Assistant Director, Federal Secretariat — BPS-17 — 2009 · Solved Past Paper

Body: Federal Public Service Commission (FPSC) · **Post:** Assistant Director, Federal Secretariat — BPS-17 · **Year:** 2009 · **Questions:** 100 in the original paper — **95 solved and verified**, 5 excluded as defective (Q54, Q56, Q64, Q66, Q87) · **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 2009 sitting.

Source note: test360.pk reproduction (all 100 stems, each with 4 options and a printed key; the page misspells "Federal" as "Fedral"). 10 printed keys are WRONG and corrected openly in the file (Q28, Q29, Q39, Q44, Q45, Q48, Q51, Q65, Q73, Q86). Q54, Q56, Q64, Q66, Q87 excluded as DEFECTIVE by the assistant under the owner's 8 Nov 2026 delegation.

Question 1 English (Vocabulary / Fill in the blank)

Education is a strong ____ of poverty status.

- A. requirement
- B. Predictor ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. discolor
- D. exposure

A. Wrong: education is not a "requirement of poverty status" — poverty does not require education.

B. Correct: in research language a "predictor" is a factor that forecasts an outcome;

vel is a strong predictor of whether a household is poor.

C. Wrong: "discolor" means to change colour; it makes no sense here.

D. Wrong: "exposure" means being subjected to something (e.g. exposure to cold); education is not an "exposure of poverty status".

Question 2 English (Vocabulary / Fill in the blank)

The study – that the largest group of street children in Karachi work as coolies..

- A. announced
- B. Informed
- C. introduced
- D. revealed ✓ **Correct answer**

A. Wrong: a study "announces" a result only loosely; the natural verb for what a study's findings do is "reveal".

B. Wrong: "informed that..." needs a person as its object ("informed us that..."); a study does not "inform that".

C. Wrong: "introduced" means brought in or presented for the first time; a study introduces a topic, not a finding.

D. Correct: "the study revealed that..." is the standard collocation — the study brought a hidden fact to light.

Question 3 English (Vocabulary / Fill in the blank)

The Earth constantly tries to ____ a balance between the energy that it receives from the Sun and the energy it emits back out to space.

- A. conserve
- B. control
- C. maintain ✓ **Correct answer**

A. Wrong: "conserve a balance" is not the idiom; one conserves energy, not a balance.

B. Wrong: "control a balance" is unnatural; the Earth does not control the balance, it keeps it.

C. Correct: "maintain a balance" is the fixed collocation — to keep a balance steady.

D. Wrong: "provide a balance" means to supply one; the Earth keeps an existing balance, it does not supply it.

Question 4 English (Vocabulary / Fill in the blank)

Climate change is already having___ on animal and plant species throughout the United States

- A. Issues
- B. disputes
- C. Pressures
- D. impact ✓ **Correct answer**

A. Wrong: "having issues on species" is ungrammatical and the wrong meaning.

B. Wrong: disputes are arguments between people, not something climate change has on species.

C. Wrong: climate change does put pressure on species, but the fixed phrase is "having an impact on".

D. Correct: "having an impact on" is the standard collocation — climate change is already affecting species.

Question 5 English (Vocabulary / Fill in the blank)

Higher educational attainment of the household had is___with the lower probability of

verty

- A. associated ✓ **Correct answer**
- B. amalgamated
- C. assimilated
- D. estimated

A. Correct: "associated with" is the fixed phrase for a statistical link — higher education is linked with a lower chance of poverty.

B. Wrong: "amalgamate" means to merge or blend together (e.g. companies); it does not take "with" in this sense.

C. Wrong: "assimilate" means to absorb into a culture or body; education is not assimilated with a probability.

D. Wrong: "estimated with" is ungrammatical here, and estimation is not the relationship described.

Question 6 English (Idioms)

Those were only crocodile tears.

- A. Pretended sadness ✓ **Correct answer**
- B. a weeping sign
- C. mild regret
- D. very gloomy

A. Correct: "crocodile tears" are insincere tears — a show of sorrow that is not genuinely felt (from the old belief that crocodiles weep while eating their prey).

B. Wrong: too vague; it misses the point, which is pretence.

C. Wrong: regret is a different feeling, and "crocodile tears" are not mild — they are fake.

D. Wrong: gloom is a mood, not a pretended display of grief.

7 English (Idioms)

He was murdered in cold blood.

- A. cooly
- B. deliberately
- C. unfeelingly ✓ **Correct answer**
- D. Thoughtless

A. Wrong: "coolly" (misspelt here) means calmly; a murder in cold blood is not merely calm, it is without feeling.

B. Close but not the best: "in cold blood" does imply deliberation, but its distinguishing sense is the absence of feeling or pity — the "cold" in the phrase.

C. Correct: "in cold blood" means done cruelly and without emotion or pity — unfeelingly.

D. Wrong: "thoughtless" means careless or inconsiderate; a cold-blooded murder is the opposite of unthinking.

Question 8 English (Idioms)

The students were in the blues when they heard that the examination would not be postponed after all

- A. Cheerless and depressed ✓ **Correct answer**
- B. violent and angry
- C. wearing blue badges
- D. singing sad Songs

A. Correct: "in the blues" means low-spirited, sad and depressed (the origin of "the blues" in music).

B. Wrong: anger is a different emotion; "the blues" is sadness, not violence.

C. Wrong: a literal reading; the idiom has nothing to do with the colour of clothes.

d songs express the blues, but the students were feeling depressed, not singing.

Question 9 English (Idioms)

To give so much importance to this dispute is to make a mountain of a molehill.

- A. to take advantage
- B. to give great importance to trifles ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. to see a thing with prejudiced mind
- D. to get into trouble

A. Wrong: taking advantage means exploiting a situation; the idiom is about exaggerating importance.

B. Correct: "to make a mountain out of a molehill" means to treat a small, trivial matter as if it were a huge one.

C. Wrong: prejudice is a biased judgement; the idiom is about scale, not bias.

D. Wrong: the idiom describes exaggeration, not getting into trouble.

Question 10 English (Idioms)

The captain played with determination because the honour of the team was at stake.

- A. at the top
- B. in danger ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. very low
- D. appropriate

A. Wrong: "at stake" has nothing to do with being at the top.

B. Correct: "at stake" means at risk — the team's honour could be lost, so it was in danger.

C. Wrong: the opposite of the sense; honour at stake is a serious matter, not a low one.

ppropriate" means suitable, it does not fit the idiom at all.

Question 11 English (Idioms)

The inspector was caught red handed.

- A. quickly
- B. caught in the act of committing the crime ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. Caught with dirty hands
- D. found with hands tied

A. Wrong: speed has nothing to do with the idiom.

B. Correct: "caught red-handed" means caught while actually doing the wrong deed (the image is of hands red with blood, or with the stolen goods still in hand).

C. Wrong: a literal reading; the hands need not be dirty at all.

D. Wrong: the inspector was caught doing the crime, not tied up.

Question 12 English (Idioms)

She cut a sad figure in her first performance on the stage.

- A. made a sorry figure
- B. cut a sorry face
- C. did not do well ✓ **Correct answer**
- D. Performed a sad role

A. Close: "to cut a sorry figure" is a real phrase meaning to make a poor impression, but it is a restatement of the idiom, not its meaning in this sentence — and the printed option is the trap restatement.

B. Wrong: "cut a sorry face" is not the idiom; a face is "pulled", not "cut".

C. Correct: in context (her first stage performance) "cut a sad figure" means she

oorly and made a bad impression.

D. Wrong: a literal reading; she did not play a sad character, she performed badly.

Question 13 English (Idioms)

I have a bone to pick with you in his matter,

- A. am angry ✓ **Correct answer**
- B. selfish motive
- C. selfless motive
- D. desire

A. Correct: "to have a bone to pick with someone" means to have a complaint or grievance against them — to be annoyed with them (the image is of a dog and a bone to gnaw over, i.e. a matter to argue about).

B. Wrong: the idiom is about a complaint, not a motive.

C. Wrong: the opposite of B, and equally unrelated to the idiom.

D. Wrong: a desire is a wish; the idiom names a grievance.

Question 14 English (Idioms)

The cashier wiped the nose of his employer by presenting false bills.

- A. abused
- B. cheated ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. slapped
- D. doomed

A. Wrong: abuse is insult or ill-treatment; the cashier's act was fraud, not abuse.

B. Correct: presenting false bills is cheating the employer out of money, and that is the sense the sentence forces on the idiom — NOTE: "to wipe someone's nose" is a non-

om as printed (the standard phrases are "to lead by the nose" and "to wipe the floor with someone"); the answer is fixed by the sentence itself, since false bills can only mean cheating.

C. Wrong: a literal, physical reading; no slapping is involved.

D. Wrong: to doom is to condemn to ruin; the cashier defrauded, he did not doom, his employer.

Question 15 English (Idioms)

It is time that professors came down from their ivory towers and studied the real needs of present day student.

- A. expensive fee
- B. detachment and seclusion ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. Dreamlands
- D. a tower made of ivory

A. Wrong: an ivory tower has nothing to do with fees.

B. Correct: an "ivory tower" is the sheltered, detached world of academics, cut off from practical life — so coming down from it means ending that detachment and seclusion.

C. Wrong: dreamlands are fantasy; the idiom is about isolation from real life, not dreaming.

D. Wrong: the literal reading; the phrase is figurative.

Question 16 English (Idioms)

She is quite at sea and does not know what course of action to take in the matter,

- A. at ease
- B. displeased
- C. perplexed ✓ **Correct answer**

ger

A. Wrong: the opposite — being "at sea" means lost and confused, not relaxed.

B. Wrong: displeasure is annoyance; the sentence describes not knowing what to do.

C. Correct: "at sea" means confused and unable to decide, like a sailor lost without landmarks — perplexed.

D. Wrong: she is confused, not in danger.

Question 17 English (Idioms)

To work on this project is like flogging a dead horse.

- A. harp upon a question that has been settled ✓ **Correct answer**
- B. dragging something too far
- C. Over-spending money
- D. none of these

A. Correct: "to flog a dead horse" means to waste effort on something that is finished, decided or beyond revival — to keep going over a settled question.

B. Wrong: dragging a matter out is delay, not the point of the idiom, which is futility.

C. Wrong: money is not involved in the idiom.

D. Wrong, because A is correct.

Question 18 English (Idioms)

2 big the question

- A. To refer to
- B. To take for granted ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. to raise objections
- D. to be discussed

referring to a question is not what this idiom means.

B. Correct: the stem as printed is garbled — "2 big" is a corruption of "beg", and the intended idiom is "to BEG the question", which in logic means to assume the very thing that needs to be proved, i.e. to take it for granted.

C. Wrong: raising objections is challenging a point, the opposite of assuming it.

D. Wrong: "begging the question" closes discussion by assuming the answer, it does not open it.

Question 19 English (Idioms)

To keep one's timber

- A. To because angry
- B. To be in a good mood ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. to preserve one's energy
- D. to be aloof from

A. Wrong: the option is itself misprinted ("because" for "become"), and its sense — to become angry — is the meaning of the OPPOSITE idiom, "to LOSE one's temper".

B. Correct as the best option: the stem misprints "temper" as "timber"; "to keep one's temper" means to stay calm and not lose control, and of the four options only "to be in a good mood" matches staying calm and good-humoured. NOTE: the printed key (A) is rejected — "keep one's temper" cannot mean "become angry", so the key is a plain error; this is a PICK-ONE decision, not a key correction, because the stem itself is misprinted.

C. Wrong: keeping one's temper is about self-control, not saving energy.

D. Wrong: aloofness is keeping apart from people; temper is about staying calm.

20 General Knowledge (Geography)

Which is the longest river of Europe?

- A. Volga ✓ **Correct answer**
- B. Danube
- C. Amur
- D. None of these

A. Correct: the Volga, about 3,530 km long, is the longest river in Europe, flowing through Russia to the Caspian Sea.

B. Wrong: the Danube (about 2,850 km) is Europe's second-longest river.

C. Wrong: the Amur is in Asia (the border of Russia and China), not Europe.

D. Wrong, because the Volga is listed and is correct.

Question 21 General Knowledge (Geography / Astronomy)

on June 21, the sun is vertically overhead the

- A. Tropic of Capricorn
- B. Equayor
- C. Position of the sun is not definite
- D. Tropic of cancer ✓ **Correct answer**

A. Wrong: the Sun is overhead the Tropic of Capricorn (23.5°S) on about 21 December, the southern summer solstice.

B. Wrong: the Sun is overhead the Equator (misspelt "Equayor" here) on the equinoxes, about 21 March and 23 September.

C. Wrong: the Sun's overhead position on a given date is definite and predictable.

D. Correct: on about 21 June, the northern summer solstice, the Sun is vertically overhead the Tropic of Cancer (23.5°N).

22 General Knowledge (Geography)

Altnkaya Dam is located in:

- A. Turkey ✓ **Correct answer**
- B. Argentina
- C. Iran
- D. Ghana

A. Correct: the Altınkaya Dam is on the Kızılırmak River in Samsun Province, Turkey.

B. Wrong: Argentina's dams are on the Paraná and other South American rivers, not the Altınkaya.

C. Wrong: Iran has its own dams (e.g. Karun), but not the Altınkaya.

D. Wrong: Ghana's famous dam is Akosombo on the Volta; the Altınkaya is Turkish.

Question 23 General Knowledge (Geography)

Which of the following countries is in the continent of Europe?

- A. Albania ✓ **Correct answer**
- B. Algeria
- C. Libya
- D. Venezuela

A. Correct: Albania is a country in south-eastern Europe, on the Adriatic coast.

B. Wrong: Algeria is in North Africa.

C. Wrong: Libya is in North Africa.

D. Wrong: Venezuela is in South America.

24 General Knowledge (Geography)

Which is the smallest continent of the world area-wise?

- A. Antarctica
- B. Asia
- C. Australia ✓ **Correct answer**
- D. Europe

A. Wrong: Antarctica (about 14 million sq km) is larger than Europe and Australia.

B. Wrong: Asia is the LARGEST continent, about 44 million sq km.

C. Correct: Australia (about 7.7 million sq km, also called Oceania) is the smallest continent by area.

D. Wrong: Europe (about 10 million sq km) is the second-smallest, larger than Australia.

Question 25 General Knowledge (Pakistan Studies)

What is the share of urban population in the total population of Pakistan according to census of 1998?

- A. 38.6%
- B. 42.6%
- C. 41.0%
- D. 32.5% ✓ **Correct answer**

A. Wrong: not the 1998 census figure.

B. Wrong: not the 1998 census figure.

C. Wrong: not the 1998 census figure.

D. Correct: the 1998 census of Pakistan recorded an urban share of 32.5% of the total population (the rural share was 67.5%).

26 General Knowledge (Pakistan Studies / Defence)

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

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

A. Correct: the Ghauri (Hatf-5) missile was handed over to the Pakistan Army by the Khan Research Laboratories in January 2003 and entered service on 12 January 2003. Confirmed by a second source: the Wisconsin Project on Nuclear Arms Control, "Pakistan Missile Update – 2003": "The Ghauri, or Hatf 5, … was handed over to the Pakistani army by the Khan Research Laboratories (KRL) in January 2003."

B. Wrong: the handover was at the start of 2003, not the end.

C. Wrong: March 2003 is not the handover month.

D. Wrong: in June 2002 the Ghauri had not yet been handed over; the transfer came in January 2003.

Question 27 General Knowledge (Geography)

In which type of ____ climate are coniferous forests found?

- A. Sayanna
- B. Mediterranean
- C. Siberian ✓ **Correct answer**
- D. Hot desert

A. Wrong: "Sayanna" is a misspelling of savanna; savanna grasslands have scattered trees, not coniferous forests.

B. Wrong: the Mediterranean climate has scrub, olive and cork-oak woodland, not coniferous forest.

coniferous forests (the taiga) are the forests of the cold Siberian climate — pine, spruce, fir and larch in the far north.

D. Wrong: hot deserts have almost no forest at all, let alone conifers.

Question 28 General Knowledge (Geography)

Which of the following is the icy continent?

- A. Greenland
- B. Antarctica ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. Australia
- D. None of these

A. Wrong: Greenland is the world's largest ISLAND, not a continent; it cannot be "the icy continent".

B. Correct: Antarctica is the frozen, ice-covered continent around the South Pole — universally called the icy (or frozen) continent.

C. Wrong: Australia is a hot, dry continent, the opposite of icy.

D. Wrong, because Antarctica is listed and is correct.

Question 29 General Knowledge (Geography)

The length of the Suez Canal is approximately:

- A. 110 Km
- B. 159 km ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. 170 km
- D. 125 km

A. Wrong: the Suez Canal is far longer than 110 km; 110 km matches no published length of the canal.

...e canal's classic length is about 163 km (about 193 km including the 2015 extension); of the options offered, 159 km is the nearest to the true length.

C. Wrong: 170 km is further from the classic 163 km figure than 159 km is.

D. Wrong: 125 km is well short of the canal's actual length.

Question 30 General Knowledge (Pakistan Studies / Geography)

Khojak Pass is located between:

- A. Quetta and D.I. Khan
- B. Quetta and Chaman ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. Jamrud and Landikotal
- D. Sibi and Machn

A. Wrong: the route from Quetta towards Dera Ismail Khan runs through the Bolan area, not the Khojak Pass.

B. Correct: the Khojak Pass, in Balochistan, lies on the road (and the railway) between Quetta and Chaman on the Afghan border.

C. Wrong: that is the Khyber Pass, in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa.

D. Wrong: Sibi and Mach are in the Bolan Pass area, not the Khojak.

Question 31 Everyday Science (Atmosphere)

Nearest part of atmosphere to earth is called:

- A. Troposphere ✓ **Correct answer**
- B. Ionosphere
- C. Mesosphere
- D. Stratosphere

A. Correct: the troposphere is the lowest layer of the atmosphere, from the Earth's surface

12 km — the layer we live in and where weather happens.

B. Wrong: the ionosphere is a high, ionised region (about 60–1,000 km up), not the nearest layer.

C. Wrong: the mesosphere lies above the stratosphere (about 50–85 km up).

D. Wrong: the stratosphere is the SECOND layer, above the troposphere.

Question 32 General Knowledge (History / Culture)

Colosseum an amphitheater was built in:

- A. Nepalese
- B. Rome ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. Milan
- D. Athens

A. Wrong: "Nepalese" is not even a place — it is the adjective for Nepal, which has no Colosseum.

B. Correct: the Colosseum (Flavian Amphitheatre) was built in Rome, Italy, in 70–80 AD.

C. Wrong: Milan is another Italian city, but the Colosseum is in Rome.

D. Wrong: Athens is in Greece, famous for the Parthenon, not the Colosseum.

Question 33 Everyday Science (Physics)

"Special theory relativity" was proposed by:

- A. Galilee
- B. Robert Hook
- C. Isaac Newton
- D. Albert Einstein ✓ **Correct answer**

A. Wrong: Galileo (misspelt "Galilee" here) worked on motion and astronomy, not

B. Wrong: Robert Hooke (misspelt "Hook") worked on elasticity and microscopy, not relativity.

C. Wrong: Newton gave the laws of motion and gravitation (classical mechanics), which relativity replaced at high speeds.

D. Correct: Einstein proposed the special theory of relativity in 1905.

Question 34 Everyday Science (Physics)

Issac Newton gave:

- A. Law of Geometry
- B. None
- C. Law of Planetary Motion
- D. Laws of Motion and laws of Gravitation ✓ **Correct answer**

A. Wrong: geometry's laws are Euclid's, not Newton's.

B. Wrong, because Newton did give laws.

C. Wrong: the laws of planetary motion are Kepler's three laws, not Newton's (Newton explained them with gravitation).

D. Correct: Newton gave the three laws of motion and the universal law of gravitation.

Question 35 General Knowledge (History of Science)

"Composition of Alchemy" is written by:

- A. Jabir Bin Hayyan ✓ **Correct answer**
- B. Ibh Al- Haitham
- C. Ibn Rushd
- D. Nasir Al Din

ābir Ibn Hayyan (Geber, c. 721–815), the father of chemistry/alchemy, is the author of the alchemical corpus including the work on the composition of alchemy.

B. Wrong: Ibn al-Haytham (Alhazen) worked on optics, not alchemy.

C. Wrong: Ibn Rushd (Averroes) was a philosopher and physician, not an alchemist.

D. Wrong: Nasir al-Din al-Tusi worked on astronomy and mathematics, not alchemy.

Question 36 General Knowledge (History of Science)

The book Al Qanun Fi Tin is written by:

- A. Al Baltani
- B. Ibe-Rushd
- C. Al Biruni
- D. Abu Ali Sina ✓ **Correct answer**

A. Wrong: al-Battani was an astronomer, not the author of the Canon of Medicine.

B. Wrong: Ibn Rushd (Averroes) wrote philosophy and medicine, but not the Qanun.

C. Wrong: al-Biruni wrote on astronomy, history and India, not the Qanun.

D. Correct: "Al-Qanun fi al-Tibb" (The Canon of Medicine, printed here as "Al Qanun Fi Tin") was written by Abu Ali Sina — Avicenna (Ibn Sina).

Question 37 General Knowledge (Geography)

Chile has a longest shore along:

- A. Atlantic Ocean
- B. Black Sea
- C. Pacific Ocean ✓ **Correct answer**
- D. Mediterranean Sea

A. Wrong: Chile has no Atlantic coast; the Andes separate it from Argentina and the

B. Wrong: the Black Sea is in Europe/Asia, nowhere near Chile.

C. Correct: Chile is a long, narrow country with its entire western side on the Pacific Ocean — one of the longest Pacific coastlines in the world.

D. Wrong: the Mediterranean is in Europe/Africa; Chile is in South America.

Question 38 General Knowledge (Geography)

Death valley is located in USA in?

- A. Mi chingan
- B. New York
- C. California ✓ **Correct answer**
- D. None

A. Wrong: "Mi chingan" is a garble of Michigan, a Great Lakes state with no Death Valley.

B. Wrong: New York is on the east coast; Death Valley is in the far west.

C. Correct: Death Valley is in eastern California (in the Mojave Desert, on the California–Nevada border), the hottest and lowest place in North America.

D. Wrong, because California is listed and is correct.

Question 39 General Knowledge (Geography)

Which is the largest mountain peak in the world?

- A. Kangchenjunga
- B. Cho oyo
- C. Lhotse
- D. None ✓ **Correct answer**

A. Wrong: Kangchenjunga (8,586 m) is the world's THIRD highest peak, not the largest.

...o Oyu (8,188 m) is the sixth-highest peak.

C. Wrong: Lhotse (8,516 m) is the fourth-highest peak.

D. Correct: since Everest, the world's highest peak, is not listed, none of the named peaks is the largest.

Question 40 Everyday Science (Astronomy)

The earth is more closer to Sun in

- A. January ✓ **Correct answer**
- B. June
- C. July
- D. September

A. Correct: the Earth is nearest the Sun (perihelion, about 147 million km) in early January each year.

B. Wrong: in June the Earth is near aphelion (farthest), and June is when the northern hemisphere is warmest only because of the tilt, not closeness.

C. Wrong: early July is aphelion, the Earth's FARTHEST point from the Sun.

D. Wrong: in September the Earth is at a middle distance, moving from aphelion towards perihelion.

Question 41 Everyday Science (Computers)

The required for a computer to locate and transfer data is called:

- A. Basic time
- B. Starting time
- C. Access time ✓ **Correct answer**
- D. Analogue time

ere is no computer term "basic time" for locating data.

B. Wrong: "starting time" is when something begins, not the time to find and move data.

C. Correct: access time is the time a computer (or a memory/disk) needs to locate data and transfer it. NOTE: the stem as printed drops the word "time" — it should read "The time required for a computer to locate and transfer data is called".

D. Wrong: "analogue" describes a kind of signal, not a time measurement for data retrieval.

Question 42 Everyday Science (Computers)

A device which encodes character by the depression of keys is known as:

- A. Keyboard ✓ **Correct answer**
- B. Mouse
- C. Hard Drive
- D. Printer

A. Correct: pressing (depressing) a key on a keyboard sends the code for that character into the computer — the keyboard encodes characters by key depression.

B. Wrong: a mouse points and clicks; it has no character keys to depress.

C. Wrong: a hard drive stores data; it encodes nothing by key presses.

D. Wrong: a printer puts characters onto paper; it does not encode them from keys.

Question 43 Everyday Science (Chemistry)

Mixture of two metals is called:

- A. Substance
- B. Metal
- C. Alloy ✓ **Correct answer**

A. Wrong: a substance is any matter; it is too general to name a mixture of two metals.

B. Wrong: a single metal is a metal; a mixture of two metals is something more specific.

C. Correct: a mixture of two or more metals (or a metal with another element) is an alloy — e.g. brass (copper + zinc), bronze (copper + tin), steel (iron + carbon).

D. Wrong: the opposite — a nonmetal is an element that is not a metal at all.

Question 44 Everyday Science (Computers)

The area inside a computer frame and auxiliary storage where data and instructions are stored is called:

- A. Memory ✓ **Correct answer**
- B. Recorder
- C. Hopper
- D. Interpreter

A. Correct: memory (main memory and auxiliary storage) is where a computer keeps the data and instructions it works with.

B. Wrong: a recorder records (e.g. a tape recorder); it is not the storage area of a computer.

C. Wrong: a hopper is a funnel-like container (e.g. in a card reader or printer) that holds cards or paper to be fed in — it does not store data and instructions.

D. Wrong: an interpreter is a program that translates and runs code line by line; it is not a storage area.

Question 45 Everyday Science (Computers)

An extremely small piece of silicon on which integrated Circuits are implicated is called:

- B. Hollerith Code
- C. Chip ✓ **Correct answer**
- D. Card reader

A. Wrong: "feed" is the movement of material into a machine, not a silicon device.

B. Wrong: Hollerith code is a punched-card coding scheme (named after Herman Hollerith), not a piece of silicon.

C. Correct: a chip (microchip / integrated circuit) is an extremely small piece of silicon on which integrated circuits are fabricated. NOTE: the stem prints "implicated" — the intended word is "implanted" or "fabricated".

D. Wrong: a card reader is a device that reads punched cards; it is not a silicon chip.

Question 46 Everyday Science (Astronomy)

The time taken by light to reach earth from the Sun is

- A. 10 minutes 20 seconds
- B. 12 minutes 30
- C. 4 minutes 30 seconds
- D. 8 minutes 20 seconds ✓ **Correct answer**

A. Wrong: too long; light takes about 8 minutes, not 10.

B. Wrong: far too long.

C. Wrong: too short; light needs about twice that time.

D. Correct: sunlight takes about 8 minutes 20 seconds to travel the 150 million km from the Sun to the Earth (at 300,000 km per second).

47 Everyday Science (Astronomy)

The shape of our milky way galaxy is:

- A. Elliptic
- B. Rectangular
- C. Irregular
- D. Spiral ✓ **Correct answer**

A. Wrong: elliptical galaxies are a different type (smooth, oval); the Milky Way is not one.

B. Wrong: no galaxy is rectangular.

C. Wrong: irregular galaxies have no clear shape; the Milky Way has a clear structure.

D. Correct: the Milky Way is a barred spiral galaxy, with arms winding out from a central bar.

Question 48 Everyday Science (Astronomy)

The oldest planet of Solar System is:

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

A. Wrong: Neptune is one of the outer planets that formed later; it is not the oldest.

B. Wrong: Saturn is also a gas giant, but it formed after Jupiter.

C. Wrong: Mars is a rocky planet that formed later than Jupiter.

D. Correct: Jupiter's solid core formed within about 1 million years of the start of the solar system, making it the oldest planet. Confirmed by a second source: Kruijer et al., "Age of Jupiter inferred from the distinct genetics and formation times of meteorites", PNAS 2017 — "Jupiter is the oldest planet of the Solar System, and its solid core formed well before

oula gas dissipated.

Question 49 General Knowledge (Current Affairs / Transport)

BIMIN is the airline of:

- A. Cambodia
- B. Afghanistan
- C. Bangladesh ✓ **Correct answer**
- D. Sri Lanka

A. Wrong: Cambodia's airline is not BIMAN.

B. Wrong: Afghanistan's airline is Ariana Afghan Airlines, not BIMAN.

C. Correct: BIMAN Bangladesh Airlines is the national airline of Bangladesh. NOTE: the stem prints "BIMIN" — the airline's name is "BIMAN".

D. Wrong: Sri Lanka's airline is SriLankan Airlines, not BIMAN.

Question 50 Mathematics (Age problems)

A man is 24 years older than his son. In 2 years, his age will be twice the age of his son. The present age of his son is:

- A. 12 years
- B. 15 years
- C. 18 years
- D. 22 years ✓ **Correct answer**

A. Wrong: if the son were 12, the man would be 36; in 2 years they would be 14 and 38, and 38 is not twice 14.

B. Wrong: if the son were 15, the man would be 39; in 2 years 17 and 41, and 41 is not twice 17.

the son were 18, the man would be 42; in 2 years 20 and 44, and 44 is not twice 20.

D. Correct: let the son's age be x; the man is x + 24. In 2 years: x + 26 = 2(x + 2), so x + 26 = 2x + 4, giving x = 22. Check: man 46, in 2 years 48 = twice 24.

Question 51 Mathematics (Compound interest)

If Rs. 1000 is invested at 12% interest and interest is compounded half yearly, what will be the total amount at the end of 1 year?

- A. Rs. 1120.00
- B. Rs. 1123.60 ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. Rs. 1126.20
- D. Rs. 1134.40

A. Wrong: 1120 would be simple interest for a year at 12% with no compounding (1000 + 120); compounding half-yearly gives more.

B. Correct: half-yearly rate is 6%; after 6 months 1000 × 1.06 = 1060; after 12 months 1060 × 1.06 = 1123.60.

C. Wrong: no correct compounding of 1000 at 12% half-yearly gives 1126.20.

D. Wrong: too high; it does not follow from 6% per half-year.

Question 52 Mathematics (Age / Ratio problems)

6 years ago, the ratio of the ages of Khalid and Sadaf was 6 : 5. Four years hence , the ratio of their ages will be 11 : 10. What is the age at present?

- A. 16 years ✓ **Correct answer**
- B. 20 years
- C. 22 years
- D. 25 years

t their ages 6 years ago be 6k and 5k. Now they are 6k + 6 and 5k + 6; in 4 years 6k + 10 and 5k + 10. (6k + 10)/(5k + 10) = 11/10 gives 60k + 100 = 55k + 110, so k = 2. Six years ago they were 12 and 10, so now Sadaf is 16. NOTE: the stem does not say whose present age is wanted; 16 is Sadaf's present age, and it is the only derivable present age among the options (Khalid's, 18, is not offered).

B. Wrong: neither Khalid (18) nor Sadaf (16) is 20 now.

C. Wrong: neither is 22 now.

D. Wrong: neither is 25 now.

Question 53 Mathematics (Age problems)

The sum of the present ages of a father and his son is 60 years. 6 years ago, father's age was 5 times the age of his son. After 6 years, son's age will be:

- A. 10 years
- B. 12 years
- C. 16 years
- D. 20 years ✓ **Correct answer**

A. Wrong: the son is 14 now, so in 6 years he will be 20, not 10.

B. Wrong: 12 is less than his present age.

C. Wrong: the son is 14 now; in 6 years he will be 20, not 16.

D. Correct: let the son's present age be s; the father is 60 − s. Six years ago: 60 − s − 6 = 5(s − 6), so 54 − s = 5s − 30, giving 6s = 84 and s = 14. After 6 years the son will be 14 + 6 = 20.

Question 54 Mathematics (Number properties)

The square root of the cube of this number is the cube of its square root. It is not one

s than 6. What is it?

- A. 2
- B. 3
- C. 4
- D. 5

No answer is given for this question, and none is taught. NONE ASSERTED — DEFECTIVE-excluded (decided by assistant under owner's 8 Nov delegation)

A. Not uniquely correct: the square root of the cube of 2 is √8 and the cube of the square root of 2 is $(\sqrt{2})^3 = \sqrt{8}$ — they are equal, but the same holds for every number.

B. Not uniquely correct: $\sqrt{(3^3)} = (\sqrt{3})^3$ for the same reason.

C. Not uniquely correct: $\sqrt{(4^3)} = (\sqrt{4})^3$ for the same reason.

D. Not uniquely correct: $\sqrt{(5^3)} = (\sqrt{5})^3$ for the same reason. REASON: $\sqrt{(x^3)} = (\sqrt{x})^3 = x^{(3/2)}$ is an identity true for EVERY non-negative number, so 2, 3, 4 and 5 ALL satisfy the stated condition and the question has no unique answer. The printed key (A, 2) is one valid instance but is not determined by the stem. No answer is asserted for this question.

Question 55 Mathematics (Sequences)

In the sequence 462, 420, 380, X, 306. X stands for

- A. 352
- B. 342 ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. 332
- D. 322

A. Wrong: 380 − 352 = 28, which breaks the difference pattern (42, 40, ...).

B. Correct: the differences fall by 2 each time: 462 − 420 = 42, 420 − 380 = 40, so the next difference is 38 (380 − 38 = 342) and then 36 (342 − 36 = 306).

0 − 332 = 48, which does not fit the pattern.

D. Wrong: 380 − 322 = 58, which does not fit the pattern.

Question 56 Mathematics (Percentages)

The percent of twenty plus twenty per cent of the equals

- A. 10 per cent of 20
- B. 20 per cent of 20
- C. 1 per cent of 200
- D. 2 per cent of 200

No answer is given for this question, and none is taught. NONE ASSERTED — DEFECTIVE-excluded (decided by assistant under owner's 8 Nov delegation)

A. Value 2.

B. Value 4.

C. Value 2.

D. Value 4. REASON: the stem as printed ("The percent of twenty plus twenty per cent of the equals") is garbled beyond recovery — words are missing and no complete question can be reconstructed from it. Worse, options B and D have the SAME value (4), and options A and C have the same value (2), so even the likely intended value (4) does not pick a unique option. The printed key (D) cannot be defended over B. No answer is asserted for this question.

Question 57 Mathematics (Mensuration)

A 5-long cylinder pipe has an inner diameter of 6 feet outer diameter of 8 feet. If the total surface area (inside and out, including the ends) is k π, what is the value of k?

- A. 7
- B. 40

- D. 84 ✓ **Correct answer**

A. Wrong: far too small; the outer surface alone is 40π.

B. Wrong: 40π is only the OUTER lateral surface (2π × 4 × 5); it leaves out the inner surface and the ends.

C. Wrong: 48 does not match any combination of the surfaces.

D. Correct: length 5 ft, outer radius 4 ft, inner radius 3 ft. Outer lateral surface = 2π × 4 × 5 = 40π. Inner lateral surface = 2π × 3 × 5 = 30π. The two annular ends = 2 × π(4^2 − 3^2) = 2 × 7π = 14π. Total = 40π + 30π + 14π = 84π, so k = 84.

Question 58 Mathematics (Arithmetic)

On a shorts day, if 30 children were made to stand in a column then 16 columns could be formed. If 24 children to stand in a column, then how many columns could be formed?

- A. 50
- B. 20 ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. 22
- D. 40

A. Wrong: 50 columns of 24 would need 1,200 children; there are only 480.

B. Correct: total children = 30 × 16 = 480; at 24 per column, 480 ÷ 24 = 20 columns. NOTE: the stem prints "shorts day" — the intended words are "sports day".

C. Wrong: 22 × 24 = 528, more than the 480 children.

D. Wrong: 40 × 24 = 960, double the number of children.

Question 59 Mathematics (Number problems)

In a two digit number, the digit differ by 2. 10 times the number exceeds 5 times the

number formed by reversing its digits and the sum of its digits by 90. Find the number.

- A. 46 ✓ **Correct answer**
- B. 64
- C. 20
- D. 20

A. Correct: let the number be 10a + b with the digits differing by 2. 10(10a + b) − 5[(10b + a) + (a + b)] = 90 gives 90a − 45b = 90, i.e. 2a − b = 2. With b − a = 2 (units digit larger), a = 4 and b = 6, so the number is 46. Check: 10 × 46 = 460; reversed 64 + digits 10 = 74; 5 × 74 = 370; 460 − 370 = 90. NOTE: options C and D are both "20" as printed — a duplicated option.

B. Wrong: for 64, 10 × 64 = 640; reversed 46 + digits 10 = 56; 5 × 56 = 280; 640 − 280 = 360, not 90.

C. Wrong: the digits of 20 differ by 2, but 10 × 20 = 200; reversed 02 + digits 2 = 4; 5 × 4 = 20; 200 − 20 = 180, not 90.

D. Wrong: identical to C, and wrong for the same reason.

Question 60 Mathematics (Probability)

A student has 60% chance of passing in English and 54% chance of passing in both English and Mathematics. What is the percentage probability that he will fail in Mathematics?

- A. 12
- B. 36
- C. 4
- D. 10 ✓ **Correct answer**

A. Wrong: no correct reading of the figures gives 12%.

is not the failure probability (60 − 54 = 6 is the chance of passing English only, not 36).

C. Wrong: 4 does not follow from the given figures.

D. Correct: on the standard textbook reading, the chance of passing Mathematics is the chance of passing both divided by the chance of passing English: 54 ÷ 60 = 90%; so the chance of failing Mathematics is 100 − 90 = 10%. NOTE: this is the paper's intended conditional-probability reading; strictly, the unconditional failure rate cannot be fixed from these two numbers alone, but 10% is the answer the question is built around.

Question 61 Mathematics (Arithmetic)

A classroom has equal number of boys and girls 8 girls left to play kho-kho, living twice as many boys as girls in the classroom. What was the total number of girls and boys percent in initially?

- A. 32 ✓ **Correct answer**
- B. 16
- C. 24
- D. 48

A. Correct: let each group be n. After 8 girls leave, girls left = n − 8 and boys = n = 2(n − 8), so n = 2n − 16 and n = 16. Total initially = 16 boys + 16 girls = 32. NOTE: the stem prints "living" for "leaving" and "percent" is a stray word; the intended question is the total number of boys and girls initially.

B. Wrong: 16 is the number of boys (or girls) alone, not the total.

C. Wrong: 24 is the number left in the classroom after the girls leave (16 boys + 8 girls), not the initial total.

D. Wrong: 48 does not follow from the figures.

62 Mathematics (Algebra)

A rectangle has a length of 10 cm & a perimeter of 30 cm. Find the width of the rectangle.

- A. 5 cm ✓ **Correct answer**
- B. 10 cm
- C. 15 cm
- D. 20 cm

A. Correct: perimeter = 2(length + width), so 30 = 2(10 + width), giving width = 15 − 10 = 5 cm.

B. Wrong: a 10 × 10 rectangle would have a perimeter of 40 cm, not 30.

C. Wrong: a 10 × 15 rectangle would have a perimeter of 50 cm.

D. Wrong: a 10 × 20 rectangle would have a perimeter of 60 cm.

Question 63 Mathematics (Algebra)

If $A = x^2 - y^2$. B = 20 and x+ y = 10, then

- A. A is greater than B
- B. B is a greater than A
- C. A is equal to B
- D. It is not possible to compare A and B as that data provided is inadequate ✓ **Correct answer**

A. Wrong: A = (x − y)(x + y) = 10(x − y), and x − y is not given, so A could be larger or smaller than 20.

B. Wrong: for the same reason, A could be larger than 20 (e.g. x = 9, y = 1 gives A = 80).

C. Wrong: A equals 20 only if x − y = 2, which is not given.

D. Correct: A depends on x − y, which cannot be found from x+ y = 10 alone, so A and B

mpared.

Question 64 Mathematics (Arithmetic)

6.26 ÷ 100 =?

- A. 0.0026
- B. 0.026
- C. 26
- D. 00026

No answer is given for this question, and none is taught. NONE ASSERTED — DEFECTIVE-excluded (decided by assistant under owner's 8 Nov delegation)

A. Not correct for the printed stem: 0.0026 is the answer to 0.26 ÷ 100, not 6.26 ÷ 100.

B. Not correct: 0.026 is the answer to 2.6 ÷ 100.

C. Not correct: dividing by 100 makes a number smaller, not larger.

D. Not correct: it is not even a well-formed decimal answer. REASON: 6.26 ÷ 100 = 0.0626, which is NOT among the options, so no option is correct for the stem as printed. The printed key (A, 0.0026) answers a different question (0.26 ÷ 100). No answer is asserted for this question.

Question 65 Mathematics (Rounding)

5448 rounded off the nearest 100 is

- A. 6000
- B. 5400 ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. 5000
- D. 4500

A. Wrong: 6000 is not near 5448 at all.

5448 is 48 above 5400 and 52 below 5500, so to the nearest 100 it rounds down to 5400.

C. Wrong: 5000 is 5448 rounded to the nearest 1,000, not the nearest 100.

D. Wrong: 4500 is nearly a thousand away from 5448.

Question 66 Mathematics (Mensuration)

A rectangle has a parameter of 20 meters. If its length is 13 m more than its breath, then is area is:

- A. 124 m²
- B. 144 m²
- C. 114 m²
- D. 104 m²

No answer is given for this question, and none is taught. NONE ASSERTED — DEFECTIVE-excluded (decided by assistant under owner's 8 Nov delegation)

A. Not derivable: no consistent rectangle fits the printed stem.

B. Not derivable: the printed key (144) cannot be obtained from the printed figures.

C. Not derivable: 114 would follow from a 50 m perimeter (length 19 m, breadth 6 m), not the printed 20 m.

D. Not derivable: no consistent rectangle fits the printed stem. REASON: the stem as printed is internally impossible — "parameter" is a misprint for "perimeter", and a perimeter of 20 m means length + breadth = 10 m, while "length is 13 m more than its breadth" means length − breadth = 13 m, which together give a NEGATIVE breadth (−1.5 m). No option follows from the printed figures, so no answer is asserted for this question.

67 Mathematics (Probability)

2 packs of cards are thoroughly mixed and stuffed and two cards are drawn at random, one after the other. What is the probability that both of them are Jacks?

- A. 1/13
- B. 3/13
- C. 7/1339 ✓ **Correct answer**
- D. 1/169

A. Wrong: 1/13 is the chance that a single card drawn from one pack is a Jack (4/52); the question asks for two Jacks from two packs.

B. Wrong: 3/13 does not follow from the figures.

C. Correct: two packs hold 104 cards with 8 Jacks. P(first Jack) = 8/104 and P(second Jack) = 7/103, so P(both) = (8 × 7)/(104 × 103) = 56/10712 = 7/1339.

D. Wrong: 1/169 = $(1/13)^2$, which would be the chance of two Jacks only if the draws were independent with replacement from a single pack.

Question 68 Mathematics (Mensuration)

A rectangle has a length of 16cm and a breath of 3 cm. What is its area?

- A. 40 cm
- B. 40 cm
- C. 19 cm^2
- D. 48 cm^2 ✓ **Correct answer**

A. Wrong: 40 cm is not the area, and it is not even in square units. NOTE: options A and B are both "40 cm" as printed — a duplicated option.

B. Wrong: identical to A, and wrong for the same reason.

C. Wrong: 19 is the sum 16 + 3, not the product.

rea = length × breadth = 16 × 3 = 48 cm².

Question 69 Mathematics (Geometry / Distance)

P is300 km eastward of O and Q is 400 km north of O. R is exactly in the middle of Q and P. The distance between Q and R is

- A. 250 km ✓ **Correct answer**
- B. 300 km
- C. 350 km
- D. 250 × √2 km

A. Correct: O, P and Q form a right angle at O, so QP = √(300² + 400²) = √250000 = 500 km. R is the midpoint of QP, so QR = 500 ÷ 2 = 250 km.

B. Wrong: 300 km is the distance OP, not QR.

C. Wrong: 350 is the average of 300 and 400, not half of the hypotenuse.

D. Wrong: 250√2 (≈ 354 km) is not half of 500 km.

Question 70 Everyday Science (Biology)

Of the following human bones which one is of arm:

- A. Radius ✓ **Correct answer**
- B. Semum
- C. Femur
- D. Patella

A. Correct: the radius is one of the two long bones of the forearm (the other is the ulna).

B. Wrong: "Semum" is not a bone at all (it is a hot desert wind); it is a nonsense option as printed.

C. Wrong: the femur is the thigh bone, in the leg.

e patella is the kneecap, in the leg.

Question 71 Everyday Science (Biology)

Of the following human organs, tell which one is least susceptible to harmful radiations

- A. Brain ✓ **Correct answer**
- B. Lungs
- C. Eyes
- D. Heart

A. Correct: the brain is the least radiosensitive of the four — its cells divide very slowly, and radiation harms dividing cells most, so the brain tolerates radiation better than the lungs, eyes or heart.

B. Wrong: lung tissue is moderately radiosensitive (radiation pneumonitis is a known injury).

C. Wrong: the lens of the eye is notably sensitive to radiation (radiation cataract).

D. Wrong: the heart is more radiosensitive than the brain (radiation can damage heart muscle and vessels).

Question 72 Everyday Science (Computers / History)

Who developed the first digital computer?

- A. George Scheutz
- B. Joseph Henry
- C. H.H Aiken ✓ **Correct answer**
- D. J. P. Eckert

A. Wrong: Scheutz built a difference engine (a mechanical calculator) in the 1850s, not the first digital computer.

B. Wrong: Joseph Henry worked on electromagnetism and the telegraph, not computers.

oward Hathaway Aiken developed the Harvard Mark I (1944), the first large-scale automatic digital computer — the answer this classic textbook question is built around. NOTE: modern histories also credit the Atanasoff–Berry Computer as the first ELECTRONIC digital computer, but of the options offered Aiken's Mark I is the intended and best answer.

D. Wrong: J. Presper Eckert co-built ENIAC (1945) with Mauchly — a landmark machine, but later than Aiken's Mark I in this question's framing.

Question 73 Everyday Science (Biology)

Of the following human muscles, tell which one is of thigh:

- A. Deltoid
- B. Trapezius
- C. Vastus externus ✓ **Correct answer**
- D. Biceps

A. Wrong: the deltoid is the shoulder muscle.

B. Wrong: the trapezius is the large muscle of the upper back and neck.

C. Correct: the vastus externus (vastus lateralis) is one of the quadriceps muscles on the front of the thigh.

D. Wrong: "biceps" on its own means the biceps brachii, the muscle of the upper arm (the thigh's "biceps", the biceps femoris, would have to be named as such).

Question 74 Everyday Science (Biology / Medicine)

An analgesic is taken to relieve oneself of:

- A. Cough
- B. Indigestion
- C. Pain ✓ **Correct answer**

A. Wrong: cough is relieved by an antitussive, not an analgesic.

B. Wrong: indigestion is relieved by an antacid, not an analgesic.

C. Correct: an analgesic (painkiller, e.g. paracetamol, aspirin) is taken to relieve pain.

D. Wrong: fever is reduced by an antipyretic; many analgesics also reduce fever, but their defining purpose is pain relief.

Question 75 Everyday Science (Biology)

Which one of the following is the key function of the kidneys?

- A. Removal of excess carbon dioxide from blood
- B. Pumping blood to the heart
- C. Removal of urea and nitrogenous wastes from blood ✓ **Correct answer**
- D. Removal of excess water from blood

A. Wrong: carbon dioxide is removed by the lungs, not the kidneys.

B. Wrong: the heart pumps blood; the kidneys do not pump.

C. Correct: the kidneys' key function is to filter the blood and remove urea and other nitrogenous wastes (as urine).

D. Wrong: the kidneys do remove excess water, but that is secondary — their defining function is removing nitrogenous waste.

Question 76 Everyday Science (Biology)

How many chromosomes are there in a body cell of human beings?

- A. 49
- B. 56
- C. 25

A. Wrong: 49 is not the human chromosome number.

B. Wrong: 56 is not the human chromosome number.

C. Wrong: 25 is not the human chromosome number.

D. Correct: a normal human body (somatic) cell has 46 chromosomes, in 23 pairs.

Question 77 Everyday Science (Biology)

Of the following human bones, tell which one is of neck:

- A. Tibia
- B. Atlas ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. Skull
- D. Sacrum

A. Wrong: the tibia is the shin bone, in the lower leg.

B. Correct: the atlas is the first cervical vertebra (C1), the top bone of the neck, which supports the skull and lets the head nod.

C. Wrong: the skull is the head, not a neck bone.

D. Wrong: the sacrum is the fused bone at the base of the spine, in the pelvis.

Question 78 Everyday Science (Computers / History)

Of the following computers, which one is called the first generation computer?

- A. Leo ✓ **Correct answer**
- B. Plato
- C. Cray
- D. Apple

EO (Lyons Electronic Office, 1951) was a vacuum-tube machine — a first-generation computer, and the first computer used for commercial business.

B. Wrong: PLATO was a computer-aided instruction system (1960s), not a first-generation computer.

C. Wrong: Cray supercomputers came decades later (1970s onwards).

D. Wrong: Apple microcomputers belong to the fourth generation (1970s onwards).

Question 79 Everyday Science (Biology)

Which one of the following is not a function of, of the liver?

- A. Regulation of blood sugar
- B. Storage of blood
- C. Detoxification
- D. Reproduction ✓ **Correct answer**

A. Wrong as an answer (it IS a liver function): the liver stores glycogen and releases glucose to keep blood sugar steady.

B. Wrong as an answer (it IS a liver function): the liver acts as a blood reservoir.

C. Wrong as an answer (it IS a liver function): the liver detoxifies drugs, alcohol and poisons.

D. Correct: reproduction is a function of the reproductive system, not of the liver — so it is the one item that is NOT a liver function.

Question 80 General Knowledge (Pakistan Studies)

OJRI Camp was

- A. A Summer Camp
- B. Scouts Camp

oners Camp

- D. An Ammunition Depot ✓ **Correct answer**

A. Wrong: Ojhri Camp was not a recreational camp.

B. Wrong: it had nothing to do with scouting.

C. Wrong: it held no prisoners.

D. Correct: Ojhri Camp, near Rawalpindi, was an army ammunition depot — the one that exploded in April 1988.

Question 81 General Knowledge (Pakistan Studies)

Which report rejected the demand of separate electorate?

- A. Pirpur Report
- B. Nehru Report ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. Simmon Report
- D. Cripps Report

A. Wrong: the Pirpur Report (1938) documented Congress rule's treatment of Muslims; it did not reject separate electorates.

B. Correct: the Nehru Report (1928) proposed joint electorates and rejected the Muslims' demand for separate electorates — a key reason the Muslim League rejected it.

C. Wrong: the Simon Commission's report (1930) dealt with constitutional reform; it is not the report that rejected separate electorates (and the name is misspelt "Simmon" here).

D. Wrong: the Cripps Mission (1942) proposed a constituent assembly and dominion status; it is not the report in question.

Question 82 General Knowledge (Pakistan Studies)

Muhammad Ali Jinnah was given the title of "Quaid -e-Azam"in

- B. 1937
- C. 1938 ✓ **Correct answer**
- D. 1939

A. Wrong: the title was not conferred in 1936.

B. Wrong: the title was not conferred in 1937.

C. Correct: 1938 is the standard textbook date on which Muhammad Ali Jinnah was given the title "Quaid-e-Azam" (Great Leader).

D. Wrong: the title was not conferred in 1939.

Question 83 General Knowledge (Pakistan Studies)

Who is the author of the book " The Last Days of Quaid -e-Azam"?

- A. Sir Muhammad Shafi
- B. Hector Bolitho
- C. G. Allama
- D. Col. Elhi Bakhsh ✓ **Correct answer**

A. Wrong: Sir Muhammad Shafi was a lawyer and politician, not the author of this book.

B. Wrong: Hector Bolitho wrote "Jinnah: Creator of Pakistan", a biography — not "The Last Days of Quaid-e-Azam".

C. Wrong: G. Allama (Ghulam Allama) is not the author of this book.

D. Correct: "The Last Days of Quaid-e-Azam" was written by Colonel Elahi Bakhsh, Jinnah's physician in his last days. NOTE: the option prints "Elhi Bakhsh" — the name is "Elahi Bakhsh".

84 General Knowledge (Pakistan Studies)

The oldest regional language of Pakistan is

- A. Pushto
- B. Punjabi
- C. Baluchi
- D. Sindhi ✓ **Correct answer**

A. Wrong: Pashto is an old language, but in the standard Pakistani general-knowledge answer it is not the oldest regional language.

B. Wrong: Punjabi is a major regional language, but not the oldest by this standard.

C. Wrong: Balochi is a regional language, but not the oldest by this standard.

D. Correct: Sindhi is the standard answer for the oldest regional language of Pakistan — it has the oldest literary tradition of the regional languages.

Question 85 General Knowledge (History)

Humayun reigned from:

- A. 1530-1536
- B. 1536-1560
- C. 1530-1550
- D. 1530-1556 ✓ **Correct answer**

A. Wrong: Humayun's reign did not end in 1536.

B. Wrong: Humayun neither began in 1536 nor reigned until 1560 (he died in 1556).

C. Wrong: Humayun's reign did not end in 1550.

D. Correct: Humayun ruled from 1530 to 1556 — his first reign 1530–1540, then, after his exile, his restored reign 1555–1556, ending with his death in 1556.

86 General Knowledge (History)

Which religious gave the fatwa of"jahad"in 1857?

- A. Maulvi Ahmed Saeed
- B. Maulana fazal Haq Khairabadi ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. Maulvi Muhammad Baqar
- D. Both (A)&(B)

A. Wrong: no scholar of this name is recorded among those who issued or signed the 1857 fatwa of jihad (the well-known Ahmad Saeed Dehlavi was born in 1888, after 1857).

B. Correct: Maulana Fazl-e-Haq Khairabadi issued the fatwa of jihad against British rule in 1857 — he delivered the Friday sermon in Delhi on 26 June 1857 and issued the edict, which was signed by Mufti Sadruddin Azurda, Abdul Qadir, Faizullah Dehalvi, Faiz Ahmed Badayuni, Wazir Khan and Syed Mubarak Shah Rampuri. Confirmed by a second source: the Fazl-e-Haq Khairabadi record (Wikipedia, citing the contemporary accounts) — "He issued an early religious edict in favour of doing military jihad against British colonialism during 1857." NOTE: the stem prints "jahad" for "jihad" and "religious" for "religious scholar".

C. Wrong: Maulvi Muhammad Baqar was the editor of the Delhi Urdu Akhbar who was killed in 1857; he did not issue the jihad fatwa.

D. Wrong, because A is wrong — only B issued the fatwa.

Question 87 General Knowledge (History)

In which year Dutch formed the United East Company of Netherlands in the Subcontinent?

- A. 1601
- B. 1600
- C. 1603
- D. 1604

s given for this question, and none is taught. NONE ASSERTED — DEFECTIVE-excluded (decided by assistant under owner's 8 Nov delegation)

A. Not correct: the Dutch United East India Company was not formed in 1601.

B. Not correct: 1600 is the year the ENGLISH East India Company was founded — the printed key confuses the English company with the Dutch one.

C. Not correct: the Dutch company was not formed in 1603.

D. Not correct: the Dutch company was not formed in 1604. REASON: the Dutch East India Company — the "United East India Company" (Vereenigde Oostindische Compagnie, VOC) — was founded on 20 March 1602, and 1602 is NOT among the options, so no option is correct. Confirmed by a second source: the Dutch East India Company record — "Established on 20 March 1602 by the States General of the Netherlands" — and EBSCO's "Dutch East India Company is Founded", DATE March 20, 1602. No answer is asserted for this question.

Question 88 General Knowledge (History)

After the failure of Independence War Shah Zafar was tried by the British beposed and deported to the city of Burma:

- A. Kabul Afghanistan
- B. Rangoon ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. Baghad
- D. None

A. Wrong: Bahadur Shah Zafar was not sent to Kabul.

B. Correct: after the failure of the 1857 War of Independence, the last Mughal emperor Bahadur Shah Zafar was tried by the British, deposed, and exiled to Rangoon in Burma, where he died in 1862.

C. Wrong: "Baghad" (Baghdad) is in Iraq; Zafar was not sent there.

ecause Rangoon is listed and is correct.

Question 89 General Knowledge (History)

Which Mughal emperor dried In 1556_____ after falling down from library stairs?

- A. Akbar
- B. Sher Shah Suri
- C. Humayun ✓ **Correct answer**
- D. Babur

A. Wrong: Akbar died in 1605, of illness, not by falling from library stairs.

B. Wrong: Sher Shah Suri died in 1545 in an explosion at Kalinjar, not in 1556.

C. Correct: Humayun died in 1556 after falling down the stairs of his library (the Sher Mandal in Delhi). NOTE: the stem prints "dried" for "died".

D. Wrong: Babur died in 1530, not in 1556.

Question 90 Islamiat

A male is coffined/wrapped in _____ dressed sheets.

- A. 1
- B. 2
- C. 3 ✓ **Correct answer**
- D. 4

A. Wrong: a single sheet is not the prescribed number for a man's shroud.

B. Wrong: two sheets are not the prescribed number for a man.

C. Correct: a deceased Muslim male is wrapped in three sheets of cloth (kafan) for burial.

D. Wrong: four sheets are not the prescribed number for a man (five are used for a woman).

91 Islamiat

Amount of Zakat cannot be used in ____

- A. Madrassah
- B. Mosque ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. Hospital
- D. None

A. Wrong: zakat may be given to poor students and for the running of a madrassah for the poor, so it is not barred there.

B. Correct: zakat money cannot be spent on building or maintaining a mosque — zakat must go to the poor and needy persons named in the Quran, not to buildings.

C. Wrong: zakat may be used for the treatment of poor patients, so it is not barred from hospitals as such.

D. Wrong, because the mosque is the correct exclusion.

Question 92 Islamiat

What is Sahihain:

- A. Mishkat
- B. Bukhari
- C. Bukhari and Muslim ✓ **Correct answer**
- D. Ibne Majah

A. Wrong: Mishkat al-Masabih is a different hadith collection; it is not one of the Sahihain.

B. Wrong: Bukhari alone is "Sahih al-Bukhari"; "Sahihain" is the DUAL form — it means the TWO Sahihs together.

C. Correct: "Sahihain" (the two Sahihs) means Sahih al-Bukhari and Sahih Muslim, the two most authentic hadith collections.

unan Ibn Majah is one of the six books, but it is not part of the Sahihain.

Question 93 Islamiat

Jahad becomes mandatory in ____Hijra:

- A. 1 AH
- B. 2 AH ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. 3 AH
- D. 4 AH

A. Wrong: jihad was not made obligatory in the first year after Hijra.

B. Correct: the standard answer is that jihad (fighting in the way of Allah) was made obligatory in 2 AH, the year of the Battle of Badr.

C. Wrong: 3 AH is the year of Uhud, not the year jihad became obligatory.

D. Wrong: 4 AH is not the year jihad became obligatory.

Question 94 Islamiat

Which one is called Masha'ar-ul-Haram:

- A. Mina valley
- B. Muzdalifa valley ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. Arafat
- D. None

A. Wrong: Mina is the valley where pilgrims stay and stone the pillars; it is not the Mash'ar al-Haram.

B. Correct: the Mash'ar al-Haram (the Sacred Monument) is at Muzdalifah, where pilgrims spend the night after Arafat and from where they collect pebbles.

C. Wrong: Arafat is the plain of the Day of Arafat; the Mash'ar al-Haram is at Muzdalifah,

D. Wrong, because Muzdalifah is listed and is correct.

Question 95 Islamiat

Who was the martyre in Islam in the following:

- A. Hazrat Hamza (RA)
- B. Hazrat Yasir (RA)
- C. Hazrat Sumaya (RA) ✓ **Correct answer**
- D. Hazrat Ayesha (RA)

A. Wrong: Hamza (RA) was martyred at the Battle of Uhud (3 AH), years after the first martyr.

B. Wrong: Yasir (RA), Sumayya's husband, was martyred very early, but Sumayya is named as the FIRST martyr of Islam.

C. Correct: Hazrat Sumayya (RA), mother of Ammar, was the first martyr (shaheed) in Islam — killed by Abu Jahl in Makkah for her faith. NOTE: the stem as printed is truncated ("Who was the martyre in Islam in the following") — it is read as "who was the FIRST martyr in Islam", the question this option set is built around.

D. Wrong: Ayesha (RA) was a wife of the Prophet (PBUH); she was not a martyr.

Question 96 Islamiat

Who first embraced Islam among women:

- A. Hazrat Fatima (RA)
- B. Hazrat Zainab (RA)
- C. Hazrat Khadija (RA) ✓ **Correct answer**
- D. Hazrat Ayesha (RA)

A. Wrong: Fatima (RA) was the Prophet's daughter; she embraced Islam later, as a child.

Zainab (RA) was the Prophet's eldest daughter; she was not the first woman to accept Islam.

C. Correct: Hazrat Khadija (RA), the Prophet's first wife, was the first woman — and the first person — to embrace Islam.

D. Wrong: Ayesha (RA) was a later wife of the Prophet; she was not the first woman to accept Islam.

Question 97 Islamiat

What is Istlam:

- A. Salam to kaaba
- B. Salam to Haijre Aswad
- C. Kissing Hajre Aswad ✓ **Correct answer**
- D. Preying at Muqam-e-Ibrahim

A. Wrong: greeting the Kaaba is not what istilam means.

B. Wrong: istilam is not a greeting (salam) to the Black Stone; it is the act of touching/kissing it.

C. Correct: istilam is the kissing (or touching, and if that is not possible, gesturing towards) the Hajr-e-Aswad, the Black Stone, during Tawaf. NOTE: the stem prints "Istlam" for "Istilam".

D. Wrong: praying at the Station of Ibrahim is a separate rite after Tawaf, not istilam.

Question 98 Islamiat

Who collected Quranic verses in one place:

- A. Hazrat Omar (RA)
- B. Hazrat Abdullah ibn-e-Abbas (RA)
- C. Hazrat Abdullah ibne Masud (RA)

rat Usman (RA) ✓ **Correct answer**

A. Not the best option: Umar (RA) suggested the collection to Abu Bakr after the Battle of Yamama, but he did not himself collect the verses into one book.

B. Wrong: Ibn Abbas (RA) was a great commentator of the Quran, not the one who collected it into one place.

C. Wrong: Ibn Masud (RA) was a leading reciter, but he did NOT collect the Quran into one place — and the printed key naming him is a plain error, because his own codex was one of the variant copies that Uthman's standardisation set aside (Uthman ordered all copies other than his own compilation destroyed, including Ibn Masud's).

D. Correct as the best option: the first collection was ordered by Abu Bakr (RA) and carried out by Zaid ibn Thabit (RA) — neither of whom is an option — and the Quran in its present single standard form is the Uthmanic codex: Uthman (RA) had the verses compiled into one standard mushaf and sent copies to the main cities, which is the "collected in one place" event this MCQ tradition names. NOTE: this is a PICK-ONE decision, because the strictly first collection belongs to Abu Bakr/Zaid, who are not offered; of the options, Uthman is the only one who produced a single standard collected text.

Question 99 Islamiat

How much Surah the Quran contains:

- A. 124
- B. 109
- C. 114 ✓ **Correct answer**
- D. 220

A. Wrong: 124 is not the number of surahs (it is sometimes confused with the number of thousand prophets in tradition).

B. Wrong: 109 is not the number of surahs.

D. Wrong: 220 is not the number of surahs.

Question 100 English (Idioms)

He never wanted to keep her under his thumb and so he let her do what she liked,

- A. below his thumb
- B. restricted
- C. unduly under control ✓ **Correct answer**
- D. in his presence all the time

A. Wrong: a literal reading; the idiom is figurative.

B. Close but not the best: "restricted" is too weak — "under one's thumb" means dominated and kept under strict control, not merely restricted.

C. Correct: "under his thumb" means completely under his domination and control; he did not want to keep her unduly under control, so he let her do what she liked.

D. Wrong: the idiom is about control, not about being physically present.

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