates and communicates.

C. True but incomplete: GIS does visualise and communicate geography through maps and reports, but it also integrates and analyses.

D. Correct: GIS integrates data from multiple sources, analyses it spatially, and communicates it.

Question 40 Computer (GIS)

Data quality refers to:

- A. The accuracy and completeness of data ✓ **Correct answer**
- B. The format of data
- C. The source of data
- D. The coordinate system of data

A. Correct: data quality measures a dataset's condition — accuracy, completeness, consistency, reliability and validity — and whether it fits its intended purpose.

B. Wrong: format is one property of data, not what data quality means.

C. Wrong: the source is one factor behind quality, not the definition of quality.

D. Wrong: the coordinate system is one property of spatial data, not the definition of data quality.

Question 41 Islamiyat

How many Surahs are there in the holy Quran?

- A. 110
- B. 124
- C. 114 ✓ **Correct answer**
- D. 112

e Quran has 114 Surahs, not 110.

B. Wrong: 124 is not the number of Surahs (124,000 is the traditional number of Prophets).

C. Correct: the Holy Quran contains 114 Surahs.

D. Wrong: 112 is the number of Surah Al-Ikhlas, not the total count.

Question 42 Islamiyat

The word "Fateha" means:

- A. The opening ✓ **Correct answer**
- B. The closing
- C. The merciful
- D. The victory

A. Correct: "Fateha" (Al-Fatiha) means "The Opening" — it is the first chapter of the Quran.

B. Wrong: "the closing" is the opposite meaning.

C. Wrong: "the Merciful" (Al-Rahman/Al-Rahim) describes Allah's mercy, not the word Fateha.

D. Wrong: "the victory" is the meaning of Al-Fath, not Al-Fatiha.

Question 43 Islamiyat

Salah (Namaz) is the only difference between a Muslim and:

- A. Munafiq
- B. Kafir ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. Fasid
- D. Fajir

A. Wrong: a munafiq (hypocrite) is a person who claims Islam while hiding disbelief; the

s the line against kufr, not hypocrisy.

B. Correct: the hadith (Jabir bin Abdullah) says the difference between a man (a Muslim) and shirk and kufr is the abandoning of salah — prayer is the line between a Muslim and a disbeliever.

C. Wrong: "fasid" (corrupt) is not the term used in the hadith.

D. Wrong: "fajir" (a wicked sinner) is still a Muslim; the hadith's contrast is with kufr.

Question 44 Islamiyat

Four holy months of islam are Muharram, Dhu-al-Qaidh, Dhu-al-Hijjah and:

- A. Safer
- B. Rabi-ul-Awwal
- C. Shaban
- D. Rajab ✓ **Correct answer**

A. Wrong: Safar is the second month, not one of the four sacred months.

B. Wrong: Rabi-ul-Awwal is the third month, not one of the four sacred months.

C. Wrong: Shaban is the eighth month, not one of the four sacred months.

D. Correct: the four sacred (inviolable) months are Dhu al-Qadah, Dhu al-Hijjah, Muharram and Rajab, during which war is forbidden except in response to aggression.

Question 45 Islamiyat

The day of judgment is known as:

- A. Yawm-al-Qiyamah ✓ **Correct answer**
- B. Yawm al-Maseer
- C. Yawm al-Hisab
- D. All of these

Yawm al-Qiyamah ("the Day of Resurrection/Standing") is the standard name for the Day of Judgment, when every soul is brought before Allah for judgment.

B. Wrong: "Yawm al-Maseer" (the Day of Return) is not the standard name used for the Day of Judgment in this stem.

C. Wrong: Yawm al-Hisab (the Day of Reckoning) is another description of the same Day, but the standard name asked for is Yawm al-Qiyamah.

D. Wrong: not all three names are the standard name; only A is the name the question asks for.

Question 46 Islamiyat

The Battle of Khyber was primarily fought against which tribe:

- A. Quraysh
- B. Banu Nadir ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. Banu Qaynuqa
- D. Najran

A. Wrong: the Quraysh were the Meccan opponents at Badr, Uhud and the Trench, not at Khaybar.

B. Correct: Khaybar was fought against its Jewish inhabitants, among whom the exiled Banu Nadir fought prominently; B is the best option offered (see verification summary).

C. Wrong: the Banu Qaynuqa were expelled from Madinah after Badr; they were not the Khaybar opponents.

D. Wrong: Najran was a Christian community of Yemen, not a tribe fought at Khaybar.

Question 47 Islamiyat

Which of the following were opponents of Islam but accepted islam later:

- B. Khalid ibn al-walid
- C. Amr ibn al-As
- D. All of these ✓ **Correct answer**

A. True but incomplete: Abu Sufyan led the Quraysh against the Prophet (PBUH) and accepted Islam at the Conquest of Makkah, but he was not the only one.

B. True but incomplete: Khalid fought the Muslims at Uhud and Mu'tah, then converted and became one of Islam's greatest generals, but he was not the only one.

C. True but incomplete: Amr opposed Islam, then converted and became a key general in the conquest of Egypt, but he was not the only one.

D. Correct: all three opposed Islam first and accepted it later.

Question 48 Islamiyat

Which surah has been referred to as Uroos ul Quran by the prophet (PBUH)?

- A. Surah Yaseen
- B. Surah Al-Baqarah
- C. Surah Al Rehman ✓ **Correct answer**
- D. All of these

A. Wrong: Surah Yaseen is called the "heart of the Quran" (Qalb al-Quran), not its bride.

B. Wrong: Surah Al-Baqarah is the longest Surah, not the Uroos-ul-Quran.

C. Correct: Surah Ar-Rahman is called Uroos-ul-Quran, "the Bride of the Quran". (The printed answer line is garbled but unambiguously names Surah Al-Rehman — see verification summary.)

D. Wrong: only Surah Ar-Rahman carries this title.

49 Pakistan Affairs

When did Pakistan became the member of United Nations?

- A. 1946
- B. 1947 ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. 1948
- D. 1949

A. Wrong: Pakistan did not exist in 1946.

B. Correct: Pakistan joined the United Nations on 30 September 1947, weeks after independence.

C. Wrong: Pakistan was already a member by 1948.

D. Wrong: Pakistan was already a member by 1949.

Question 50 Pakistan Affairs

Who was the founder of All India Muslim league?

- A. Allama Iqbal
- B. Sir Syed Ahmed Khan
- C. Nawab Siraj-ud-Daula
- D. Nawab Salimullah Khan ✓ **Correct answer**

A. Wrong: Iqbal voiced the idea of a separate Muslim state, but he did not found the League.

B. Wrong: Sir Syed died in 1898, eight years before the League was founded.

C. Wrong: Siraj-ud-Daula was the 18th-century Nawab of Bengal, not a League founder.

D. Correct: Nawab Salimullah Khan of Dhaka was a key founder of the All India Muslim League in 1906 and hosted its founding session.

51 General Science

Which gas is used for extinguishing fire?

- A. Oxygen
- B. Hydrogen
- C. Nitrogen
- D. Carbon Dioxide ✓ **Correct answer**

A. Wrong: oxygen supports burning; it feeds fire rather than extinguishing it.

B. Wrong: hydrogen is highly flammable; it would feed a fire, not put it out.

C. Wrong: nitrogen is inert and can smother a fire, but carbon dioxide is the standard extinguishing gas.

D. Correct: carbon dioxide is the most commonly used gas for extinguishing fire — it is heavier than air, displaces oxygen, and does not burn.

Question 52 General Science

Which vitamin is essential for vision?

- A. Vitamin A ✓ **Correct answer**
- B. Vitamin B
- C. Vitamin C
- D. Vitamin D

A. Correct: vitamin A is essential for vision (it forms the visual pigment rhodopsin); its deficiency causes night blindness.

B. Wrong: B vitamins support energy and nerves, but they are not the vision vitamin.

C. Wrong: vitamin C supports immunity and skin, but it is not the vision vitamin.

D. Wrong: vitamin D supports bones and calcium, but it is not the vision vitamin.

53 General Science

A device that convert mechanical energy into electric energy is called:

- A. Meta
- B. Generator ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. Coil
- D. Transfrom

A. Wrong: "Meta" is not a device of this kind.

B. Correct: an electric generator (dynamo) converts mechanical energy into electrical energy by electromagnetic induction — a coil rotating in a magnetic field produces an induced EMF.

C. Wrong: a coil is one part of a generator, not the device itself.

D. Wrong: a transformer (the printed "Transfrom") converts one voltage to another; it does not convert mechanical energy into electrical energy.

Question 54 General Science

What is the largest planet of solar system?

- A. Mars
- B. Venus
- C. Earth
- D. Jupiter ✓ **Correct answer**

A. Wrong: Mars is a small rocky planet, far smaller than Jupiter.

B. Wrong: Venus is about Earth's size, far smaller than Jupiter.

C. Wrong: Earth is the largest rocky planet, but Jupiter is far larger.

D. Correct: Jupiter is the largest planet in the solar system — more than twice as massive as all the other planets combined.

55 Pakistan Affairs

Who was the first Governor General of India after independence?

- A. Lord Mount Batten ✓ **Correct answer**
- B. Mahatama Gandhi
- C. Jawaharlal Nehru
- D. Indira Gandhi

A. Correct: Lord Mountbatten, the last Viceroy (12 February – 15 August 1947), became the first Governor-General of independent India, serving 15 August 1947 – 21 June 1948.

B. Wrong: Gandhi was the leader of the independence movement; he never held the Governor-General's office.

C. Wrong: Nehru was India's first Prime Minister, not its first Governor-General.

D. Wrong: Indira Gandhi was a later Prime Minister (1966–1977, 1980–1984), not the first Governor-General.

Question 56 Geography

Lines drawn parallel to equator are called?

- A. Latitudes ✓ **Correct answer**
- B. Longitudes
- C. Meridians
- D. None of these

A. Correct: lines of latitude (parallels) circle the Earth running east–west, parallel to the equator.

B. Wrong: longitudes (meridians) run north–south from pole to pole, perpendicular to the equator — this is the printed key, and it is wrong (see verification summary).

C. Wrong: meridians are the same as longitudes; they run pole to pole, not parallel to the

D. Wrong: latitudes is among the options and is correct. Printed-key correction: mcqsplanet keys B 'Longitudes'; corrected to A 'Latitudes' (see verification summary).

Question 57 Mathematics

The prime factorization of 30 is:

- A. 2*3*5 ✓ **Correct answer**
- B. 3*10
- C. 5*6
- D. 15*2

A. Correct: 30 = 2 × 3 × 5, and 2, 3 and 5 are all prime — this is the prime factorisation.

B. Wrong: 10 is not prime, so this is a factorisation but not a prime factorisation.

C. Wrong: 6 is not prime, so this is a factorisation but not a prime factorisation.

D. Wrong: 15 is not prime, so this is a factorisation but not a prime factorisation.

Question 58 Mathematics

The factors of x2 – 4 are:

- A. (x – 2) (x + 2) ✓ **Correct answer**
- B. (x + 4) (x – 1)
- C. (x + 1) (x-4)
- D. (x + 2) (x + 2)

A. Correct: $x^2 - 4$ is a difference of squares, $x^2 - 2^2 = (x - 2)(x + 2)$.

B. Wrong: $(x + 4)(x - 1)$ expands to $x^2 + 3x - 4$, not $x^2 - 4$.

C. Wrong: $(x + 1)(x - 4)$ expands to $x^2 - 3x - 4$, not $x^2 - 4$.

$+2)^2$ expands to $x^2 + 4x + 4$, not $x^2 - 4$.

Question 59 Mathematics

What is the prime factorization of 36?

- A. 2 + 3 + 6
- B. 2 2 * 32 ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. 3 * 12
- D. 6 * 6

A. Wrong: this is a sum, not a product, and it does not equal 36 in any case.

B. Correct: $36 = 2 \times 2 \times 3 \times 3 = 2^2 \times 3^2$, all prime factors. (Option B is printed "2 2 * 32", read as $2^2 \times 3^2$ — see verification summary.)

C. Wrong: 12 is not prime, so this is a factorisation but not a prime factorisation.

D. Wrong: 6 is not prime, so this is a factorisation but not a prime factorisation.

Question 60 Mathematics

Which of the following is a perfect squares?

- A. 4 ✓ **Correct answer**
- B. 6
- C. 8
- D. 10

A. Correct: $4 = 2 \times 2$, a perfect square.

B. Wrong: 6 is not the square of any whole number ($2^2 = 4$, $3^2 = 9$).

C. Wrong: 8 is not the square of any whole number.

D. Wrong: 10 is not the square of any whole number.

61 Pakistan Affairs

Who led the Khilafat movement in india?

- A. Maulana Muhammad Ali Johar ✓ **Correct answer**
- B. Sir Syed Ahmed Khan
- C. Mahatma Gandhi
- D. Jawahar Lal Nehru

A. Correct: Mohammad Ali (with his brother Shaukat Ali, the Ali brothers) led the Khilafat Movement, launched in March 1919 to defend the Ottoman Caliph's temporal powers; Gandhi supported it.

B. Wrong: Sir Syed died in 1898, two decades before the Khilafat Movement.

C. Wrong: Gandhi supported the Khilafat Movement and allied with it, but the movement was led by the Ali brothers.

D. Wrong: Nehru was a Congress leader, not the leader of the Khilafat Movement.

Question 62 History

Which Emperor is knows for his policy of religious tolerance?

- A. Akbar ✓ **Correct answer**
- B. Aurangzeb
- C. Shah Jahan
- D. Jahangir

A. Correct: Akbar (reigned 1556–1605) is the Mughal emperor famous for religious tolerance — abolishing the jizya and pilgrim tax, marrying into Rajput houses, and holding interfaith discussions at Fatehpur Sikri.

B. Wrong: Aurangzeb is known for the opposite policy — he reimposed the jizya and took a stricter line.

Shah Jahan is known for architecture (the Taj Mahal), not for a policy of religious tolerance.

D. Wrong: Jahangir continued Akbar's broadly tolerant approach but is not the emperor famous for the policy.

Question 63 Pakistan Affairs

What was the objective of the All India Muslim League when it was founded in 1906?

- A. To Protect the political rights of Muslims in India ✓ **Correct answer**
- B. To promote Hindu-Muslim Unity
- C. To promote education among Muslims
- D. To support British rule in India

A. Correct as picked: safeguarding Muslim political rights and conveying them to the government was the League's defining purpose at its 1906 founding.

B. Wrong: promoting Hindu–Muslim unity was the Congress's language, not the League's founding objective (the League was founded precisely because Muslims felt the Congress did not protect their interests).

C. Wrong: education was Sir Syed's Aligarh cause, not the League's founding objective.

D. Also a listed founding objective (the League resolved to create loyalty towards the British Government), which is why this item is a pick-one rather than a clean verified item; it is not the League's purpose, so A is picked over the printed key.

Question 64 Computer

Who was known s "the father computer"?

- A. Alan Turing
- B. Bill Gates
- C. Steve Jobs

rles Babbage ✓ **Correct answer**

A. Wrong: Turing is the father of computer science and artificial intelligence, not the father of the computer.

B. Wrong: Gates co-founded Microsoft; he did not invent the computer.

C. Wrong: Jobs co-founded Apple; he did not invent the computer.

D. Correct: Charles Babbage is called the father of the computer for his Analytical Engine, which contained an arithmetic logic unit, flow control and integrated memory.

Question 65 Computer

Which of the following can be used to input data into the computer:

- A. Stylus
- B. Touch Screen
- C. Fingerprint reader
- D. All of these ✓ **Correct answer**

A. True but incomplete: a stylus inputs data (writing/drawing on a screen), but touch screens and fingerprint readers do too.

B. True but incomplete: a touch screen inputs data by touch, but a stylus and fingerprint reader do too.

C. True but incomplete: a fingerprint reader inputs biometric data, but a stylus and touch screen do too.

D. Correct: a stylus, a touch screen and a fingerprint reader are all input devices.

Question 66 Computer

Which of the following is considered the brain of computer:

- A. Memory

d Disk

- C. CPU ✓ **Correct answer**
- D. None of these

A. Wrong: memory stores data and instructions; it does not process them.

B. Wrong: a hard disk stores data permanently; it does not process it.

C. Correct: the Central Processing Unit is called the brain of the computer because it executes instructions and performs all processing.

D. Wrong: the CPU is among the options and is correct.

Question 67 Computer

A computer network enable users to share:

- A. Hardware
- B. Software
- C. Data
- D. All of these ✓ **Correct answer**

A. True but incomplete: a network lets users share hardware such as printers and storage, but also software and data.

B. True but incomplete: a network lets users access shared software, but also hardware and data.

C. True but incomplete: a network lets users access and share files and information, but also hardware and software.

D. Correct: a computer network enables users to share hardware, software and data.

Question 68 Computer

An internet address that uniquely identifies a person on the internet:

address ✓ **Correct answer**

- B. Email address
- C. URL
- D. Username

A. Correct: an IP (Internet Protocol) address is the unique address that identifies a device on the internet or a local network — the intended and standard answer for this stem (strictly it identifies a device, not a person, as the page's own Detail says — see verification summary).

B. Wrong: an email address identifies a mailbox, and it is the tempting answer to "identifies a person", but the standard answer for "internet address" in this stem is the IP address.

C. Wrong: a URL identifies a web resource (a page), not a person or device.

D. Wrong: a username identifies an account on a particular service, not a device on the internet.

Question 69 Computer

A group of web pages belonging to one individual or a company is called:

- A. Web server
- B. Website ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. Web browser
- D. All of these

A. Wrong: a web server is the computer/software that serves web pages, not the group of pages itself.

B. Correct: a collection of web pages grouped together, usually linked, belonging to one person or company, is a website.

C. Wrong: a web browser is the program used to view web pages, not the pages

D. Wrong: only "website" names the group of pages.

Question 70 Computer

Which problems are faced by a computer oriented society:

- A. Stress and Health
- B. Spam and malware
- C. Privacy
- D. All of these ✓ **Correct answer**

A. True but incomplete: computer use can cause stress, repetitive strain injury, computer vision syndrome and technology dependence, but privacy and malware are also problems.

B. True but incomplete: viruses, ransomware, spyware and spam can infect computers and steal data, but privacy and health are also problems.

C. True but incomplete: computers are vulnerable to misuse that invades privacy, but malware and health effects are also problems.

D. Correct: a computer-oriented society faces privacy invasions, spam and malware, and stress and health problems.

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