Inspector (BS-16), Airport Security Force (ASF) — 2010 · Solved Past Paper

Body: Federal Public Service Commission (FPSC) · **Post:** Inspector (BS-16), Airport Security Force (ASF) · **Year:** 2010 · **Questions:** 99 in the original paper — **96 solved and verified**, 3 excluded as defective (Q41, Q49, Q55) · **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 2010 sitting.

Source note: Imtiaz Shahid book, 50th edition, Model Paper 117 (Inspector ASF 2010, 99 questions — numbering jumps 39 to 41; no Q40 exists in the questions or in the printed key), Scribd doc 502354168, viewer pages 515-520 (book pp. 522-526), fetched 14 Nov 2026. NORMAL MCQ paper: questions print options (a)-(d) / (A)-(D) with a printed Answer Key table. 4 printed-key corrections (Q11 blood pressure DECREASES during sleep, not 'Fluctuates'; Q43 Ottawa Convention 1997 = banning landmines, not environment protection; Q48 Lord Hastings, printed 'Mastings', succeeded Lord Minto in October 1813, not 'Moria'; Q71 INFREQUENT = Rare, not the truncated 'Sometin'). 3 PICK-ONE (Q12 red colour of blood — iron in haeme pigment and hemoglobin both defensible; Q93 PRIDE — humility and humbleness both defensible; Q96 consolidated — weakened and divided both defensible opposites). 3 DEFECTIVE-excluded (Q41 Delhi College founded 1825, a year not among the options; Q49 Bentinck was Governor-General 1828-1835, stem 'from 1881' incoherent and no option is 1835; Q55 Bangladesh's national tree is the mango, not among the options). Q31/Q32 near-duplicates filed as printed (national language Urdu; official language English, Constitution Article 251). Q69 misprints 'woman' for 'man'; Q100 stem truncated in print; Q71(d) 'Sometin' truncated in print. Dedup 14 Nov 2026: live index has no fpsc-inspector-asf-2010; vs live Inspector ASF 2011: 0 exact, 0 first-8-words, 21/99

, 0 >=0.90; vs live Inspector ASF 2012: 0 exact, 0 first-8-words, 18/99 fuzzy >=0.55, 0 >=0.90; vs live AD ASF 2010 (different post): 0 exact, 0 first-8-words, 18/99 fuzzy >=0.55, 1 >=0.90 (Q63 father of computer, a generic standard question). Distinct sitting, not a duplicate.

Question 1 General Science

Science of treatment of muscular and skeletal system is known as:

- A. Odontology
- B. Ophthalmology
- C. Paediatrics
- D. Orthopaedics ✓ **Correct answer**

A. Wrong: odontology is the study of teeth, not of muscles and bones.

B. Wrong: ophthalmology is the study of the eye.

C. Wrong: paediatrics is the branch of medicine dealing with children.

D. Correct: orthopaedics is the branch of medicine concerned with the muscular and skeletal system.

Question 2 General Science

Which area of the brain is responsible for control of the body temperature?

- A. Pituitary
- B. Thalamus
- C. Hypothalamus ✓ **Correct answer**
- D. Pineal

A. Wrong: the pituitary is the master endocrine gland; it does not set body temperature.

B. Wrong: the thalamus relays sensory signals; it does not control body temperature.

The hypothalamus contains the body's thermostat and regulates body temperature.

D. Wrong: the pineal gland secretes melatonin; it does not control body temperature.

Question 3 General Science

By taking pulse rate of the human body a doctor determines

- A. Condition of the liver
- B. Amount of blood in the body
- C. Checks the lungs
- D. Heart beat ✓ **Correct answer**

A. Wrong: the pulse does not show the condition of the liver.

B. Wrong: the pulse does not measure the amount of blood in the body.

C. Wrong: the pulse does not check the lungs.

D. Correct: the pulse is the palpable heartbeat, so the pulse rate shows the heart rate.

Question 4 General Science

The study of the nervous system and its disorder is called:

- A. Urology
- B. Hematology
- C. Neurology ✓ **Correct answer**
- D. Herpetology

A. Wrong: urology is the study of the urinary system.

B. Wrong: hematology is the study of blood.

C. Correct: neurology is the study of the nervous system and its disorders.

erpetology is the study of reptiles and amphibians.

Question 5 General Science

The largest organ in the human body is:

- A. Liver cell
- B. Muscle cell
- C. Skin ✓ **Correct answer**
- D. Kidney cell

A. Wrong: the liver is the largest INTERNAL organ, and a liver cell is a cell, not an organ.

B. Wrong: a muscle cell is a cell, not an organ.

C. Correct: the skin is the largest organ of the human body.

D. Wrong: a kidney cell is a cell, not an organ.

Question 6 General Science

What is the main purpose of white blood corpuscles in our body?

- A. To carry nutrients
- B. To combat infection ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. To carry oxygen
- D. None of these

A. Wrong: nutrients are carried mainly by the blood plasma, not by white cells.

B. Correct: white blood corpuscles (leucocytes) defend the body by combating infection.

C. Wrong: oxygen is carried by the red blood corpuscles (haemoglobin), not the white cells.

D. Wrong: option B states the purpose, so 'None of these' is wrong.

7 General Science

Total volume of blood in a normal human being is

- A. 5-6 liters ✓ **Correct answer**
- B. 3-4 liters
- C. 8-10 liters
- D. 10-12 liters

A. Correct: a normal adult has about 5-6 litres of blood (roughly 7-8% of body weight).

B. Wrong: 3-4 litres is below the normal adult volume.

C. Wrong: 8-10 litres is far above the normal adult volume.

D. Wrong: 10-12 litres is far above the normal adult volume.

Question 8 General Science

A person of which of the following blood group is called a universal donor?

- A. O ✓ **Correct answer**
- B. AB
- C. A
- D. B

A. Correct: group O blood (O-negative) carries no A or B antigens, so it can be given to anyone — the universal donor.

B. Wrong: group AB is the universal RECIPIENT, not the donor.

C. Wrong: group A blood can only be given to A and AB recipients.

D. Wrong: group B blood can only be given to B and AB recipients.

9 General Science

The function of hemoglobin is:

- A. To transport oxygen ✓ **Correct answer**
- B. Destruction of bacteria
- C. Prevention of anemia
- D. None of these

A. Correct: haemoglobin in the red blood cells binds oxygen in the lungs and carries it to the tissues.

B. Wrong: bacteria are destroyed by white blood cells, not by haemoglobin.

C. Wrong: anaemia is the LACK of haemoglobin; haemoglobin does not prevent it by itself.

D. Wrong: option A states the function, so 'None of these' is wrong.

Question 10 General Science

What does blood consists of?

- A. 25% plasma, 75% corpuscles
- B. 40% plasma, 60% corpuscles
- C. 60% plasma, 40% corpuscles ✓ **Correct answer**
- D. None of these

A. Wrong: plasma is the larger part of blood, not 25%.

B. Wrong: plasma is about 55% of blood, so 40% plasma is too low.

C. Correct: of the four options this is the closest to the true composition — blood is about 55% plasma and 45% corpuscles, so 60% plasma / 40% corpuscles is the intended answer.

D. Wrong: option C is the intended answer, so 'None of these' is wrong.

11 General Science

During sleep a man's blood pressure:

- A. Increase
- B. Decrease ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. Remains constant
- D. Fluctuates

A. Wrong: blood pressure does not rise during sleep.

B. Correct: blood pressure falls by about 10-20% during sleep (nocturnal dipping), as the sympathetic nervous system relaxes. The printed key (D) is wrong — 'fluctuates' is not the standard answer; the pressure shows a definite fall, not random fluctuation. Decided by the assistant under the owner's 8 Nov 2026 delegation.

C. Wrong: blood pressure does not stay constant during sleep; it dips.

D. Wrong: the printed key records D, but blood pressure shows a definite nocturnal fall of 10-20%, so 'Decrease' (B) is the correct answer.

Question 12 General Science

Red colour of blood is because of the presence of

- A. Iron in haeme pigment ✓ **Correct answer**
- B. Hemoglobin
- C. Copper
- D. Vitamins

A. Correct (filed per the printed key): the red colour comes from the iron in the haem pigment — the iron-containing haem group is what makes blood red. Hemoglobin (B) is also defensible: haemoglobin IS the iron-containing pigment, so the two options describe the same fact at different levels. Decided by the assistant under the owner's 8 Nov 2026 delegation.

nsible: haemoglobin is the red pigment of the blood, and its colour comes from the iron in its haem groups — so B states the same fact as A in a different form.

C. Wrong: copper gives the blue colour of the blood of some molluscs, not the red of human blood.

D. Wrong: vitamins do not colour the blood red.

Question 13 General Science

In which of the following do red blood cells originate?

- A. Bone marrow ✓ **Correct answer**
- B. Brain
- C. Ligaments
- D. None of these

A. Correct: red blood cells are produced in the red bone marrow.

B. Wrong: the brain does not produce red blood cells.

C. Wrong: ligaments join bones; they do not produce blood cells.

D. Wrong: option A states the site, so 'None of these' is wrong.

Question 14 General Science

The part of the cell which is essential for protein synthesis is:

- A. Chloroplast
- B. Ribosome ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. Golgi bodies
- D. Chromosomes

A. Wrong: the chloroplast is the site of photosynthesis, not protein synthesis.

B. Correct: the ribosome is the site of protein synthesis in the cell.

e Golgi bodies package and modify proteins, but do not synthesise them.

D. Wrong: chromosomes carry the genetic instructions, but the ribosome does the synthesis.

Question 15 General Science

Which is the urgent source of energy available for athletes?

- A. Proteins
- B. Fats
- C. Carbohydrates ✓ **Correct answer**
- D. Vitamins

A. Wrong: proteins are used for growth and repair, not as the urgent energy source.

B. Wrong: fats are a slow, long-term energy store, not the urgent source.

C. Correct: carbohydrates (glucose/glycogen) are the body's quickest available energy source for athletes.

D. Wrong: vitamins do not supply energy at all.

Question 16 General Science

What is the disease pertussis commonly known as?

- A. Poliomyelitis
- B. Whooping cough ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. Cholera
- D. Hepatitis

A. Wrong: poliomyelitis is polio, a different disease.

B. Correct: pertussis is commonly known as whooping cough.

C. Wrong: cholera is a water-borne diarrhoeal disease, not pertussis.

epatitis is inflammation of the liver, not pertussis.

Question 17 General Science

AIDS virus destroys the _____ system of the human body.

- A. Circulation
- B. Immune ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. Digestion
- D. Brain

A. Wrong: the AIDS virus (HIV) does not primarily attack the circulation system.

B. Correct: HIV destroys the immune system (the CD4 T-cells), leaving the body open to infection.

C. Wrong: the digestive system is not the target of HIV.

D. Wrong: the brain is not the system HIV destroys.

Question 18 General Science

Which of the following diseases is not water-borne?

- A. Cholera
- B. Influenza ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. Amoebiasis
- D. Typhoid

A. Wrong: cholera IS water-borne (contaminated water).

B. Correct: influenza spreads through the air (droplets), not through water.

C. Wrong: amoebiasis IS water-borne (contaminated water/food).

D. Wrong: typhoid IS water-borne (contaminated water/food).

19 General Science

Blood does not coagulate inside the body due to the presence of:

- A. Hemoglobin
- B. Heparin ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. Fibrin
- D. Plasma

A. Wrong: haemoglobin carries oxygen; it does not stop clotting.

B. Correct: heparin is the natural anticoagulant in the blood that prevents clotting inside the vessels.

C. Wrong: fibrin is the protein that FORMS the clot, not the one that prevents it.

D. Wrong: plasma is the fluid part of blood, not the anticoagulant.

Question 20 General Science

The AIDS virus is called:

- A. H.I.V ✓ **Correct answer**
- B. B.I.H
- C. A.I.B
- D. V.I.H

A. Correct: the AIDS virus is the Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV).

B. Wrong: B.I.H is not the name of the AIDS virus.

C. Wrong: A.I.B is not the name of the AIDS virus.

D. Wrong: V.I.H is not the name of the AIDS virus.

21 Pakistan Studies

MAJMA'UL BAHARAIN or the Mingling of Two Oceans was authored by:

- A. Jalal-ud-Din Muhammad Akbar
- B. Mujaddid Alf-e-Sani
- C. Muhammad Dara Shikuh ✓ **Correct answer**
- D. Shah Wallullah

A. Wrong: Akbar wrote no such book; he is known for the Din-i-Ilahi and the Akbarnama.

B. Wrong: Mujaddid Alf-e-Sani (Shaykh Ahmad Sirhindi) did not author Majma-ul-Bahrain.

C. Correct: Majma-ul-Bahrain (The Mingling of Two Oceans) was written by Prince Muhammad Dara Shikoh.

D. Wrong: Shah Waliullah (printed 'Shah Wallullah') did not author this book.

Question 22 Pakistan Studies

Shaykh Ahmad Farooqi is also known by the title of:

- A. Mujaddid Alf-e-Sani
- B. Imam-e-Rubbani
- C. Shaykh Sirhindi
- D. All of these ✓ **Correct answer**

A. True on its own: Shaykh Ahmad Sirhindi is known as Mujaddid Alf-e-Sani.

B. True on its own: he is also known as Imam-e-Rabbani.

C. True on its own: he is Shaykh Ahmad Sirhindi (Farooqi).

D. Correct: all three titles belong to the same person, so 'All of these' is the answer.

23 Pakistan Studies

The doctrine of "Wahdat ash-shuhod" was propounded by Shaykh Sirhindi to counter "wahdat al-wujod" (unity of being) which had been advanced by:

- A. Mujaddid Alf-e Sani
- B. Muhiyuddinibn Arabi ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. Al Hassan Ibn Al Haitham
- D. KhawajaNizam al-Mulk al-Tusi

A. Wrong: Mujaddid Alf-e-Sani IS Shaykh Sirhindi himself, who propounded Wahdat ash-Shuhud.

B. Correct: the doctrine of Wahdat al-Wujud (unity of being) was advanced by Muhiyuddin Ibn Arabi (printed 'Muhiyuddinibn Arabi').

C. Wrong: Ibn al-Haytham was a scientist, not the author of Wahdat al-Wujud.

D. Wrong: Nizam al-Mulk al-Tusi (printed 'KhawajaNizam al-Mulk al-Tusi') was a Seljuk vizier, not the author of this doctrine.

Question 24 Pakistan Studies

Rohtas Fort was built on the orders of Sher Shah Suri by:

- A. Raja Todar Mal ✓ **Correct answer**
- B. Balram Khan
- C. Abul Fazl
- D. Raja Birbal

A. Correct: Rohtas Fort was built on Sher Shah Suri's orders by Raja Todar Mal, his finance minister.

B. Wrong: Balram Khan is not recorded as the builder of Rohtas Fort.

C. Wrong: Abul Fazl was Akbar's courtier and historian, not the builder of Rohtas Fort.

aja Birbal was one of Akbar's courtiers, not the builder of Rohtas Fort.

Question 25 Pakistan Studies

The famous Babar-nama (or Tuzk-e-Babari) authored by Emperor Babar was written in which language?

- A. Persian
- B. Turkish
- C. Chagatai ✓ **Correct answer**
- D. Dari

A. Wrong: the Baburnama was later translated into Persian, but it was not written in Persian.

B. Wrong: 'Turkish' is close, but the precise language is Chagatai Turkic.

C. Correct: Babur wrote the Baburnama in Chagatai (his mother tongue).

D. Wrong: Dari is a form of Persian, not the language of the Baburnama.

Question 26 Pakistan Studies

All India Muslim Students Federation was formed in 1937 by:

- A. Sardar Abdul Rab Nishter
- B. Raja Sahib of Mehmudabad ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. Raja Ghazanfar Ali Khan
- D. Nawab Bahaduryar Jang

A. Wrong: Sardar Abdul Rab Nishtar (printed 'Nishter') was a Muslim League leader, but he did not form the Students Federation.

B. Correct: the All India Muslim Students Federation was formed in 1937 by Raja Sahib of Mahmudabad (printed 'Mehmudabad').

...ja Ghazanfar Ali Khan was a League leader, but he did not form the Students Federation.

D. Wrong: Nawab Bahaduryar Jang was a Hyderabad leader, not the founder of the Students Federation.

Question 27 Pakistan Studies

Bengal was divided in 1905 during the tenure of:

- A. Lord Curzon ✓ **Correct answer**
- B. Hardings
- C. Ripon
- D. Lord Wavell

A. Correct: the Partition of Bengal (1905) was carried out by Viceroy Lord Curzon.

B. Wrong: Lord Hardinge (printed 'Hardings') was Viceroy 1910-1916, after the partition was annulled in 1911.

C. Wrong: Lord Ripon was Viceroy 1880-1884, long before 1905.

D. Wrong: Lord Wavell was Viceroy 1943-1947, long after 1905.

Question 28 Pakistan Studies

Sylhet District at the time of partition was part of the province of:

- A. Bengal
- B. Assam ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. Bihar
- D. United Provinces

A. Wrong: Sylhet was not part of Bengal province at partition; it voted by referendum to join East Bengal.

t partition Sylhet was a district of Assam province, and its referendum decided its transfer to East Bengal (Pakistan).

C. Wrong: Sylhet was not part of Bihar.

D. Wrong: Sylhet was not part of the United Provinces.

Question 29 Pakistan Studies

The first Commander-in-Chief of Pakistan Army was:

- A. General Sir Frank Messervy ✓ **Correct answer**
- B. Rare Admiral Jafford James Wilfred
- C. General Muhammad Ayub Khan
- D. General Muhammad Musa Khan

A. Correct: General Sir Frank Messervy was the first Commander-in-Chief of the Pakistan Army (1947-1948).

B. Wrong: 'Rare Admiral Jafford James Wilfred' is a garbled print of Rear Admiral James Wilfrid Jefford, the first Commander-in-Chief of the Pakistan NAVY, not the Army.

C. Wrong: Ayub Khan was the first Pakistani Commander-in-Chief (1951), not the first overall.

D. Wrong: Musa Khan succeeded Ayub Khan, so he was not the first.

Question 30 Pakistan Studies

The first Chief Minister of Punjab after creation of Pakistan was:

- A. Sir Sikandar Hayat Khan
- B. Nawab Iftikhar Hussain Mandot ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. Mian Mumtaz Khan Daultana
- D. Nawab Sir Khizar Hayat Tiwana

Khizar Hayat Khan was Premier of Punjab before partition (1937-1942), not after creation of Pakistan.

B. Correct: Nawab Iftikhar Hussain Khan of Mamdot (printed 'Mandot') was the first Chief Minister of Punjab after the creation of Pakistan (1947).

C. Wrong: Mumtaz Daultana became Chief Minister later (1951), not first.

D. Wrong: Khizar Hayat Tiwana was Premier of Punjab before partition (1942-1947), not after creation of Pakistan.

Question 31 General Knowledge

The National Language of Pakistan is:

- A. English
- B. Urdu ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. Both English and Urdu
- D. Punjabi

A. Wrong: English is the OFFICIAL language, not the national language.

B. Correct: Urdu is the national language of Pakistan (Constitution, Article 251).

C. Wrong: only Urdu is the national language; English is the official language.

D. Wrong: Punjabi is a regional language, not the national language.

Question 32 General Knowledge

The official language of Pakistan is:

- A. English ✓ **Correct answer**
- B. Urdu
- C. Both English and Urdu
- D. Punjabi

English is the official language of Pakistan (Constitution, Article 251, which keeps English as the official language until arrangements are made for Urdu).

B. Wrong: Urdu is the NATIONAL language, not the official language. This question is the twin of Q31 — the two are filed as printed, with the distinction stated here.

C. Wrong: only English is the official language.

D. Wrong: Punjabi is a regional language, not the official language.

Question 33 General Knowledge

The tune of the national anthem of Pakistan was composed by:

- A. Khawaja Khurshid Anwar
- B. Naushad Ali
- C. Sohail Rana
- D. Ahmad G. Ghagla ✓ **Correct answer**

A. Wrong: Khawaja Khurshid Anwar was a film music composer, not the composer of the anthem's tune.

B. Wrong: Naushad Ali was an Indian film music composer, not the composer of Pakistan's anthem.

C. Wrong: Sohail Rana was a Pakistani film music composer, not the composer of the anthem's tune.

D. Correct: the tune of Pakistan's national anthem was composed by Ahmed Ghulamali Chagla (printed 'Ahmad G. Ghagla').

Question 34 General Knowledge

Hazara Division of Khyber-Pakhtunkhwa Province comprises five districts including Abbottabad Battagram, Kohistan, Mansehra and:

- B. Mingora
- C. Haripur ✓ **Correct answer**
- D. Khanpur

A. Wrong: 'Madam' is a garbled print (no district of this name); the fifth district is Haripur.

B. Wrong: Mingora is a town in Swat district, not a district of Hazara Division.

C. Correct: the five districts of Hazara Division are Abbottabad, Battagram, Kohistan, Mansehra and Haripur.

D. Wrong: Khanpur is a tehsil/town, not one of the five districts of Hazara Division.

Question 35 General Knowledge

The predominant language spoken in Hazara region is:

- A. Hindko ✓ **Correct answer**
- B. Hazari
- C. Kohistani
- D. Pashto

A. Correct: Hindko is the predominant language of the Hazara region.

B. Wrong: 'Hazari' is not the name of the region's predominant language.

C. Wrong: Kohistani is spoken in Kohistan, but Hindko predominates across Hazara as a whole.

D. Wrong: Pashto is the predominant language of the province, but in Hazara itself Hindko predominates.

Question 36 General Knowledge

28th May is celebrated each year as "Yaum-e-Takbeer" because of which incident?

- B. Nuclear tests were conducted by Pakistan ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. Ojhri Camp incident took place at Rawalpindi
- D. Uprising erupted in Kashmir against Indian occupation

A. Wrong: the Kargil conflict was in 1999, not 28 May 1998 (option A also prints 'commended', evidently 'commenced').

B. Correct: Yaum-e-Takbeer (28 May) marks Pakistan's nuclear tests at Chagai on 28 May 1998.

C. Wrong: the Ojhri Camp incident was on 10 April 1988, not 28 May.

D. Wrong: no Kashmir uprising is commemorated on 28 May.

Question 37 General Knowledge

McMahon's Line is the border between:

- A. Iran and Uzbekistan
- B. Pakistan and China
- C. Pakistan and Afghanistan
- D. India and China ✓ **Correct answer**

A. Wrong: no McMahon Line runs between Iran and Uzbekistan.

B. Wrong: the Pakistan-China border is not the McMahon Line.

C. Wrong: the Pakistan-Afghanistan border is the Durand Line, not the McMahon Line.

D. Correct: the McMahon Line is the border between India and China (drawn at the 1914 Simla Convention).

Question 38 General Knowledge

The world's longest river is:

- B. Amazon
- C. Yangtze
- D. Mississippi

A. Correct: the Nile (about 6,650 km) is conventionally the world's longest river and the standard exam answer (some measurements give the Amazon a longer length, but the Nile is the answer this paper keys).

B. Wrong: the Amazon is the largest by volume, but the Nile is conventionally the longest.

C. Wrong: the Yangtze is the longest river in Asia, not the world.

D. Wrong: the Mississippi is the longest river in North America, not the world.

Question 39 General Knowledge

The capital of Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region of China is:

- A. Kashgar
- B. Aksi
- C. Urumqi ✓ **Correct answer**
- D. Hotan

A. Wrong: Kashgar is a major city of Xinjiang, but not its capital.

B. Wrong: Aksu (printed 'Aksi') is a city of Xinjiang, but not its capital.

C. Correct: Urumqi is the capital of the Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region.

D. Wrong: Hotan is a city of Xinjiang, but not its capital.

Question 41 General Knowledge

In which year there was educational institute of Dehli established in Indo Pak?

- A. 1859

- C. 1861
- D. 1862

No answer is given for this question, and none is taught. NO CORRECT OPTION — DEFECTIVE-excluded (decided by assistant under owner's 8 Nov 2026 delegation)

A. Wrong as an answer: the stem names no institute, and no Delhi educational institute was established in 1859.

B. The printed key records B, but the institute evidently meant is Delhi College, founded in 1825 — a year that is not among the options at all.

C. Wrong as an answer: no Delhi educational institute was established in 1861.

D. Wrong as an answer: no Delhi educational institute was established in 1862. (DEFECTIVE-excluded: the stem names no institute, and the institute evidently meant (Delhi College) was established in 1825, a year that is not among the four options; the printed key B (1860) is recorded here for the record. Decided by the assistant under the owner's 8 Nov 2026 delegation.)

Question 42 General Knowledge

All Parties Hurriyat Conference is an alliance of:

- A. 18 parties
- B. 23 parties ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. 29 parties
- D. 28 parties

A. Wrong: the APHC did not comprise 18 parties at its formation.

B. Correct: the All Parties Hurriyat Conference was formed in 1993 as an alliance of 23 parties (some later listings count 26 in the original grouping — the paper's keyed 23 is the standard exam answer).

e APHC did not comprise 29 parties at its formation.

D. Wrong: the APHC did not comprise 28 parties at its formation.

Question 43 General Knowledge

'Ottawa convention 1997' is related to:

- A. Environment protection
- B. Preserving wild life
- C. Banning landmines ✓ **Correct answer**
- D. None of these

A. Wrong: the Ottawa Convention is not an environmental-protection treaty. The printed key records A, but that is wrong.

B. Wrong: the Ottawa Convention is not about preserving wildlife.

C. Correct: the Ottawa Convention (the Mine Ban Treaty, 1997) prohibits the use, stockpiling, production and transfer of anti-personnel landmines. The printed key (A) is wrong; C is filed. Decided by the assistant under the owner's 8 Nov 2026 delegation.

D. Wrong: option C states the subject, so 'None of these' is wrong.

Question 44 General Knowledge

Name the capital of Byzantine Empire?

- A. Demascus
- B. Rome
- C. Constantinople ✓ **Correct answer**
- D. Ankara

A. Wrong: Damascus (printed 'Demascus') was the capital of the Umayyad Caliphate, not of the Byzantine Empire.

ome was the capital of the Roman Empire, not of the Byzantine (Eastern Roman) Empire.

C. Correct: Constantinople (now Istanbul) was the capital of the Byzantine Empire.

D. Wrong: Ankara is the modern capital of Turkey, not of the Byzantine Empire.

Question 45 General Knowledge

Ahmad Shah founded the ever first unified state in Afghanistan in:

- A. 1940 AD
- B. 1750 AD
- C. 1747 AD ✓ **Correct answer**
- D. None of these

A. Wrong: 1940 AD is nearly two centuries too late.

B. Wrong: Ahmad Shah Durrani was crowned in 1747, not 1750.

C. Correct: Ahmad Shah Durrani founded the first unified Afghan state in 1747 AD.

D. Wrong: option C states the year, so 'None of these' is wrong.

Question 46 General Knowledge

Who was the first Governor General of Indo-Pakistan?

- A. Lord Clive
- B. Lord Dalhousie
- C. Lord Warren Hasting ✓ **Correct answer**
- D. Lord Mayo

A. Wrong: Lord Clive was the first Governor of Bengal, not the first Governor-General.

B. Wrong: Lord Dalhousie was Governor-General 1848-1856, not the first.

Warren Hastings (printed 'Lord Warren Hasting') was the first Governor-General of Bengal (1773-1785).

D. Wrong: Lord Mayo was Viceroy 1869-1872, not the first Governor-General.

Question 47 General Knowledge

When first Anglo-Marhata war ended?

- A. 1781
- B. 1782 ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. 1783
- D. 1784

A. Wrong: the First Anglo-Maratha War (printed 'Anglo-Marhata') did not end in 1781.

B. Correct: the First Anglo-Maratha War ended in 1782 with the Treaty of Salbai.

C. Wrong: the war did not end in 1783.

D. Wrong: the war did not end in 1784.

Question 48 General Knowledge

Lord Minto was succeeded by which Lord?

- A. Morelay
- B. Mastings ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. Moria
- D. Waver

A. Wrong: 'Morelay' names no historical Governor-General (it is a garble, evidently of 'Morley', who was Secretary of State, not a Governor-General).

B. Correct: 'Mastings' is the misprint of Hastings — Lord Hastings succeeded Lord Minto as Governor-General in October 1813. The printed key (C) is wrong: 'Moria' names no

rson. B is filed. Decided by the assistant under the owner's 8 Nov 2026 delegation.

C. Wrong: the printed key records C, but 'Moria' is a garble naming no historical Governor-General; the true successor was Lord Hastings.

D. Wrong: 'Waver' is a garble of Wavell, who was Viceroy in 1943-1947, not Minto's successor.

Question 49 General Knowledge

The period of Lord William Bentick is from 1881 to?

- A. 1833
- B. 1799
- C. 1837
- D. 1839

No answer is given for this question, and none is taught. NO CORRECT OPTION — DEFECTIVE-excluded (decided by assistant under owner's 8 Nov 2026 delegation)

A. Wrong as an answer: 1833 is inside Bentinck's tenure but is not its end year, and the stem's 'from 1881' is itself wrong.

B. The printed key records B (1799), but 1799 predates Bentinck's governorship by 29 years — he was Governor-General 1828-1835, so 1799 cannot be the end of his period.

C. Wrong as an answer: 1837 is after Bentinck's tenure ended in 1835.

D. Wrong as an answer: 1839 is the year Bentinck died, not the end of his period as Governor-General. (DEFECTIVE-excluded: the stem is incoherent ('from 1881' — Bentinck was born in 1774 and died in 1839, and was Governor-General 1828-1835), and no option is 1835, the true end year; the printed key B (1799) is recorded here for the record. Decided by the assistant under the owner's 8 Nov 2026 delegation.)

50 General Knowledge

Shikwa and Jawab-e-Shikwa are poems of Allama Iqbal in his book?

- A. Zerb-e-Kaleem
- B. Bal-e-Jabrael
- C. Payam-e-Mushraq
- D. Bang-e-Dara ✓ **Correct answer**

A. Wrong: Zarb-e-Kaleem (printed 'Zerb-e-Kaleem') does not contain Shikwa and Jawab-e-Shikwa.

B. Wrong: Bal-e-Jibril (printed 'Bal-e-Jabrael') does not contain Shikwa and Jawab-e-Shikwa.

C. Wrong: Payam-e-Mashriq (printed 'Payam-e-Mushraq') does not contain Shikwa and Jawab-e-Shikwa.

D. Correct: Shikwa and Jawab-e-Shikwa are in Iqbal's Bang-e-Dara.

Question 51 General Knowledge

Ceibo is the national tree of:

- A. Argentina ✓ **Correct answer**
- B. Brazil
- C. USA
- D. UK

A. Correct: the ceibo (cockspur coral tree) is the national tree of Argentina.

B. Wrong: Brazil's national tree is the pau-brasil, not the ceibo.

C. Wrong: the USA's national tree is the oak, not the ceibo.

D. Wrong: the UK has no official national tree; the oak is its emblematic tree, not the ceibo.

52 General Knowledge

Name the longest railway tunnel found in Pakistan:

- A. Lawari
- B. Khojack ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. Kachura
- D. Atrak

A. Wrong: the Lowari Tunnel (printed 'Lawari') is a ROAD tunnel, not a railway tunnel.

B. Correct: the Khojak Tunnel (Sheila Bagh) is the longest railway tunnel in Pakistan.

C. Wrong: Kachura is not a railway tunnel in Pakistan.

D. Wrong: Atrak is not a railway tunnel in Pakistan.

Question 53 General Knowledge

Which of following is Cottage Industry?

- A. Cement
- B. Sugar
- C. Handicraft ✓ **Correct answer**
- D. Textile

A. Wrong: cement is a large-scale industry, not a cottage industry.

B. Wrong: sugar is a large-scale agro-based industry, not a cottage industry.

C. Correct: handicrafts are made by hand at home or in small workshops — the classic cottage industry.

D. Wrong: textile is a large-scale industry in Pakistan, not a cottage industry.

54 General Knowledge

The agro based industry is:

- A. Woodwork
- B. Dairy farms ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. Carpets
- D. Iron work

A. Wrong: woodwork is a craft industry, not an agro-based industry.

B. Correct: dairy farming is an agro-based industry (it processes agricultural produce — milk).

C. Wrong: carpets are a craft/textile industry, not agro-based.

D. Wrong: iron work is a metal industry, not agro-based.

Question 55 General Knowledge

What is the national tree of Bangladesh?

- A. Banyan
- B. Olive
- C. Golden oak
- D. Beech

No answer is given for this question, and none is taught. NO CORRECT OPTION — DEFECTIVE-excluded (decided by assistant under owner's 8 Nov 2026 delegation)

A. The printed key records A, but the banyan is the national tree of INDIA (and was Bangladesh's former tree) — it is not Bangladesh's current national tree.

B. Wrong as an answer: the olive is not the national tree of Bangladesh.

C. Wrong as an answer: the golden oak is not the national tree of Bangladesh.

an answer: the beech is not the national tree of Bangladesh. (DEFECTIVE-excluded: Bangladesh's national tree is the MANGO tree, which is not among the four options, so no option can be filed as the answer; the printed key A (Banyan) is recorded here for the record. Decided by the assistant under the owner's 8 Nov 2026 delegation.)

Question 56 General Knowledge

What is the national tree of China?

- A. Golden oak
- B. Beech
- C. Gingko biloba ✓ **Correct answer**
- D. Maple

A. Wrong: the golden oak is not the national tree of China.

B. Wrong: the beech is not the national tree of China.

C. Correct: the ginkgo (printed 'Gingko biloba') is the national tree of China.

D. Wrong: the maple is the national tree of Canada, not of China.

Question 57 General Knowledge

Which is the biggest mosque in Pakistan?

- A. Jamia Mosque Karachi
- B. Chandni Mosque Peshawar
- C. Shahi Mosque Lahore
- D. Faisal Mosque Islambad ✓ **Correct answer**

A. Wrong: the Jamia Mosque Karachi is not the biggest mosque in Pakistan.

B. Wrong: the Chandni Mosque Peshawar is not the biggest mosque in Pakistan.

C. Wrong: the Badshahi (Shahi) Mosque Lahore is large, but the Faisal Mosque is bigger.

The Faisal Mosque in Islamabad (printed 'Islambad') is the biggest mosque in Pakistan.

Question 58 General Knowledge

Which is the largest oil field found in Pakistan?

- A. Mazari
- B. Attock
- C. Balkassar ✓ **Correct answer**
- D. Pidh

A. Wrong: Mazari is not Pakistan's largest oil field.

B. Wrong: Attock (the Attock Oil Company area) is not Pakistan's largest oil field.

C. Correct: Balkassar is the largest oil field in Pakistan.

D. Wrong: Pidh is not Pakistan's largest oil field.

Question 59 General Knowledge

Name the biggest Park (area wise) in Pakistan

- A. Bagh-e-Jinnah (Lahore)
- B. Ayub National Park ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. Changa Manga
- D. None of the above

A. Wrong: Bagh-e-Jinnah Lahore is a historic park, but not the biggest by area.

B. Correct: Ayub National Park (Rawalpindi) is the biggest park in Pakistan by area.

C. Wrong: Changa Manga is a forest plantation, not the biggest park by area.

D. Wrong: option B states the answer, so 'None of the above' is wrong.

60 General Knowledge

The biggest Industry of Pakistan is:-

- A. Textile ✓ **Correct answer**
- B. Sugar
- C. Cement
- D. Paper

A. Correct: textiles are the biggest industry of Pakistan (the largest export earner and employer).

B. Wrong: sugar is a major industry, but smaller than textiles.

C. Wrong: cement is a major industry, but smaller than textiles.

D. Wrong: paper is a minor industry compared with textiles.

Question 61 General Knowledge

Who is elected the Head of 50 members African Union?

- A. Muammar el-Qaddafi ✓ **Correct answer**
- B. Jakaya Kikwete
- C. Olusegun Obasanjo
- D. Thabo Mbeki

A. Correct: Muammar el-Qaddafi was elected Chairperson of the African Union in February 2009 (he chaired 2 February 2009 to 31 January 2010). The stem's '50 members' is a print oddity — the Union had 53 members in 2009 — but the answer is unaffected.

B. Wrong: Jakaya Kikwete chaired the African Union in 2008, not in 2009.

C. Wrong: Olusegun Obasanjo chaired the African Union in 2004-2006, not in 2009.

D. Wrong: Thabo Mbeki chaired the African Union in 2002-2003, not in 2009.

62 General Knowledge

'Nippon' is the old name of:

- A. Japan ✓ **Correct answer**
- B. France
- C. USA
- D. UK

A. Correct: Nippon (Nihon) is the Japanese name for Japan.

B. Wrong: France was once called Gaul, not Nippon.

C. Wrong: the USA has no old name Nippon.

D. Wrong: the UK was once called Albion, not Nippon.

Question 63 General Knowledge

Who is called the father of computer?

- A. Merry John
- B. Charles Babbage ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. Konard Ruse
- D. Newton

A. Wrong: 'Merry John' is a garbled print naming no computer pioneer.

B. Correct: Charles Babbage, designer of the Analytical Engine, is called the father of the computer.

C. Wrong: Konrad Zuse (printed 'Konard Ruse') built the first programmable computer, but Babbage is the 'father of the computer'.

D. Wrong: Newton was a physicist and mathematician, not the father of the computer.

64 General Knowledge

Three Gorges Dam Project is located in the country of:

- A. Finland
- B. Belgium
- C. China ✓ **Correct answer**
- D. Russia

A. Wrong: the Three Gorges Dam is not in Finland.

B. Wrong: the Three Gorges Dam is not in Belgium.

C. Correct: the Three Gorges Dam is on the Yangtze River in China.

D. Wrong: the Three Gorges Dam is not in Russia.

Question 65 General Knowledge

Which is the biggest bird of the world?

- A. Ostrich ✓ **Correct answer**
- B. Kiwi
- C. Eagle
- D. Hen

A. Correct: the ostrich is the biggest (tallest and heaviest) bird in the world.

B. Wrong: the kiwi is a small flightless bird.

C. Wrong: the eagle is a large bird of prey, but far smaller than the ostrich.

D. Wrong: the hen is a small domestic bird.

Question 66 Mathematics

Sixteen men can complete a work in twelve days. Twenty-four children can complete the

in eighteen days. Twelve men and eight children started working and after eight days three more children joined them. How many days will they now take to complete the remaining work?

- A. 5 days
- B. 10 days
- C. 4 days ✓ **Correct answer**
- D. 9 days

A. Wrong: worked out below, the remaining work takes 4 days, not 5.

B. Wrong: worked out below, the remaining work takes 4 days, not 10.

C. Correct: one man does 1/(16x12) = 1/192 of the work per day; one child does 1/(24x18) = 1/432. In 8 days, 12 men + 8 children do 8 x (12/192 + 8/432) = 8 x 35/432 = 35/54 of the work, leaving 19/54. Then 12 men + 11 children do (12/192 + 11/432) = 19/216 per day, so the remaining 19/54 takes (19/54)/(19/216) = 4 days.

D. Wrong: worked out below, the remaining work takes 4 days, not 9.

Question 67 Mathematics

A boy goes to his school from his house at a speed of 3 km/hr and returns at a speed of 2 km/hr. If he takes 5 hours in going and coming, the distance between his house and school is:

- A. 8.5 km
- B. 5.5 km
- C. 6 km ✓ **Correct answer**
- D. 9 km

A. Wrong: if the distance were 8.5 km, the round trip would take 8.5/3 + 8.5/2 = 7.1 hours, not 5.

B. Wrong: if the distance were 5.5 km, the round trip would take 5.5/3 + 5.5/2 = 4.6 hours,

C. Correct: let the distance be d km; d/3 + d/2 = 5, so 5d/6 = 5 and d = 6 km.

D. Wrong: if the distance were 9 km, the round trip would take 9/3 + 9/2 = 7.5 hours, not 5.

Question 68 Mathematics

Twenty-four men can complete a work in sixteen days. Thirty-two women can complete the same work in twenty-four days. Sixteen men and sixteen women started working and worked for twelve days. How many more men are to be added to complete the remaining work in 2 days?

- A. 18 men
- B. 24 men ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. 36 men
- D. 50 men

A. Wrong: worked out below, 24 more men are needed, not 18.

B. Correct: one man does 1/(24x16) = 1/384 of the work per day; one woman does 1/(32x24) = 1/768. In 12 days, 16 men + 16 women do 12 x (16/384 + 16/768) = 12 x 1/16 = 3/4 of the work, leaving 1/4. To finish it in 2 days needs a rate of 1/8 per day; the 16 men + 16 women give 1/16 per day, so 1/16 per day more is needed, which is 24 men (24 x 1/384 = 1/16).

C. Wrong: worked out below, 24 more men are needed, not 36.

D. Wrong: worked out below, 24 more men are needed, not 50.

Question 69 Mathematics

5 men and 2 boys working together can do four times as much work as a man and a boy. Working capacities of a woman and a boy are in the ratio:

- A. 1:2

- C. 1:3
- D. 6:7

A. Wrong: worked out below, the ratio is 2:1, not 1:2.

B. Correct: let a man's capacity be m and a boy's be b; 5m + 2b = 4(m + b), so m = 2b, and the ratio of man to boy is 2:1. The stem misprints 'woman' for 'man' — the question is about a man and a boy, as the first sentence shows.

C. Wrong: worked out below, the ratio is 2:1, not 1:3.

D. Wrong: worked out below, the ratio is 2:1, not 6:7.

Question 70 Mathematics

If 12 men and 16 boys can do a piece of work in 5 days; 13 men and 24 boys can do it in 4 days, then the ratio of the daily work done by a man to that of a boy is:

- A. 3:2
- B. 3:1
- C. 2:1 ✓ **Correct answer**
- D. 6:7

A. Wrong: worked out below, the ratio is 2:1, not 3:2.

B. Wrong: worked out below, the ratio is 2:1, not 3:1.

C. Correct: let a man's daily work be m and a boy's be b; 12m + 16b = 1/5 and 13m + 24b = 1/4. Multiplying the first by 3 and the second by 2 and subtracting gives 10m = 1/10, so m = 1/100; then 16b = 1/5 - 12/100 = 2/25, so b = 1/200; m:b = 2:1.

D. Wrong: worked out below, the ratio is 2:1, not 6:7.

71 English — Vocabulary (Synonyms)

INFREQUENT

- A. Never
- B. Usual
- C. Rare ✓ **Correct answer**
- D. Sometin

A. Wrong: 'never' means not at all, not infrequently.

B. Wrong: 'usual' is the opposite of infrequent.

C. Correct: 'infrequent' means rare — happening seldom. The printed key (D) is wrong, and option (D) 'Sometin' is truncated in print (presumably 'Sometimes'), which is in any case not the meaning of infrequent. C is filed. Decided by the assistant under the owner's 8 Nov 2026 delegation.

D. Wrong: the printed key records D, but 'Sometin' is truncated in print and 'sometimes' is not the meaning of infrequent; 'rare' (C) is.

Question 72 English — Vocabulary (Synonyms)

ABNEGATION

- A. Self-denial ✓ **Correct answer**
- B. Self-sacrifice
- C. Self-praise
- D. Self-criticism

A. Correct: abnegation means self-denial — the renunciation of one's own desires.

B. Wrong: self-sacrifice is close, but abnegation specifically means self-denial, not sacrifice for others.

C. Wrong: self-praise is the opposite of abnegation.

elf-criticism is judging oneself harshly, not abnegation.

Question 73 English — Vocabulary (Synonyms)

SUPERVENE

- A. Ensue ✓ **Correct answer**
- B. Interfere
- C. Displace
- D. Precede

A. Correct: to supervene is to follow as a consequence — to ensue.

B. Wrong: to interfere is to meddle, not to supervene.

C. Wrong: to displace is to move something out of place, not to supervene.

D. Wrong: to precede is to come BEFORE, the opposite of supervene.

Question 74 English — Vocabulary (Synonyms)

ABRADE

- A. Scold
- B. Attach
- C. Wear off ✓ **Correct answer**
- D. Twist

A. Wrong: to scold is to rebuke, not to abrade.

B. Wrong: to attach is to join, the opposite of abrading.

C. Correct: to abrade is to wear away by rubbing — to wear off.

D. Wrong: to twist is to turn, not to abrade.

75 English — Vocabulary (Synonyms)

SANGUINE

- A. Hopeful ✓ **Correct answer**
- B. Proud
- C. Clever
- D. Modest

A. Correct: sanguine means optimistic and hopeful.

B. Wrong: proud means feeling pleased with oneself, not sanguine.

C. Wrong: clever means intelligent, not sanguine.

D. Wrong: modest is the opposite of sanguine in the sense of confident hope.

Question 76 English — Vocabulary (Synonyms)

AFFLUENT

- A. Prosperous ✓ **Correct answer**
- B. Poor
- C. Talkative
- D. Close

A. Correct: affluent means wealthy and prosperous.

B. Wrong: poor is the opposite of affluent.

C. Wrong: talkative means speaking a lot, not affluent.

D. Wrong: close (near) has nothing to do with affluence.

Question 77 English — Vocabulary (Synonyms)

LIMP

- B. Bend
- C. Falter ✓ **Correct answer**
- D. Stoop

A. Wrong: to kneel is to go down on one's knees, not to limp.

B. Wrong: to bend is to curve, not to limp.

C. Correct: to limp is to walk unsteadily — to falter (Merriam-Webster defines falter as 'to go unsteadily').

D. Wrong: to stoop is to bend forward, not to limp.

Question 78 English — Vocabulary (Synonyms)

MASSACRE

- A. Stab
- B. Slaughter ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. Murder
- D. Assassin

A. Wrong: to stab is to pierce with a blade — a single act, not a massacre.

B. Correct: a massacre is a mass slaughter of people.

C. Wrong: murder is the killing of one person, not a massacre of many.

D. Wrong: an assassin is a person who kills, not the act of massacre.

Question 79 English — Vocabulary in Context (Synonyms)

Cross-examination could not elicit any reason for his being absent.

- A. Prove
- B. Find Fault With

- D. draw out ✓ **Correct answer**

A. Wrong: 'prove' means to show something true, not to elicit.

B. Wrong: 'find fault with' means to criticise, not to elicit.

C. Wrong: 'produce' means to bring forward, but 'elicit' specifically means to draw out (a response or information).

D. Correct: to elicit is to draw out — the italicised bold word 'elicit' means 'draw out' (the bold/italic marking is lost in the scan).

Question 80 English — Vocabulary in Context (Synonyms)

Many people feel queasy while travelling on a bus on hilly roads.

- A. Drowsy
- B. Mobile
- C. Uneasy ✓ **Correct answer**
- D. dynamic

A. Wrong: 'drowsy' means sleepy, not queasy.

B. Wrong: 'mobile' means able to move, not queasy.

C. Correct: 'queasy' means feeling sick and uneasy — the italicised bold word 'queasy' means 'uneasy' (the bold/italic marking is lost in the scan).

D. Wrong: 'dynamic' means energetic, not queasy.

Question 81 English — Vocabulary in Context (Synonyms)

I wrote to him as lately as last week.

- A. Late
- B. Recently ✓ **Correct answer**

- D. immediately

A. Wrong: 'late' is the adjective; the phrase 'as lately as' means 'as recently as'.

B. Correct: 'lately' means recently — the italicised bold word 'lately' means 'recently' (the bold/italic marking is lost in the scan).

C. Wrong: 'early' is the opposite of lately.

D. Wrong: 'immediately' means at once, not lately.

Question 82 English — Vocabulary in Context (Synonyms)

He listened to my request with indifference.

- A. Caution
- B. Displeasure
- C. Concern
- D. disinterest ✓ **Correct answer**

A. Wrong: 'caution' means care, not indifference.

B. Wrong: 'displeasure' means annoyance, not indifference.

C. Wrong: 'concern' is the opposite of indifference.

D. Correct: 'indifference' means lack of interest — disinterest (the italicised bold word 'indifference' means 'disinterest'; the bold/italic marking is lost in the scan).

Question 83 English — Vocabulary in Context (Synonyms)

The patient began to rave incoherently in a fit of high fever.

- A. Talk Wildly ✓ **Correct answer**
- B. Express Anger
- C. Pray Meekly

A. Correct: to rave is to talk wildly and incoherently — the italicised bold word 'rave' means 'talk wildly' (the bold/italic marking is lost in the scan).

B. Wrong: expressing anger is only one possible sense of raving; the sentence is about incoherent talk in fever.

C. Wrong: praying meekly has nothing to do with raving.

D. Wrong: denying forcefully is not the meaning of rave.

Question 84 English — Vocabulary in Context (Synonyms)

Alia asked Rashim not to meddle in her affairs.

- A. Intercede
- B. Impose
- C. Cross
- D. Interfere ✓ **Correct answer**

A. Wrong: to intercede is to plead on someone's behalf, not to meddle.

B. Wrong: to impose is to force something on someone, not to meddle.

C. Wrong: to cross is to go across, not to meddle.

D. Correct: to meddle is to interfere in others' affairs — the italicised bold word 'meddle' means 'interfere' (the bold/italic marking is lost in the scan).

Question 85 English — Vocabulary in Context (Synonyms)

His Speech Was Full Of Affectation.

- A. Pretence ✓ **Correct answer**
- B. Boasting
- C. Pedantry

A. Correct: affectation is artificial, pretended behaviour — pretence.

B. Wrong: boasting is bragging, a narrower sense than affectation.

C. Wrong: pedantry is showing off learning, not affectation in general.

D. Wrong: a euphemism is a mild word used in place of a harsh one, not affectation.

Question 86 English — Vocabulary (Antonyms)

ACQUISITIVE

- A. Miserly
- B. Frugal
- C. Simple
- D. Austere ✓ **Correct answer**

A. Wrong: 'miserly' (hoarding money) is a near-synonym of acquisitive, not its opposite.

B. Wrong: 'frugal' (careful with money) is close to acquisitive in spirit, not its opposite.

C. Wrong: 'simple' is a near rival — simple living is close to self-denial — but the standard exam antonym of acquisitive (grasping for wealth) is 'austere'.

D. Correct: 'austere' means practising severe self-denial, the opposite of acquisitive (eager to acquire wealth).

Question 87 English — Vocabulary (Antonyms)

DECEIT

- A. Reality
- B. Trust
- C. Truthfulness ✓ **Correct answer**
- D. Fact

reality' is what is real, not the opposite of deceit.

B. Wrong: 'trust' is close, but the direct opposite of deceit (lying) is truthfulness.

C. Correct: deceit means dishonesty; its opposite is truthfulness.

D. Wrong: 'fact' is a true thing, not the opposite of the quality of deceit.

Question 88 English — Vocabulary (Antonyms)

VIOLENT

- A. Tame
- B. Humble
- C. Gentle ✓ **Correct answer**
- D. Harmless

A. Wrong: 'tame' applies to animals, not as the opposite of violent.

B. Wrong: 'humble' means modest, not the opposite of violent.

C. Correct: violent means using force; its opposite is gentle.

D. Wrong: 'harmless' is close, but 'gentle' is the standard opposite of violent.

Question 89 English — Vocabulary (Antonyms)

ABHORRENCE

- A. Aversion
- B. Liking ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. Appreciation
- D. Fear

A. Wrong: 'aversion' is a synonym of abhorrence (hatred), not its opposite.

B. Correct: abhorrence means intense dislike; its opposite is liking.

'appreciation' means valuing something, but 'liking' is the direct opposite of abhorrence.

D. Wrong: 'fear' is a different feeling from abhorrence.

Question 90 English — Vocabulary (Antonyms)

PARSIMONIOUS

- A. Crude
- B. Frugal
- C. Generous ✓ **Correct answer**
- D. Stingy

A. Wrong: 'crude' means rough or unrefined, not the opposite of parsimonious.

B. Wrong: 'frugal' is a synonym of parsimonious (careful with money), not its opposite.

C. Correct: parsimonious means stingy with money; its opposite is generous.

D. Wrong: 'stingy' is a synonym of parsimonious, not its opposite.

Question 91 English — Vocabulary (Antonyms)

DEARTH

- A. Extravagance
- B. Scarcity
- C. Abundance ✓ **Correct answer**
- D. Sufficiency

A. Wrong: 'extravagance' means wasteful spending, not the opposite of dearth.

B. Wrong: 'scarcity' is a synonym of dearth, not its opposite.

C. Correct: dearth means a shortage; its opposite is abundance.

sufficiency' (enough) is close, but 'abundance' is the standard opposite of dearth.

Question 92 English — Vocabulary (Antonyms)

TRANSPARENT

- A. Coloured
- B. Childlike
- C. Opaque ✓ **Correct answer**
- D. Imminent

A. Wrong: 'coloured' is not the opposite of transparent (coloured glass can still be transparent).

B. Wrong: 'childlike' has nothing to do with transparency.

C. Correct: transparent means letting light through; its opposite is opaque.

D. Wrong: 'imminent' means about to happen, not the opposite of transparent.

Question 93 English — Vocabulary (Antonyms)

PRIDE

- A. Humility ✓ **Correct answer**
- B. Shame
- C. Humbleness
- D. Debasement

A. Correct (filed per the printed key): humility is the opposite of pride. Humbleness (C) is also defensible: 'humbleness' is a synonym of 'humility', so both A and C state the same opposite. Decided by the assistant under the owner's 8 Nov 2026 delegation.

B. Wrong: shame is the feeling of guilt, not the opposite of pride.

nsible. 'humbleness' means the same as 'humility', so C is an equally good opposite of pride — the paper keys A, and A is filed.

D. Wrong: debasement means lowering in quality or value, not the opposite of pride.

Question 94 English — Vocabulary in Context (Antonyms)

He climbed up a stationary wagon.

- A. Moving ✓ **Correct answer**
- B. Speeding
- C. Shunting
- D. standing

A. Correct: the opposite of stationary (not moving) is moving — the italicised bold word is 'stationary' (the bold/italic marking is lost in the scan).

B. Wrong: 'speeding' is a kind of moving, but the direct opposite of stationary is 'moving'.

C. Wrong: 'shunting' is moving railway wagons about, not the opposite of stationary.

D. Wrong: 'standing' is a synonym of stationary, not its opposite.

Question 95 English — Vocabulary in Context (Antonyms)

A serene mind can never be the pioneer of a great revolution.

- A. Nervous
- B. Jocular
- C. Earnest
- D. agitated ✓ **Correct answer**

A. Wrong: 'nervous' is close, but 'agitated' is the direct opposite of serene (calm).

B. Wrong: 'jocular' means joking, not the opposite of serene.

C. Wrong: 'earnest' means serious, not the opposite of serene.

serene means calm and peaceful; its opposite is agitated — the italicised bold word is 'serene' (the bold/italic marking is lost in the scan).

Question 96 English — Vocabulary in Context (Antonyms)

The king consolidated the empire into a powerful nation.

- A. divided
- B. isolated
- C. fragmented
- D. weakened ✓ **Correct answer**

A. Also defensible: to consolidate is to unite, so 'divided' is a genuine opposite of consolidated — the paper keys D, and D is filed. Decided by the assistant under the owner's 8 Nov 2026 delegation.

B. Wrong: 'isolated' means cut off, not the opposite of consolidated.

C. Wrong: 'fragmented' is close to 'divided', but the paper keys D and D is filed.

D. Correct (filed per the printed key): to consolidate is to strengthen and unite; its opposite in this sentence is 'weakened' — the italicised bold word is 'consolidated' (the bold/italic marking is lost in the scan).

Question 97 English — Vocabulary in Context (Antonyms)

It used to be said that travel broadens one's outlook.

- A. restricts
- B. contracts
- C. shrinks
- D. narrows ✓ **Correct answer**

A. Wrong: 'restricts' is close, but the direct opposite of 'broadens' is 'narrows'.

B. Wrong: 'contracts' is close, but 'narrows' is the direct opposite of 'broadens'.

…rinks is close, but 'narrows' is the direct opposite of 'broadens'.

D. Correct: to broaden is to widen; its opposite is to narrow — the italicised bold word is 'broadens' (the bold/italic marking is lost in the scan).

Question 98 English — Vocabulary in Context (Antonyms)

He has enrolled himself to an elementary course in computer.

- A. secondary
- B. tough
- C. advanced ✓ **Correct answer**
- D. simple

A. Wrong: 'secondary' is a level of schooling, not the opposite of elementary.

B. Wrong: 'tough' means difficult, not the opposite of elementary.

C. Correct: elementary means basic; its opposite is advanced — the italicised bold word is 'elementary' (the bold/italic marking is lost in the scan).

D. Wrong: 'simple' is a synonym of elementary, not its opposite.

Question 99 English — Vocabulary in Context (Antonyms)

Abrupt decisions are often wrong.

- A. Sharp
- B. Rough
- C. Gradual ✓ **Correct answer**
- D. Hurried

A. Wrong: 'sharp' is close to abrupt in the sense of sudden, not its opposite.

B. Wrong: 'rough' means uneven, not the opposite of abrupt.

C. Correct: abrupt means sudden; its opposite is gradual — the italicised bold word is

bold/italic marking is lost in the scan).

D. Wrong: 'hurried' is a synonym of abrupt, not its opposite.

Question 100 English — Vocabulary in Context (Antonyms)

He is in the habit of taking a casual

- A. formal ✓ **Correct answer**
- B. regular
- C. futile
- D. systematic

A. Correct: casual means informal and relaxed; its opposite is formal. The stem is truncated in print ('taking a casual' — a noun after 'casual' seems missing, evidently 'a casual [attitude/approach]'), but the target word 'casual' and all four options are complete, and the answer is unaffected.

B. Wrong: 'regular' means happening often, not the opposite of casual.

C. Wrong: 'futile' means useless, not the opposite of casual.

D. Wrong: 'systematic' means methodical, not the opposite of casual.

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