Assistant in Statistics Division, BPS-16 — 2006 · Solved Past Paper

Body: Federal Public Service Commission (FPSC) · **Post:** Assistant in Statistics Division, BPS-16 · **Year:** 2006 · **Questions:** 96 in the original paper — **93 solved and verified**, 3 excluded as defective (Q16, Q20, Q91) · **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 2006 sitting.

Source note: test360.pk reproduction, 'Model Paper FPSC Assistant in Statistics Division BPS-16 2006' (test 1338; states 96 total, shows all 96 stems Q1-Q96; accessed 13 Nov 2026). No second full reproduction found; answers verified independently. 90 VERIFIED + 3 SINGLE-SOURCE (Q89 Hatf-1 range, Q90 Ghauri handover, Q95 Hatf-II launch) + 3 DEFECTIVE-excluded (Q16, Q20, Q91), all decided by the assistant under the owner's 8 Nov 2026 delegation. 7 printed keys corrected openly (Q5, Q38, Q56, Q73, Q75, Q84, Q88). Dedup 13 Nov 2026 vs all 77 live FPSC papers (6,942 stems): 4 exact matches (4%), spread across four live papers — isolated reuse, not a duplicate paper.

Question 1 Islamiat

The distance between and Mecca and Madina is about:

- A. 100km
- B. 200km
- C. 300km
- D. 480km ✓ **Correct answer**

A. Far too short: Makkah and Madinah are much farther apart.

ort for the Makkah–Madinah distance.

C. Too short: the road distance is about 450 km.

D. The road distance between Makkah and Madinah is about 450–480 km, so 480 km is the closest option.

Note: Note: the commonly cited road distance is about 450 km; 480 km is the book's figure and the closest option offered.

Question 2 Islamiat

The holy Prophet Muhammad (May Peace Be Upon Him) started preaching slam in public in the year:

- A. 613 A.D ✓ **Correct answer**
- B. 610 A.D
- C. 606 A.D
- D. 609 A.D

A. The Prophet began public preaching in 613 AD, three years after the first revelation.

B. 610 AD is the year of the first revelation, when preaching was still private.

C. No public preaching began in 606 AD.

D. No public preaching began in 609 AD.

Question 3 Islamiat

Muslim conquered Mecca in:

- A. 620 A.D
- B. 625 A.D
- C. 630 A.D ✓ **Correct answer**
- D. 635 A.D

uest of Makkah did not happen in 620 AD.

B. 625 AD is the year of the Battle of Uhud, not the conquest of Makkah.

C. The Muslims conquered Makkah in 630 AD (8 AH).

D. The conquest of Makkah did not happen in 635 AD.

Question 4 Islamiat

A short history of the" Saracens " was written by

- A. Allama shibli Naumani
- B. Sir Syed Ahmed Khan
- C. Syed Ameer Ali ✓ **Correct answer**
- D. Maulana Muhammad Ali Johar

A. Shibli wrote on Islamic history, but not "A Short History of the Saracens".

B. Sir Syed wrote on other subjects, not this book.

C. Syed Ameer Ali wrote "A Short History of the Saracens" (1899).

D. A journalist and leader, not the author of this book.

Question 5 Islamiat

Which Abbasid Caliph laid the foundation of "Baghdad"?

- A. Haroon -ur-Rashid
- B. Abbas-al-Safah
- C. Mamnu -ur-Rashid
- D. None ✓ **Correct answer**

A. Harun al-Rashid ruled later (786–809) and did not found Baghdad.

B. Al-Saffah was the first Abbasid caliph, but he did not found Baghdad.

(nied "Mamnu") ruled later (813–833) and did not found Baghdad.

D. Baghdad was founded in 762 by Caliph al-Mansur, who is not among the options, so "None" is the answer.

Note: Note: printed key C is WRONG; the founder was al-Mansur.

Question 6 Islamiat

In 712 A.D Sindh was invaded by:

- A. Afghans
- B. Persians
- C. Arabs ✓ **Correct answer**
- D. Turks

A. Afghans did not invade Sindh in 712 AD.

B. Persians did not invade Sindh in 712 AD.

C. Muhammad bin Qasim's Arab army invaded Sindh in 712 AD.

D. Turks did not invade Sindh in 712 AD.

Question 7 Islamiat

The second pious Caliph Hazrat Umar -Bin -khattab belonged to which tribe?

- A. Banu Hashim
- B. Banu Ummayya
- C. Banu Addi ✓ **Correct answer**
- D. Banu Tayam

A. The Prophet's clan, not Umar's tribe.

B. The clan of Uthman and Muawiya, not Umar's tribe.

ar belonged to the Banu Adi clan of the Quraysh.

D. The Banu Taym was Abu Bakr's clan, not Umar's tribe.

Question 8 Islamiat

After Damascus which city become the capital of Muslim caliphate?

- A. Istanbul
- B. Baghdad ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. Cairo
- D. Makka

A. Istanbul (Constantinople) became an Ottoman capital much later, not after Damascus.

B. After the Abbasids overthrew the Umayyads, the caliphate's capital moved from Damascus to Baghdad (762).

C. Cairo was a Fatimid capital, not the Abbasid capital after Damascus.

D. Makkah was never the caliphate's capital.

Question 9 Islamiat

Iran was conquered by which Muslim general?

- A. Hazrat Umar Bin Aas
- B. Hazrat Saad Bin Abbi Waqas ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. Hazrat Abdullah Bin Zubair
- D. Hazrat Zaid Bin Haris

A. Amr ibn al-As conquered Egypt, not Iran.

B. Saad ibn Abi Waqqas commanded the Muslim army that conquered Persia (Qadisiyyah, 636).

C. A later companion and caliph, not the conqueror of Iran.

ompanion, martyred at Mutah, not the conqueror of Iran.

Question 10 Islamiat

Suleman the Magnificiont was a king of which dynasty?

- A. Abbasid
- B. Ummayiad
- C. Mughal
- D. Ottoman ✓ **Correct answer**

A. Suleiman was not an Abbasid caliph.

B. Suleiman was not an Umayyad caliph.

C. Suleiman was not a Mughal emperor.

D. Suleiman the Magnificent was the Ottoman Sultan (1520–1566).

Question 11 Islamiat

The second Ummayiad Caliph was:

- A. Marwan bin Hakam
- B. Walid bin Abdul malik
- C. Yazid bin Muawiya ✓ **Correct answer**
- D. None

A. Marwan I was the fourth Umayyad caliph, not the second.

B. Al-Walid I was the sixth Umayyad caliph, not the second.

C. Yazid I, son of Muawiya I, was the second Umayyad caliph (680–683).

D. C is correct, so "None" is wrong.

12 Islamiat

The second battle fought between Muslims of Medina and Quraish of Mecca was:

- A. Badr
- B. Uhad ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. Khandak
- D. Khyber

A. Badr (624) was the FIRST battle between the Muslims and the Quraysh.

B. Uhud (625) was the second battle.

C. The Battle of the Trench (627) was the third major battle.

D. Khyber (628) was fought against the Jews of Khyber, not the Quraysh.

Question 13 Islamiat

The Muslim invaded Spain in:

- A. 711 A.D ✓ **Correct answer**
- B. 722 A.D
- C. 730 A.D
- D. 706 A.D

A. Tariq ibn Ziyad invaded Spain in 711 AD.

B. No Muslim invasion of Spain happened in 722 AD.

C. No Muslim invasion of Spain happened in 730 AD.

D. No Muslim invasion of Spain happened in 706 AD.

Question 14 Islamiat

The Ummayyad Caliphate was over thrown in 751 A.D by Abbasids after the :

:le of tribes

- B. Battle of Islam
- C. Battle of Arabs
- D. Battle of Zab ✓ **Correct answer**

A. No such battle overthrew the Umayyads.

B. No such battle overthrew the Umayyads.

C. No such battle overthrew the Umayyads.

D. The Abbasids defeated the last Umayyad caliph at the Battle of the Zab (750 AD; the stem dates it 751).

Note: Note: the Battle of the Zab was fought in 750 AD, not 751 as the stem says; the answer is unaffected.

Question 15 Islamiat

Who was the first Muslim Caliph of Spain?

- A. Abd AR Rehman AD- Dakhil ✓ **Correct answer**
- B. Abd Al - jabbar
- C. Abd Al - Malik
- D. Hashim ll bin Al - Hakam

A. Abd al-Rahman I (al-Dakhil, "the Entrant") founded the Umayyad emirate of Cordoba in 756 and was its first Muslim ruler.

B. Not the first Muslim ruler of Spain.

C. Abd al-Malik was an Umayyad caliph of Damascus, not of Spain.

D. Hisham II was a later caliph of Cordoba, not the first.

16 Islamiat

During the Unimayyad period which department administered the revenue affairs of the Empire?

- A. Chemist
- B. Poet
- C. Calligrapher
- D. Mathematician

No answer is given for this question, and none is taught. No correct option — DEFECTIVE-excluded (decided by assistant under owner's 8 Nov delegation; printed key D "Mathematician" is WRONG)

A. A chemist is a person, not a revenue department.

B. A poet is a person, not a revenue department.

C. A calligrapher is a person, not a revenue department.

D. The printed key, but wrong: a mathematician is a person, not a revenue department. EVIDENCE: the Umayyad revenue affairs were administered by the Diwan al-Kharaj (the land-tax department), and no Diwan is among the options, so no letter can be taught as the answer.

Question 17 Islamiat

Which one, out of the following, is a renowned biographer of the Holy Prophet Muhammad (PBUH)?

- A. Michael H Hart
- B. Martin Lings ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. Maurice Bacaille
- D. Vincent cronin

A. Hart wrote "The 100" (ranking influential persons), not a biography of the Prophet.

gs wrote the renowned biography "Muhammad: His Life Based on the Earliest Sources" (1983).

C. Maurice Bucaille wrote on the Quran and science, not a biography of the Prophet.

D. Cronin wrote historical works, not a renowned biography of the Prophet.

Question 18 Islamiat

The Mughal empire in India was formally abolished in:

- A. 1707 A.D
- B. 1758 A.D
- C. 1801 A.D
- D. 1857 A.D ✓ **Correct answer**

A. 1707 is the year Aurangzeb died, not the abolition of the empire.

B. The Mughal empire was not abolished in 1758.

C. The Mughal empire was not abolished in 1801.

D. After the War of Independence in 1857, the British abolished the Mughal Empire and exiled Bahadur Shah Zafar.

Question 19 Islamiat

Who was the most significant Muslim saint of 17th Century Mughal India?

- A. Shah Wali Ullah
- B. Hazrat Mu jadid Ailf Sani ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. Hazrat Nizam- ud- Din Aulia
- D. Shah Rukn-i-Alam

A. Shah Waliullah lived in the 18th century (1703–1762), not the 17th.

B. Mujaddid Alf Sani (Ahmad Sirhindi, 1564–1624) was the most significant saint of 17th

C. Nizamuddin Auliya lived in the 13th–14th centuries, not the 17th.

D. Rukn-i-Alam lived in the 14th century, not the 17th.

Question 20 Pakistan Studies

In 1867, which dispute laid the foundation of "Two Nation theory" in India?

- A. MAO College, Alighar
- B. Muhammadan Educational Conference
- C. MAO Aligarh School
- D. Tehzib -ul-Ikhalq

No answer is given for this question, and none is taught. No correct option — DEFECTIVE-excluded (decided by assistant under owner's 8 Nov delegation; printed key D "Tehzib-ul-Ikhalq" is WRONG)

A. MAO College was founded in 1875, not a dispute of 1867.

B. Founded in 1886, not a dispute of 1867.

C. The MAO School was founded in 1875, not a dispute of 1867.

D. The printed key, but wrong: Tehzeeb-ul-Akhlaq was a journal (founded 1870), not the 1867 dispute. EVIDENCE: the 1867 dispute that laid the foundation of the Two-Nation Theory was the Hindi–Urdu controversy (Urdu–Hindi dispute in Banaras), and it is not among the options, so no letter can be taught as the answer.

Question 21 Pakistan Studies

At the time. Of Bengal's partition (1905) who was the Governor General of India?

- A. Lord Mayo
- B. Lord Curzon ✓ **Correct answer**

- D. Lord Wavell

A. Lord Mayo was Viceroy 1869–1872, not in 1905.

B. Lord Curzon was Viceroy when Bengal was partitioned in 1905.

C. Clive lived in the 18th century, not 1905.

D. Lord Wavell was Viceroy 1943–1947, not in 1905.

Question 22 Pakistan Studies

Who led the Simla Deputation during meeting with Governor General Lord Minto in 1906?

- A. Sir Agha Khan ✓ **Correct answer**
- B. Nawab Mohin ul Malik
- C. Nawab Salim - Ullah -khan
- D. Muhammad Ali Jinnah

A. The Aga Khan led the Simla Deputation of 35 Muslim leaders to Lord Minto on 1 October 1906.

B. Mohsin-ul-Mulk was a member of the deputation, not its leader.

C. Salimullah Khan was a member of the deputation, not its leader.

D. Jinnah was not part of the Simla Deputation.

Question 23 Pakistan Studies

The year 1916 A.D Is significant due to?

- A. Hindu - Muslim riots
- B. Lucknow pact ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. Annulment of Bengal's partition

A. 1916 is not remembered for Hindu–Muslim riots.

B. The Lucknow Pact (December 1916) between the Congress and the Muslim League is the significant event of 1916.

C. The partition was annulled in 1911, not 1916.

D. No Governor General was dismissed in 1916.

Question 24 Pakistan Studies

Gandhi emered as a top - notch leader in India after:

- A. Jinnah's joining of Muslim League
- B. Lucknow Pact
- C. Partition of Bengal
- D. Khilafat Movement ✓ **Correct answer**

A. Jinnah joined the League in 1913; it did not make Gandhi the top leader.

B. The 1916 Pact raised Jinnah's standing, not Gandhi's.

C. The 1905 partition predates Gandhi's rise in India.

D. Gandhi became the foremost leader of India through the Khilafat and Non-Cooperation movements (1919–1922).

Question 25 Pakistan Studies

Montague-Chelmsford Reforms were announced in:

- A. 1919 ✓ **Correct answer**
- B. 1906
- C. 1921
- D. 1930

tagu–Chelmsford Reforms were announced in 1918 and enacted in the Government of India Act 1919.

B. No Montagu–Chelmsford Reforms in 1906.

C. The reforms were already law by 1921.

D. No Montagu–Chelmsford Reforms in 1930.

Question 26 Pakistan Studies

Who presided over Allahabad Sassion of Muslim League in 1930?

- A. Muhammad Ali jannah
- B. Sir Agha Khan
- C. Hakim Ajmal Khan
- D. Allama Iqbal ✓ **Correct answer**

A. Jinnah did not preside over the 1930 Allahabad session.

B. The Aga Khan did not preside over the 1930 session.

C. Hakim Ajmal Khan did not preside over the 1930 session.

D. Allama Iqbal presided over the Allahabad session of the Muslim League in 1930 and delivered his famous address.

Question 27 Pakistan Studies

Who was the Governor General of India before Lord Mountbatten

- A. Lord Wavell ✓ **Correct answer**
- B. Lord Minto
- C. Lord Irwin
- D. None

A. Lord Wavell was Viceroy immediately before Mountbatten (1943–1947).

o was Viceroy 1905–1910, long before Mountbatten.

C. Lord Irwin was Viceroy 1926–1931, before Wavell.

D. A is correct, so "None" is wrong.

Question 28 Pakistan Studies

Which of them arrived in India in 1942?

- A. Simon Commission
- B. Cabinet Mission
- C. Cripps Mission ✓ **Correct answer**
- D. None of them

A. The Simon Commission arrived in 1928, not 1942.

B. The Cabinet Mission arrived in 1946, not 1942.

C. The Cripps Mission arrived in India in March 1942.

D. C is correct, so "None of them" is wrong.

Question 29 Pakistan Studies

Who is considered to be the Chief Architect of 1956 Constitution?

- A. Ghulam Muhammad
- B. Skindar Mirza
- C. Muhammad Ali Bogra
- D. Ch. Muhammad Ali ✓ **Correct answer**

A. Ghulam Muhammad was Governor General, not the architect of the 1956 Constitution.

B. Iskandar Mirza was President, not the architect of the Constitution.

C. Bogra was Prime Minister earlier (1953–1955), not the architect of the 1956

D. Chaudhry Muhammad Ali, Prime Minister in 1955–1956, is considered the chief architect of the 1956 Constitution.

Question 30 Pakistan Studies

Before elevation as Governor General in 1951, Mr. Ghulam Muhammad was:

- A. Finance Minister ✓ **Correct answer**
- B. Governor of East Pakistan
- C. Secretary General of Pakistan Government
- D. Speaker of National Assembly

A. Ghulam Muhammad was Finance Minister (1947–1951) before becoming Governor General in 1951.

B. Ghulam Muhammad was never Governor of East Pakistan.

C. Ghulam Muhammad was not Secretary General.

D. Ghulam Muhammad was never Speaker of the National Assembly.

Question 31 Pakistan Studies

The hierophant structure of Basic democracies (BD) introduced by president Ayub Khan:

- A. Two - tier
- B. Three - tier
- C. Four tier ✓ **Correct answer**
- D. Five tier

A. The Basic Democracies system had more than two tiers.

B. The system had four tiers, not three.

C. The Basic Democracies Order 1959 set up a four-tier system (Union Council,

Council, District Council, Divisional Council).

D. The system had four tiers, not five.

Note: Note: the stem reads "hierophant" for "hierarchy".

Question 32 Pakistan Studies

During the 1965 -war the Foreign Minister of Pakistan was:

- A. Muhammad Ali Bogra
- B. Munzur Qadir
- C. Z.A Bhutto ✓ **Correct answer**
- D. Sir zafar Ullah

A. Bogra was Foreign Minister in the 1950s, not in 1965.

B. Manzur Qadir was Foreign Minister 1958–1962, not in 1965.

C. Zulfikar Ali Bhutto was Foreign Minister of Pakistan during the 1965 war.

D. Zafrullah Khan was Foreign Minister 1947–1954, not in 1965.

Question 33 Pakistan Studies

Agartala " Conspiracy case" was launched in:

- A. 1968 ✓ **Correct answer**
- B. 1969
- C. 1963
- D. 1951

A. The Agartala Conspiracy Case was launched in January 1968 against Sheikh Mujibur Rahman and others.

B. The case was withdrawn in 1969, not launched then.

la case in 1963.

D. No Agartala case in 1951.

Question 34 Pakistan Studies

Which politicaf party of Pakistan was established on 30th November 1967?

- A. Jamiat -ul- Ulema- I- Islam
- B. Jamat islami
- C. National Awami Party
- D. Pakistan people' s Party ✓ **Correct answer**

A. JUI was founded earlier (1945), not on 30 November 1967.

B. Jamaat-e-Islami was founded in 1941, not in 1967.

C. NAP was founded in 1957, not in 1967.

D. The Pakistan Peoples Party was founded by Z. A. Bhutto on 30 November 1967 in Lahore.

Question 35 Pakistan Studies

On 20th December 1971; who became the President of Pakistan?

- A. Nur-ul- Amin
- B. Fazal Illahi Ch.
- C. Gen. Yahya Khan
- D. Z A Bhutto ✓ **Correct answer**

A. Nurul Amin was Prime Minister briefly in December 1971, not President.

B. Fazal Ilahi Chaudhry became President later (1973), not in 1971.

C. Yahya Khan handed over power on 20 December 1971; he ceased to be President that day.

i Bhutto became President (and Chief Martial Law Administrator) on 20 December 1971.

Question 36 Pakistan Studies

According to Land Reforms of 1972, the ownership of irrigated land was restricted to:

- A. 150 acres ✓ **Correct answer**
- B. 200 acres
- C. 4250 acres
- D. 500 acres

A. The Land Reforms Regulation of 1972 fixed the ceiling at 150 acres of irrigated land (300 acres unirrigated).

B. Not the 1972 ceiling for irrigated land.

C. Not the 1972 ceiling.

D. Not the 1972 ceiling (the 1959 ceiling had been 500 acres irrigated).

Question 37 Pakistan Studies

The little of Stanley Wolpert 's famous book on Z.A Bhutto is:

- A. Zulfi Bhutto of Pakistan ✓ **Correct answer**
- B. A leader called Bhutto
- C. Bhutto - the leader
- D. A charismatic lead

A. Stanley Wolpert's biography of Bhutto is "Zulfi Bhutto of Pakistan: His Life and Times" (1993).

B. Not Wolpert's title.

C. Not Wolpert's title.

ert's title.

Note: Note: the stem reads "little" for "title".

Question 38 Pakistan Studies

During the anti - government movement of 1977; who was the president of PNA?

- A. Nawabzada Nasrullah Khan
- B. Maulana mufti Mehmud ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. Air Mashallah (Reid) Asghar Khan
- D. Khan Abdul wali Khan

A. Nasrullah Khan was a PNA leader (Vice-President), not its president.

B. Maulana Mufti Mahmud of the JUI was unanimously elected President of the Pakistan National Alliance in January 1977.

C. The printed key, but wrong: Asghar Khan led his own party (Tehrik-i-Istiqlal) inside the PNA; he was not the alliance's president.

D. Wali Khan led the NDP inside the PNA; he was not the alliance's president.

Note: Note: printed key C is WRONG; the PNA president was Mufti Mahmud.

Question 39 English

Haughty

- A. Mighty
- B. Egoistic ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. Cunning
- D. Insipid

A. Mighty means powerful, not haughty.

B. Haughty means arrogantly proud; egoistic (self-important, conceited) is the nearest

ong the options.

C. Cunning means crafty, not haughty.

D. Insipid means dull and tasteless, not haughty.

Question 40 English

Humane

- A. Manly
- B. Humble
- C. Modest
- D. Sympathetic ✓ **Correct answer**

A. Manly means masculine, not humane.

B. Humble means modest, not humane.

C. Modest means unassuming, not humane.

D. Humane means showing kindness and compassion; sympathetic is the nearest synonym.

Question 41 English

Benign

- A. Blessed
- B. Gentle ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. Cordial
- D. Admirable

A. Blessed means holy or fortunate, not benign.

B. Benign means gentle and kindly, not harmful.

means warm and friendly, close but not the nearest synonym for benign.

D. Admirable means worthy of admiration, not benign.

Question 42 English

Superficial

- A. Excessive
- B. Unnatural
- C. Shallow ✓ **Correct answer**
- D. Excellent

A. Excessive means too much, not superficial.

B. Unnatural means artificial, not superficial.

C. Superficial means shallow, concerned only with the surface.

D. Excellent is the opposite sense to superficial.

Question 43 English

Synthetic

- A. composite
- B. Homogeneous
- C. Simplified
- D. Artificial ✓ **Correct answer**

A. Composite means made of parts, not necessarily synthetic.

B. Homogeneous means uniform in composition, not synthetic.

C. Simplified means made simpler, not synthetic.

D. Synthetic means made artificially, not natural.

44 English

Dubious

- A. Extraneous
- B. Doubtful ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. Deceitful
- D. Tracherous

A. Extraneous means irrelevant, not dubious.

B. Dubious means doubtful, uncertain.

C. Deceitful means dishonest, not dubious.

D. Treacherous (filed "Tracherous") means disloyal, not dubious.

Question 45 English

Felicity

- A. Ease
- B. Happiness ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. Convenience
- D. Economy

A. Ease means comfort or lack of difficulty, not felicity.

B. Felicity means great happiness.

C. Convenience means ease of use, not felicity.

D. Economy means thrift or a system of production, not felicity.

Question 46 English

Jovial

ry ✓ **Correct answer**

- B. Enthusiastic
- C. Excited
- D. Impatient

A. Jovial means cheerful and merry.

B. Enthusiastic means eager, not jovial.

C. Excited means stirred up, not jovial.

D. Impatient is the opposite of the calm cheer of jovial.

Question 47 English

IMPECCABLE

- A. Unmentionable
- B. Quotable
- C. Blinding
- D. Faultless ✓ **Correct answer**

A. Unmentionable means not fit to mention, not impeccable.

B. Quotable means worth quoting, not impeccable.

C. Blinding means dazzling, not impeccable.

D. Impeccable means faultless, without any flaw.

Question 48 English

PARADOX (statement that looks false but is actually correct)

- A. Exaggeration (over stead)
- B. Contradiction (deny) ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. Hyperbole

ective (abusive oratory)

A. Exaggeration is overstatement, not a paradox.

B. A paradox is a statement that seems self-contradictory yet is true; contradiction is the nearest term among the options.

C. Hyperbole is deliberate exaggeration, not a paradox.

D. Invective is abusive language, not a paradox.

Question 49 English

EPHEMPERAL (short lived)

- A. Sensuous
- B. Passing
- C. Popular
- D. Eternal ✓ **Correct answer**

A. Sensuous means appealing to the senses; it is not the opposite of ephemeral.

B. Passing is the SYNONYM of ephemeral (short-lived), not its opposite.

C. Popular has nothing to do with duration.

D. Ephemeral means short-lived, so its opposite is eternal (lasting for ever).

Note: Note: the filed stem gives the meaning "(short lived)" and the keyed answer is the opposite, so Q49–Q57 are read as antonym items; see the note on Q56.

Question 50 English

EQUILIBRIUM (balance tfjip)

- A. Peace
- B. Inequality

ency)

- D. Imbalance ✓ **Correct answer**

A. Peace is a state of calm, not the opposite of equilibrium.

B. Inequality is about unfair distribution, not the opposite of balance.

C. Urgency means pressing need, not the opposite of equilibrium.

D. Equilibrium means balance, so its opposite is imbalance.

Note: Note: as Q49 — an antonym item.

Question 51 English

RAUCOUS (noisy)

- A. Mellifluous (smooth sounding) ✓ **Correct answer**
- B. Uncooked
- C. Realistic
- D. Veracious

A. Raucous means harsh and noisy, so its opposite is mellifluous (sweet and smooth-sounding).

B. Uncooked has nothing to do with sound.

C. Realistic has nothing to do with sound.

D. Veracious means truthful, not the opposite of raucous.

Note: Note: as Q49 — an antonym item.

Question 52 English

VENAL

- B. Angry
- C. Springlike
- D. Honest ✓ **Correct answer**

A. Not a word in this sense; a garbled distractor.

B. Angry has nothing to do with venality.

C. Springlike has nothing to do with venality.

D. Venal means corrupt and open to bribery, so its opposite is honest.

Note: Note: as Q49 — an antonym item.

Question 53 English

BARE

- A. Tolerate
- B. Uncover
- C. Cover ✓ **Correct answer**
- D. Merely

A. Tolerate means to endure, not the opposite of bare.

B. Uncover is the SYNONYM of bare (to expose), not its opposite.

C. Bare means uncovered, so its opposite is to cover.

D. Merely means only, not the opposite of bare.

Note: Note: as Q49 — an antonym item.

Question 54 English

COARSE

- B. Smooth ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. Rough
- D. Clean

A. Hard describes firmness, not the opposite of coarse.

B. Coarse means rough in texture, so its opposite is smooth.

C. Rough is the SYNONYM of coarse, not its opposite.

D. Clean has nothing to do with coarseness.

Note: Note: as Q49 — an antonym item.

Question 55 English

DISSENT

- A. Agreement ✓ **Correct answer**
- B. Discord
- C. Disagreement
- D. Unacceptable

A. Dissent means disagreement, so its opposite is agreement.

B. Discord is the SYNONYM of dissent, not its opposite.

C. Disagreement is the SYNONYM of dissent, not its opposite.

D. Unacceptable has nothing to do with dissent.

Note: Note: as Q49 — an antonym item.

Question 56 English

ILLICIT

an ✓ Correct answer

- B. Fine
- C. Dirty
- D. Unlawful

A. Illicit means unlawful and forbidden; its opposite in this set is "clean" (free from wrongdoing, as in clean money and a clean record).

B. Fine as a noun means a penalty, and as an adjective means good; neither is the opposite of illicit.

C. Dirty is close to illicit in sense (dirty money is illicit money), not its opposite.

D. The printed key, but wrong as an antonym: unlawful is the SYNONYM of illicit, not its opposite.

Note: Note: the filed stem carries no direction word, but Q49–Q57 are an antonym row (every other item keys the opposite), so this item is read as an antonym and the printed key D is the synonym, not the opposite.

Question 57 English

EFFICACIOUS

- A. Useful
- B. Skilled
- C. Useless ✓ **Correct answer**
- D. Unskilled

A. Useful is the SYNONYM of efficacious (effective), not its opposite.

B. Skilled describes a person, not the opposite of efficacious.

C. Efficacious means effective and useful, so its opposite is useless.

D. Unskilled describes a person, not the opposite of efficacious.

as Q49 — an antonym item.

Question 58 Mathematics

The age of father10 years ago was thrice the age of his son. Ten years hence, father's age will be twice that of his son. The ratio of his percentage is:

- A. 4 : 7
- B. 7 : 3 ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. 7 : 9
- D. 11 : 13

A. Wrong: it does not satisfy the two age conditions.

B. Let the son's present age be S and the father's F: F − 10 = 3(S − 10) and F + 10 = 2(S + 10), giving S = 30 and F = 70, so the ratio of their present ages is 70 : 30 = 7 : 3.

C. Wrong: it does not satisfy the two age conditions.

D. Wrong: it does not satisfy the two age conditions.

Note: Note: the stem's tail reads "The ratio of his percentage is" (for "the ratio of their present ages").

Question 59 Mathematics

How many numbers between 100 and 300 are divisible by both 7 and 11?

- A. 3
- B. 2 ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. 4
- D. 5

A. Wrong: only two such numbers lie between 100 and 300.

B. A number divisible by both 7 and 11 is divisible by 77; between 100 and 300 these are

— two numbers.

C. Wrong: only two such numbers lie between 100 and 300.

D. Wrong: only two such numbers lie between 100 and 300.

Question 60 Mathematics

120, 99, 80, 63, 48 ?

- A. 35 ✓ **Correct answer**
- B. 40
- C. 42
- D. 45

A. The differences are −21, −19, −17, −15, so the next difference is −13 and the next term is 48 − 13 = 35.

B. Wrong: it breaks the difference pattern.

C. Wrong: it breaks the difference pattern.

D. Wrong: it breaks the difference pattern.

Question 61 Mathematics

3, 10, 101, ?

- A. 10001
- B. 10222
- C. 10202v ✓ **Correct answer**
- D. 12210

A. Wrong: it does not follow the pattern.

B. Wrong: it does not follow the pattern.

is the square of the previous term plus 1 ($3^2 + 1 = 10$, $10^2 + 1 = 101$), so the next is $101^2 + 1 = 10202$ (filed "10202v" with a stray "v").

D. Wrong: it does not follow the pattern.

Question 62 Mathematics

If 4x + 12 = 36, what is the value of x+ 3?

- A. 9 ✓ **Correct answer**
- B. 12
- C. 18
- D. 36

A. 4x = 24, so x = 6, and x + 3 = 9.

B. Wrong: x is 6, not 9.

C. Wrong: it does not follow from x = 6.

D. Wrong: 36 is the right-hand side of the equation, not x + 3.

Question 63 Mathematics

If 7x + 10 = 44, what is the value of 7x _ 10?

- A. 10
- B. 12
- C. 24 ✓ **Correct answer**
- D. 36

A. Wrong: 7x is 34, so 7x − 10 is 24.

B. Wrong: it does not follow from 7x = 34.

C. 7x = 34, so 7x − 10 = 24.

does not follow from 7x = 34.

Note: Note: the stem reads "7x _ 10" for "7x − 10".

Question 64 Everyday Science

"Theory of Realtivity" was presented by

- A. Issac Newton
- B. Albert Einstein ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. Galileo Galiei
- D. Micheal Faraday

A. Newton presented the laws of motion and gravitation, not relativity.

B. Einstein presented the theory of relativity (special 1905, general 1915).

C. Galileo worked on motion and astronomy, not relativity.

D. Faraday worked on electricity and magnetism, not relativity.

Question 65 Everyday Science

How many bones are in skeleton system of an adult human being?

- A. 115
- B. 501
- C. 79
- D. 206 ✓ **Correct answer**

A. Wrong: an adult has far more than 115 bones.

B. Wrong: no human has 501 bones.

C. Wrong: an adult has far more than 79 bones.

D. The adult human skeleton has 206 bones.

66 Everyday Science

What is the approximately of blood in healthy male body?

- A. 3 liters
- B. 5 liters ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. 7 liters
- D. 10 liters

A. Too little: a healthy adult male has about 5 litres.

B. A healthy adult male has approximately 5 litres of blood.

C. Too much for a typical adult male.

D. Far too much for a typical adult male.

Question 67 Everyday Science

In to how many regions the brain is, mainly divided?

- A. 2
- B. 3 ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. 94
- D. 5

A. The brain is not mainly divided into two regions (the two hemispheres are a different division).

B. The brain is mainly divided into three regions: forebrain, midbrain and hindbrain.

C. Not a division of the brain.

D. The brain is not mainly divided into five regions.

68 Everyday Science

Chicken pox is caused by :

- A. Virus ✓ **Correct answer**
- B. Bacteria
- C. Protizoans
- D. Fungus

A. Chickenpox is caused by the varicella-zoster virus.

B. Bacteria do not cause chickenpox.

C. Protozoa do not cause chickenpox.

D. Fungi do not cause chickenpox.

Question 69 Everyday Science

Cholera vaccine" was developed by

- A. Edward Jenner
- B. John F Enders
- C. Leon Calme
- D. Louis pastear ✓ **Correct answer**

A. Jenner developed the smallpox vaccine, not the cholera vaccine.

B. Enders worked on the measles vaccine, not cholera.

C. Calmette (filed "Leon Calme") worked on the BCG tuberculosis vaccine, not cholera.

D. Louis Pasteur developed the first cholera vaccine (for fowl cholera, 1879), the foundation of cholera vaccination; his is the intended answer among the options.

Note: Note: the human cholera vaccine was later developed by Waldemar Haffkine, who is not among the options.

70 Everyday Science

Anaemia is caused due to deficiency of:

- A. Iodine
- B. Vitamin
- C. Pellagra
- D. Iron ✓ **Correct answer**

A. Iodine deficiency causes goitre, not anaemia.

B. Too vague: anaemia is specifically linked to iron (and vitamin B12/folate) deficiency.

C. Pellagra is a disease from niacin deficiency, not a cause of anaemia.

D. Anaemia is most commonly caused by iron deficiency (too little haemoglobin).

Question 71 Everyday Science

"Antibiotic" (penicillin) was discovered by:

- A. Joseph Lister
- B. James Blundell
- C. William Harvey
- D. Alexander Fleming ✓ **Correct answer**

A. Lister pioneered antiseptic surgery, not penicillin.

B. Blundell worked on blood transfusion, not penicillin.

C. Harvey discovered the circulation of blood, not penicillin.

D. Fleming discovered penicillin in 1928.

Question 72 Everyday Science

The unit of measuring electric current is:

- B. Canadela
- C. Ampere ✓ **Correct answer**
- D. None

A. Kelvin is the unit of temperature.

B. Candela (filed "Canadela") is the unit of luminous intensity.

C. The ampere is the SI unit of electric current.

D. C is correct, so "None" is wrong.

Question 73 Everyday Science

Citrus fruit is the best natural source of:

- A. Amino acid
- B. Citric acid
- C. Ascorbic acid ✓ **Correct answer**
- D. Malic acid

A. Citrus fruits are not known as a source of amino acids.

B. The printed key, but wrong as the "best natural source" answer: citrus fruits do contain citric acid, but they are famous as the best natural source of vitamin C.

C. Ascorbic acid is vitamin C, and citrus fruit is the best natural source of it.

D. Malic acid is found in apples, not the acid citrus is famous for.

Note: Note: printed key B is WRONG; the answer is C.

Question 74 English

"Alter ego" means a :

se friend ✓ **Correct answer**

- B. Worst enemy
- C. Distant relative
- D. Forgotten incident

A. An alter ego is a second self, a very close friend one trusts completely.

B. The opposite: an alter ego is a friend, not an enemy.

C. An alter ego is not a relative.

D. An alter ego is a person, not an incident.

Question 75 Mathematics

Present ages of Anwar and Ali are in the ratio of 5: 4 respectively. Three years bence, the ratio of their ages will become 11 : respectively. What is Ali present age in year.

- A. 24 ✓ **Correct answer**
- B. 25
- C. 30
- D. 35

A. Let Ali's age be 4k and Anwar's 5k; in three years (5k + 3)/(4k + 3) = 11/9 gives k = 6, so Ali is 24.

B. The printed key, but wrong: 25 does not satisfy the ratio condition.

C. Wrong: it does not satisfy the ratio condition.

D. Wrong: it does not satisfy the ratio condition.

Note: Note: printed key B is WRONG; the filed stem omits the second figure of the later ratio ("11 : respectively") — 9 is the only value consistent with the options, and the worked answer is A.

76 Mathematics

A two - digit number is such that the product of the digits is 8. When 18 is added to the number, the digits are reversed. The number is:

- A. 10
- B. 24 ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. 38
- D. 98

A. Wrong: the product of its digits is 0, not 8.

B. The digits multiply to 8 (2 × 4), and 24 + 18 = 42, the digits reversed.

C. Wrong: the product of its digits is 24, not 8.

D. Wrong: the product of its digits is 72, not 8.

Question 77 Mathematics

The sum of the digits of a two- digit number is 15 and the difference between the digits is 3. What is the two - digit number?

- A. 50
- B. 55
- C. 92
- D. None ✓ **Correct answer**

A. Wrong: its digits sum to 5, not 15.

B. Wrong: its digits sum to 10, not 15.

C. Wrong: its digits sum to 11, not 15.

D. The digits must be 9 and 6 (sum 15, difference 3), giving 96 or 69, neither of which is offered, so "None" is the answer.

78 Mathematics

66 cubic centimeters of silver is drawn in to a wire 1 mm in diameter. The length of the wire in metres will be:

- A. 84 ✓ **Correct answer**
- B. 88
- C. 92
- D. 98

A. The wire's radius is 0.05 cm, so its cross-section is $\pi \times 0.05^2 \approx 0.00785$ cm^2, and its length is $66 \div 0.00785 \approx 8{,}400$ cm = 84 m.

B. Wrong: it does not follow from the volume and diameter.

C. Wrong: it does not follow from the volume and diameter.

D. Wrong: it does not follow from the volume and diameter.

Question 79 English

He took time to road, the draft for he wanted to go through it

- A. Superficially
- B. Instantly
- C. Hurriedly
- D. Carefully ✓ **Correct answer**

A. Reading superficially contradicts taking time to go through a draft.

B. "Instantly" does not fit taking time over a draft.

C. Hurriedly contradicts taking time over a draft.

D. He took time to read the draft because he wanted to go through it carefully.

Note: Note: the stem reads "to road" for "to read".

80 English

Pride and Prejudice " was written by

- A. Jane Austen ✓ **Correct answer**
- B. Thomas Hardy
- C. Agatha kristi
- D. George Orwell of

A. "Pride and Prejudice" (1813) was written by Jane Austen.

B. Hardy wrote "Tess of the d'Urbervilles" and "The Return of the Native", not "Pride and Prejudice".

C. Agatha Christie wrote detective novels, not "Pride and Prejudice".

D. Orwell wrote "1984" and "Animal Farm", not "Pride and Prejudice".

Question 81 English

Obstacles are placed in the path of life not to be boggled at but to be

- A. Surmounted ✓ **Correct answer**
- B. Tackled
- C. Escaped
- D. Jumped

A. Obstacles are to be surmounted (overcome), the set phrase for this sentence.

B. Tackled means dealt with, but "surmounted" is the precise word for overcoming obstacles.

C. One does not escape obstacles placed in one's path; one overcomes them.

D. Jumped is too literal for obstacles in the path of life.

82 English

"Proletarian " means:

- A. Member of labor class ✓ **Correct answer**
- B. A person living in posh locality
- C. A super star of showbiz
- D. A popular politician

A. A proletarian is a member of the working (labouring) class.

B. The opposite: a proletarian is working-class, not posh.

C. A proletarian is not a showbiz star.

D. A proletarian is not defined as a politician.

Question 83 English

Which of the following was not written by volume Shakespeare?

- A. Othello
- B. Macbeth
- C. The return of the native ✓ **Correct answer**
- D. King Lear

A. "Othello" was written by Shakespeare.

B. "Macbeth" was written by Shakespeare.

C. "The Return of the Native" was written by Thomas Hardy, not Shakespeare.

D. "King Lear" was written by Shakespeare.

Note: Note: the stem reads "by volume Shakespeare" for "by William Shakespeare".

84 English

Person who looks at the brighter side of things is an/ a

- A. Optimistic ✓ **Correct answer**
- B. Collect
- C. Confess
- D. Recollects

A. A person who looks at the brighter side of things is an optimist.

B. Collect means to gather, not a kind of person.

C. The printed key, but wrong: "confess" means to admit, and it is a verb, not the person described.

D. Recollect means to remember, not a kind of person.

Note: Note: printed key C is WRONG; the answer is A.

Question 85 Pakistan Studies

Peshawar -Islamabad motorway is called

- A. M 1 ✓ **Correct answer**
- B. M 3
- C. M 4
- D. M 5

A. The Peshawar–Islamabad Motorway is the M-1.

B. The M-3 is the Lahore–Abdul Hakeem Motorway, not Peshawar–Islamabad.

C. The M-4 is the Pindi Bhattian–Multan Motorway, not Peshawar–Islamabad.

D. The M-5 is the Multan–Sukkur Motorway, not Peshawar–Islamabad.

86 Pakistan Studies

Pakistan International Airlines (PIA) was established in

- A. 1949
- B. 1955 ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. 1960
- D. 1965

A. PIA was not established in 1949.

B. Pakistan International Airlines was established in 1955 (taking over Orient Airways).

C. PIA was already operating by 1960.

D. PIA was already operating by 1965.

Question 87 Pakistan Studies

Gwadar port is being constructed in the prevents of

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

A. Gwadar is not in Punjab.

B. Gwadar is not in Sindh.

C. Gwadar is not in the NWFP (Khyber Pakhtunkhwa).

D. Gwadar port is on the coast of Balochistan.

Question 88 Pakistan Studies

Which is the oldest forest of Pakistan?

nga Manga ✓ **Correct answer**

- B. Jaunpur
- C. Chitral
- D. Chichawatni

A. Changa Manga, planted in 1866, is the oldest (and largest man-made) forest of Pakistan.

B. The printed key, but wrong: Jaunpur is a city in India (Uttar Pradesh), not a forest of Pakistan.

C. Chitral is a district of Pakistan, not its oldest forest.

D. Chichawatni is a town/forest area, but not the oldest forest of Pakistan.

Note: Note: printed key B is WRONG; the answer is A.

Question 89 Pakistan Studies

Hatf-1 has an estimated range of

- A. 100 km
- B. 120 km
- C. 150 km
- D. 80 km ✓ **Correct answer**

A. Some sources cite about 100 km for Hatf-I, but the paper's figure is 80 km.

B. No source commonly cites 120 km for Hatf-I.

C. No source commonly cites 150 km for Hatf-I.

D. Pakistani sources cite an estimated range of about 80 km for the Hatf-I missile.

Note: Note: published figures for the Hatf-I range vary (about 70–100 km); 80 km is the figure cited in Pakistani sources and the paper's keyed answer, so this is marked SINGLE-

Question 90 Pakistan Studies

When Ghauri missile was handed over to Pakistan Army for full operational use

- A. January, 2003 ✓ **Correct answer**
- B. December, 2002
- C. March, 2003
- D. June, 2002

A. The Ghauri (Hatf-V) missile was handed over to the Pakistan Army for operational use in January 2003.

B. Not the month the Ghauri was handed over.

C. Not the month the Ghauri was handed over.

D. Not the month the Ghauri was handed over.

Note: Note: this dated operational milestone rests on the standard Pakistani account; marked SINGLE-SOURCE.

Question 91 Pakistan Studies

Hatf-3 with an estimated range of 800 km was successfully launched in

- A. 500 km
- B. 600 km
- C. 950 km
- D. 800 km

No answer is given for this question, and none is taught. No correct option — DEFECTIVE-excluded (decided by assistant under owner's 8 Nov delegation; printed key D "800 km" merely repeats the stem)

is not the Hatf-3 range.

B. Wrong: it is not the Hatf-3 range.

C. Wrong: it is not the Hatf-3 range.

D. The printed key, but wrong: it merely repeats the "800 km" already stated in the stem, so the question asks for a figure it has already given. EVIDENCE: the Hatf-3 (Ghaznavi) missile's range is about 290 km, which is not among the options, so no letter can be taught as the answer.

Question 92 Pakistan Studies

Pakistan had given transit trade facilities to the neighbouring country of

- A. Iran
- B. Oman
- C. Nepal
- D. Afghanistan ✓ **Correct answer**

A. Pakistan did not give transit trade facilities to Iran in this sense.

B. Oman is not a neighbour receiving transit trade facilities from Pakistan.

C. Nepal is not a neighbour receiving transit trade facilities from Pakistan.

D. Pakistan gives transit trade facilities to landlocked Afghanistan (Afghan Transit Trade).

Question 93 Pakistan Studies

The first track of Pakistan railway was laid down in

- A. 1858
- B. 1861 ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. 1892
- D. 1902

railway line in the region was not laid in 1858.

B. The first railway track in Pakistan (Karachi–Kotri) was laid in 1861.

C. Not the year of the first track.

D. Not the year of the first track.

Question 94 Pakistan Studies

Pakistan conducted its first nuclear explosion in Raskoh chaghaiand Mekran Coasts on

- A. 2, juni 1998
- B. 12 June, 1998
- C. 28 May, 1998 ✓ **Correct answer**
- D. 15 June, 1998

A. Wrong: Pakistan's first nuclear tests were not on 2 June 1998.

B. Wrong: the tests were on 28 May (and 30 May), not 12 June.

C. Pakistan conducted its first nuclear tests at Ras Koh, Chagai, on 28 May 1998.

D. Wrong: the tests were not on 15 June 1998.

Question 95 Pakistan Studies

Which of the following missile was launched successfully by Pakistan on Fab. 11, 1989

- A. Hatf-l
- B. Hatf-ll ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. Anze l
- D. Anza ll

A. The Hatf-I test is dated to February 1989 in some accounts, but the 11 February 1989 launch is attributed to Hatf-II in Pakistani sources.

I missile was successfully test-launched on 11 February 1989, according to the standard Pakistani account.

C. The Anza-I is a shoulder-fired missile, not the one launched on 11 February 1989.

D. The Anza-II is a shoulder-fired missile, not the one launched on 11 February 1989.

Note: Note: this dated launch attribution rests on the standard Pakistani account; marked SINGLE-SOURCE.

Question 96 Pakistan Studies

Which is the second densely populated province of Pakistan?

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

A. Punjab is the MOST populous province, not the second.

B. The NWFP (Khyber Pakhtunkhwa) is third by population, not second.

C. Balochistan is the least populous province, not the second.

D. Sindh is the second most populous province of Pakistan after Punjab.

Note: Note: "densely populated" here follows the paper's population ranking; by total population Sindh is second after Punjab.

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https://www.test360.pk/test/model-paper-fpsc-assistant-in-statistics-division-bps-16-2006-1338 (accessed 8 Nov 2026). See the source note on this page about the fold-in corrections.