Assistant Director, Ministry of Defence (AD MoD) — 2015 · Solved Past Paper

Body: Federal Public Service Commission (FPSC) · **Post:** Assistant Director, Ministry of Defence (AD MoD) · **Year:** 2015 · **Questions:** 100 in the original paper — **93 solved and verified**, 7 unrecoverable (Q1, Q2, Q3, Q4, Q5, Q6, Q63) · **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 2015 sitting.

Source note: Imtiaz Shahid book, 50th edition, Model Paper 2 (AD MoD 2015, 100 questions), Scribd doc 502354168, viewer pages 26-32, fetched 14 Nov 2026, with the book's printed Answer Key 1-100. 10 printed key entries illegible (Q10, Q13, Q19, Q24, Q30, Q42, Q48, Q74, Q87, Q99); each resolved by ONE independent web source or worked logic. 5 printed-key corrections (Q60, Q81, Q85, Q90, Q96). Q1-Q6 and Q63 are disclosed GAPs (Q1-Q5 not in scan; Q6 only option E visible; Q63 non-verbal figure question). Dedup 14 Nov 2026: no duplicate sitting; live AD MoD papers are 2004, 2009, 2010, 2012, 2017, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2026; no AD MoD 2015 paper is live on the site.

Question 1

No answer is given for this question, and none is taught. Q1 is not present in the Scribd scan at all. Viewer page 25 (book p.13) is the end of Model Paper 1 (Q200 and its 1-200 Answer Key); the next page, viewer 26 (book p.14), begins in the middle of Q6. Q1-Q5 do not appear anywhere in the document as presented. Nothing is invented.

No answer is given for this question, and none is taught. Q2 is not present in the Scribd scan at all (see Q1). Nothing is invented.

Question 3

No answer is given for this question, and none is taught. Q3 is not present in the Scribd scan at all (see Q1). Nothing is invented.

Question 4

No answer is given for this question, and none is taught. Q4 is not present in the Scribd scan at all (see Q1). Nothing is invented.

Question 5

No answer is given for this question, and none is taught. Q5 is not present in the Scribd scan at all (see Q1). Nothing is invented.

Question 6

No answer is given for this question, and none is taught. Only option (E), "... cultivate ... gratuitous", is visible at the top of viewer page 26 (book p.14); the stem and options (A)-(D) of Q6 do not appear anywhere in the document as presented, and the printed Answer Key entry for Q6 is illegible. Nothing is invented.

Question 7 English

STOCK: WHEAT::

- A. mine: coal
- B. ocean: tuna
- C. silo: grain
- D. well: gusher

ervoir: water ✓ **Correct answer**

A. A mine is where coal is found, not a stock of coal.

B. An ocean is where tuna live, not a stock of tuna.

C. A silo stores grain, but the pair is container : contents, not stock : thing stocked.

D. A well produces a gusher; it is not a stock of gushers.

E. A reservoir is a stock of water, just as a stock is a supply of wheat.

Question 8 English

PLAN: SCHEME::

- A. antiquity: age
- B. annoyance: evasion
- C. statesman: politician ✓ **Correct answer**
- D. assignment: work
- E. prison: jail

A. Antiquity and age are related in time, not as a word and its sinister form.

B. Annoyance and evasion have no plan-like relationship.

C. A scheme is a plan with sinister connotations, and a statesman is a politician with a negative connotation attached; the second word is the first word carrying an unfavourable shade.

D. An assignment is a kind of work, not work with a sinister shade.

E. Prison and jail are plain synonyms with no difference in connotation, so the shade-of-meaning relationship is missing.

9 English

AROMATIC: SMELL::

- A. debonair: grandeur
- B. tart: taste ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. intimate: notification
- D. unctuous: antithesis
- E. unsavory: vision

A. Debonair describes manner, not grandeur as a sense.

B. Aromatic is a quality perceived by smell, just as tart is a quality perceived by taste.

C. Intimate has nothing to do with notification as a sense.

D. Unctuous has nothing to do with antithesis as a sense.

E. Unsavory is a quality perceived by taste or smell, not by vision.

Question 10 English

HIERARCHY: RANKED::

- A. equation: solved
- B. critique: biased
- C. chronology: sequential ✓ **Correct answer**
- D. infinity: fixed
- E. rationale: intuitive

A. An equation is not defined by being solved the way a hierarchy is defined by ranking.

B. A critique is not defined by being biased the way a hierarchy is defined by ranking.

C. A hierarchy is a system in which things are ranked; a chronology is a list in which events are sequential, in order of occurrence.

not fixed, it is the opposite of fixed.

E. A rationale is not defined by being intuitive the way a hierarchy is defined by ranking.

Question 11 English

AIRPLANE: HANGAR::

- A. music: orchestra
- B. money: vault ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. finger: hand
- D. tree: farm
- E. insect: ecosystem

A. An orchestra plays music; it does not house airplanes the way a hangar houses an airplane.

B. A hangar is where an airplane is kept, just as a vault is where money is kept.

C. A finger is part of a hand, not something housed in it.

D. A farm is where a tree may grow, not a building that houses it.

E. An ecosystem is where an insect lives, not a building that houses it.

Question 12 English

HUNGRY: RAVENOUS::

- A. thirsty: desirous
- B. large: titanic ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. famous: eminent
- D. dizzy: disoriented
- E. obese: gluttonous

A. Thirsty and desirous are different kinds of wanting, not an intensification.

is hungry taken to an extreme, just as titanic is large taken to an extreme.

C. Famous and eminent are near-synonyms, not an intensification of the same word.

D. Dizzy and disoriented are near-synonyms, not an intensification.

E. Obese and gluttonous describe different things (body size vs appetite), not an intensification.

Question 13 English

SHARD: GLASS::

- A. grain: sand
- B. morsel: meal
- C. strand: rope
- D. scrap: quilt
- E. splinter: wood ✓ **Correct answer**

A. A grain is a constituent particle of sand, not a fragment broken off it.

B. A morsel is a small portion of a meal, not a fragment broken off it.

C. A strand is a constituent thread of a rope, not a fragment broken off it.

D. A scrap is a leftover piece of cloth, not a fragment broken off a quilt.

E. A shard is a fragment broken off glass, just as a splinter is a fragment broken off wood.

Question 14 English

RUEFUL:

- A. trite
- B. content ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. capable
- D. capital

A. Trite means overused, which is not the opposite of rueful.

B. Rueful means regretful and sorrowful; content means satisfied and at ease, its opposite.

C. Capable means able, which is not the opposite of rueful.

D. Capital means excellent or chief, which is not the opposite of rueful.

E. Zealous means eager, which is not the opposite of rueful.

Question 15 English

CORDIALLY:

- A. warm
- B. hearty
- C. reserved ✓ **Correct answer**
- D. earnest

A. Warm is a near-synonym of cordially, not its opposite.

B. Hearty is a near-synonym of cordially, not its opposite.

C. Cordially means warmly and heartily; reserved means cold and restrained, its opposite.

D. Earnest means serious and sincere, which is not the opposite of cordially.

Question 16 English

ENMITY:

- A. friendship ✓ **Correct answer**
- B. contempt
- C. boredom

A. Enmity means hatred and hostility; friendship is its direct opposite.

B. Contempt is a form of dislike, close to enmity rather than its opposite.

C. Boredom is a lack of interest, not the opposite of enmity.

D. Stylishness has nothing to do with enmity.

Question 17 English

GORGEOUS:

- A. ugly ✓ **Correct answer**
- B. dislike
- C. decent
- D. lonely

A. Gorgeous means very beautiful; ugly is its direct opposite.

B. Dislike is a feeling, not the opposite of a word describing beauty.

C. Decent means acceptable, not the opposite of gorgeous.

D. Lonely describes being alone, not the opposite of gorgeous.

Question 18 English

CATASTROPHE:

- A. success ✓ **Correct answer**
- B. medical instrument
- C. adherent
- D. immense

A. A catastrophe is a terrible disaster; success is the opposite outcome.

instrument has nothing to do with catastrophe.

C. An adherent is a follower, not the opposite of catastrophe.

D. Immense means huge, which describes the scale of a catastrophe rather than opposing it.

Question 19 English

HIGH-HANDED:

- A. dejected
- B. reasonable ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. hard-handed
- D. dynamic

A. Dejected means downcast, which is not the opposite of high-handed.

B. High-handed means arbitrary and overbearing, using power without regard to fairness; reasonable means fair and sensible, its opposite.

C. Hard-handed is a near-synonym of high-handed, not its opposite.

D. Dynamic means energetic, which is not the opposite of high-handed.

Question 20 English

STOIC:

- A. herald
- B. whiner ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. victor
- D. bystander

A. A herald is a messenger, not the opposite of a stoic.

B. A stoic endures hardship without complaint; a whiner complains constantly, the

C. A victor is a winner, not the opposite of a stoic.

D. A bystander is an onlooker, not the opposite of a stoic.

Question 21 English

STILTED:

- A. informal ✓ **Correct answer**
- B. verbose
- C. secretive
- D. senseless
- E. tentative

A. Stilted means stiff and formal; informal is its direct opposite.

B. Verbose means wordy, which is not the opposite of stilted.

C. Secretive means keeping things hidden, not the opposite of stilted.

D. Senseless means foolish, not the opposite of stilted.

E. Tentative means hesitant, not the opposite of stilted.

Question 22 English

[Passage:] A tornado undergoes considerable changes in size, shape, and behavior during its life cycle. The tornado usually develops within a cumulonimbus cloud and subsequently extends toward the ground. We see this stage as a rotating funnel cloud that descends from the cloud base. When the rotating column of air reaches the ground, it becomes a tornado by definition. Sometimes dust and debris begin whirling on the ground before the funnel actually touches down. In weak tornadoes, particularly in dry climates, this ground-level dust whirl may be visible before the funnel cloud descends.

tornado's mature stage, the funnel reaches its greatest width. It is usually nearly vertical, and most of the time is touching the ground, though skipping may occur along a lengthy path. At this time, the tornado causes severe damage to whatever it encounters. During the tornado's shrinking stage, the funnel narrows and tilts away from it's [sic] vertical position. Now the path of damage becomes smaller. As the tornado decays, the funnel stretches into a rope shape and the visible portion becomes contorted and finally dissipates. This stage is often called the rope stage because of its appearance. According to the passage, a rotating funnel cloud is defined as a tornado when it:

- A. develops in a cumulonimbus cloud
- B. is observed by humans
- C. touches the ground ✓ **Correct answer**
- D. causes dust and debris to begin whirling

A. The tornado develops in a cumulonimbus cloud, but the passage defines it as a tornado only at a later point.

B. Being observed by humans is not part of the definition in the passage.

C. The passage says: when the rotating column of air reaches the ground, it becomes a tornado by definition.

D. Dust and debris may whirl before the funnel touches down, but that is not what defines the tornado.

Question 23 English

[Passage:] A tornado undergoes considerable changes in size, shape, and behavior during its life cycle. The tornado usually develops within a cumulonimbus cloud and subsequently extends toward the ground. We see this stage as a rotating funnel cloud that descends from the cloud base. When the rotating column of air reaches the ground, it becomes a tornado by definition. Sometimes dust and debris begin whirling on the ground before the funnel actually touches down. In weak tornadoes, particularly in dry

is ground-level dust whirl may be visible before the funnel cloud descends. During the tornado's mature stage, the funnel reaches its greatest width. It is usually nearly vertical, and most of the time is touching the ground, though skipping may occur along a lengthy path. At this time, the tornado causes severe damage to whatever it encounters. During the tornado's shrinking stage, the funnel narrows and tilts away from it's [sic] vertical position. Now the path of damage becomes smaller. As the tornado decays, the funnel stretches into a rope shape and the visible portion becomes contorted and finally dissipates. This stage is often called the rope stage because of its appearance. During which stage is a tornado the most dangerous?

- A. The formation stage
- B. The mature stage ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. The shrinking stage
- D. The rope stage

A. In the formation stage the funnel is still descending and has not reached its greatest width.

B. In the mature stage the funnel reaches its greatest width and causes severe damage to whatever it encounters.

C. In the shrinking stage the funnel narrows and the path of damage becomes smaller.

D. In the rope stage the funnel stretches out and dissipates; it is the decaying stage.

Question 24 English

[Passage:] A tornado undergoes considerable changes in size, shape, and behavior during its life cycle. The tornado usually develops within a cumulonimbus cloud and subsequently extends toward the ground. We see this stage as a rotating funnel cloud that descends from the cloud base. When the rotating column of air reaches the ground, it becomes a tornado by definition. Sometimes dust and debris begin whirling on the ground before the funnel actually touches down. In weak tornadoes, particularly in dry climates, this ground-level dust whirl may be visible before the funnel cloud descends.

tornado's mature stage, the funnel reaches its greatest width. It is usually nearly vertical, and most of the time is touching the ground, though skipping may occur along a lengthy path. At this time, the tornado causes severe damage to whatever it encounters. During the tornado's shrinking stage, the funnel narrows and tilts away from it's [sic] vertical position. Now the path of damage becomes smaller. As the tornado decays, the funnel stretches into a rope shape and the visible portion becomes contorted and finally dissipates. This stage is often called the rope stage because of its appearance. In its final stage, a tornado resembles:

- A. a dust whirl
- B. a funnel
- C. a rope ✓ **Correct answer**
- D. a vertical cloud

A. A dust whirl is seen at ground level before the funnel touches down, not in the final stage.

B. The funnel shape belongs to the earlier stages; in the final stage it changes shape.

C. The passage says the decaying funnel stretches into a rope shape, and this stage is often called the rope stage because of its appearance.

D. A vertical cloud describes the cloud the tornado develops in, not the final stage.

Question 25 English

[Passage:] A tornado undergoes considerable changes in size, shape, and behavior during its life cycle. The tornado usually develops within a cumulonimbus cloud and subsequently extends toward the ground. We see this stage as a rotating funnel cloud that descends from the cloud base. When the rotating column of air reaches the ground, it becomes a tornado by definition. Sometimes dust and debris begin whirling on the ground before the funnel actually touches down. In weak tornadoes, particularly in dry climates, this ground-level dust whirl may be visible before the funnel cloud descends. During the tornado's mature stage, the funnel reaches its greatest width. It is usually

...cal, and most of the time is touching the ground, though skipping may occur along a lengthy path. At this time, the tornado causes severe damage to whatever it encounters. During the tornado's shrinking stage, the funnel narrows and tilts away from it's [sic] vertical position. Now the path of damage becomes smaller. As the tornado decays, the funnel stretches into a rope shape and the visible portion becomes contorted and finally dissipates. This stage is often called the rope stage because of its appearance. The passage discusses all of the following EXCEPT:

- A. how to recognize a tornado
- B. the life cycle of a tornado
- C. the appearance of a tornado
- D. how to avoid a tornado ✓ **Correct answer**

A. The passage describes the funnel cloud and its stages, which is how to recognize a tornado.

B. The whole passage follows the tornado through formation, maturity, shrinking and decay — its life cycle.

C. The passage describes the funnel's size, shape and behaviour at each stage.

D. The passage never tells the reader how to avoid a tornado; no safety advice is given.

Question 26 Analytical Reasoning

[Setup:] A software programmer is preparing computer passwords. Each password will contain exactly two letters to be selected from F, G and H and exactly three digits to be selected from 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8, with the following restrictions: G cannot be in the same password as 8. 4 cannot be in the same password as 7. 5 cannot be in the same password as 8. If G is included in a password, which of the following letter/digit must also be included?

- A. F
- B. H

- D. 5 ✓ **Correct answer**
- E. 7

A. F need not be included: G can pair with H instead.

B. H need not be included: G can pair with F instead.

C. 4 need not be included: the digits could be 5, 6, 7.

D. G excludes 8, so the three digits come from 4, 5, 6, 7 with 4 and 7 never together; the only possible triples are 4-5-6 and 5-6-7, and 5 is in both.

E. 7 need not be included: the digits could be 4, 5, 6.

Question 27 Analytical Reasoning

[Setup:] A software programmer is preparing computer passwords. Each password will contain exactly two letters to be selected from F, G and H and exactly three digits to be selected from 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8, with the following restrictions: G cannot be in the same password as 8. 4 cannot be in the same password as 7. 5 cannot be in the same password as 8. If H is not included in a particular password, any of the following digit can be included except:

- A. 4
- B. 5
- C. 6
- D. 7
- E. 8 ✓ **Correct answer**

A. 4 can be included: with letters F and G, the digits 4, 5, 6 are allowed.

B. 5 can be included: with letters F and G, the digits 4, 5, 6 are allowed.

C. 6 can be included: 6 conflicts with nothing.

included. With letters F and G, the digits 5, 6, 7 are allowed.

E. If H is not included, the letters must be F and G; G cannot be in the same password as 8, so 8 cannot be included.

Question 28 Analytical Reasoning

[Setup:] A software programmer is preparing computer passwords. Each password will contain exactly two letters to be selected from F, G and H and exactly three digits to be selected from 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8, with the following restrictions: G cannot be in the same password as 8. 4 cannot be in the same password as 7. 5 cannot be in the same password as 8. Which of the following letter/digit must be included in each of the computer passwords?

- A. F
- B. G
- C. H
- D. 4
- E. 6 ✓ **Correct answer**

A. F need not be included: the letters could be G and H.

B. G need not be included: the letters could be F and H.

C. H need not be included: the letters could be F and G.

D. 4 need not be included: the digits could be 5, 6, 7 or 6, 7, 8.

E. Every allowed digit triple contains 6: with G present the triples are 4-5-6 and 5-6-7; without G the triples are 4-5-6, 4-6-8, 5-6-7 and 6-7-8.

Question 29 Analytical Reasoning

[Setup:] A software programmer is preparing computer passwords. Each password will contain exactly two letters to be selected from F, G and H and exactly three digits to be

m 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8, with the following restrictions: G cannot be in the same password as 8. 4 cannot be in the same password as 7. 5 cannot be in the same password as 8. If 8 is included in a password, the password must also include which of the following letter/digit?

- A. F and G
- B. F and H ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. G and H
- D. 4 and 6
- E. 6 and 7

A. G cannot be in the same password as 8, so F and G together are impossible.

B. 8 excludes G (G cannot be with 8) and excludes 5 (5 cannot be with 8), so the two letters must be F and H.

C. G cannot be in the same password as 8, so G and H together are impossible.

D. The digits must include 8 plus two of 4, 6, 7, and 4 and 7 cannot be together, so 4 and 6 need not both appear (6 and 7 is possible).

E. The digits must include 8 plus two of 4, 6, 7, so 6 and 7 need not both appear (4 and 6 is possible).

Question 30 Analytical Reasoning

[Setup:] A software programmer is preparing computer passwords. Each password will contain exactly two letters to be selected from F, G and H and exactly three digits to be selected from 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8, with the following restrictions: G cannot be in the same password as 8. 4 cannot be in the same password as 7. 5 cannot be in the same password as 8. In a computer password that contains an acceptable assortment of letters/digits, which of the following substitutions will always result in another acceptable assortment?

- A. 4 for 7 ✓ **Correct answer**

- C. 7 for 6
- D. 8 for 4
- E. 8 for 5

A. Replacing 7 with 4 always works: 4 conflicts only with 7, which has just been removed, and 4 conflicts with nothing else (not with 5, 6 or 8).

B. Replacing 6 with 5 fails when the password contains 8, because 5 cannot be in the same password as 8.

C. Replacing 6 with 7 fails when the password contains 4, because 4 cannot be in the same password as 7.

D. Replacing 4 with 8 fails when the password contains G or 5, because 8 cannot be with either.

E. Replacing 5 with 8 fails when the password contains G, because 8 cannot be in the same password as G.

Question 31 Analytical Reasoning

[Statement:] "Recent studies show that the general public is unaware of most new legislation and doesn't understand 99% of the remaining legislation. This is mainly because of the public's inattention and lack of interest." To make the point, the author of this statement:

- A. gives a general statement followed by supporting facts
- B. argues by pointing out the effects and then the cause ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. uses specific examples to disprove an argument
- D. infers an outcome and then attempts to [TRUNCATED at the foot of the page — the printed line ends here; no option (E) is visible in the scan]

A. The author does not give a general statement followed by supporting facts; the facts (unawareness) come first and the explanation follows.

r first states the effects (the public is unaware of most legislation and understands almost none of the rest) and then gives the cause (the public's inattention and lack of interest).

C. No specific examples are used, and no argument is being disproved.

D. Option (D) is truncated at the foot of the page in the scan and no option (E) is visible, so it cannot be the filed answer; the printed key is B.

Question 32 Analytical Reasoning

[Setup:] The President of ISSB is selecting two groups of candidates (T, U, V, W, X, Y and Z) for the interview. Group 1 will contain four of the candidates and Group 2 will contain the other three candidates. The President must select the candidates for each group according to the following restrictions: T cannot be in the same group as U. If X is in Group 2, Z must also be in Group 2. If Z is in Group 1, W must also be in Group 1. If T and Z are in Group 2, any of the following candidates can also be in Group 2 EXCEPT:

- A. X
- B. Y
- C. U ✓ **Correct answer**
- D. V
- E. W

A. X can be in Group 2 with T and Z: X in Group 2 requires Z in Group 2, which holds.

B. Y can be in Group 2 with T and Z: no rule touches Y.

C. U cannot be in Group 2 with T, because T cannot be in the same group as U.

D. V can be in Group 2 with T and Z: no rule touches V.

E. W can be in Group 2 with T and Z: the W rule only fires when Z is in Group 1.

33 Analytical Reasoning

[Setup:] The President of ISSB is selecting two groups of candidates (T, U, V, W, X, Y and Z) for the interview. Group 1 will contain four of the candidates and Group 2 will contain the other three candidates. The President must select the candidates for each group according to the following restrictions: T cannot be in the same group as U. If X is in Group 2, Z must also be in Group 2. If Z is in Group 1, W must also be in Group 1. If Z is in Group 1, which of the following must be true?

- A. X is in Group 2
- B. U is in the same group as V
- C. W is in the same group as Y
- D. T is in Group 1
- E. V is in Group 2 ✓ **Correct answer**

A. X cannot be in Group 2: X in Group 2 would require Z in Group 2, but Z is in Group 1, so X is in Group 1.

B. U and V need not be together: U could be in either group depending on where T goes.

C. W is in Group 1 (Z in Group 1 requires W in Group 1) but Y could be in either group.

D. T need not be in Group 1: T could be in Group 2 with U in Group 1.

E. Group 1 already holds Z, W and X, leaving one slot for one of T or U; Group 2 must then hold the other of T or U plus V and Y, so V is in Group 2.

Question 34 Analytical Reasoning

[Setup:] The President of ISSB is selecting two groups of candidates (T, U, V, W, X, Y and Z) for the interview. Group 1 will contain four of the candidates and Group 2 will contain the other three candidates. The President must select the candidates for each group according to the following restrictions: T cannot be in the same group as U. If X is in Group 2, Z must also be in Group 2. If Z is in Group 1, W must also be in Group 1. If X is in

hich of the following must be true?

- A. Y is in the same group as Z
- B. T is in Group 2
- C. U is in Group 2
- D. W is in Group 1 ✓ **Correct answer**
- E. Z is in the same group as U

A. Y could be in Group 1 while Z is in Group 2, so they need not be together.

B. T could be in Group 1 while X and Z are in Group 2.

C. U could be in Group 1 while X and Z are in Group 2.

D. If W were in Group 2, Group 2 would be X, Z and W, leaving Group 1 as T, U, V, Y — but T and U cannot be in the same group, so W cannot be in Group 2 and must be in Group 1.

E. Z is in Group 2 with X, but U could be in Group 1, so they need not be together.

Question 35 Analytical Reasoning

[Passage:] "Between 1950 and 1965, the federal government spent one-third more on research and development than industry did from its own funds. In 1980, for the first time, industry spent more on research and development than the federal government did. Representatives of industry claim that these statistics show an increased commitment on the part of industry to develop competitive products." Which of the following, if true, would help to refute the claim of the representatives of industry?

- A. In 1980 the federal government spent half as much on research and development as it spent in 1965. ✓ **Correct answer**
- B. Between 1965 and 1980, industry in Pakistan experienced increasing competition from industry in other countries.
- C. In 1979 the federal government shifted research allocations from Pharmaceuticals to electronics.
- D. Since 1965, industry has developed major product innovations, such as the

nal computer.

- E. Before 1985, money spent by industry on research and development was not taxed by the federal government.

A. If the government spent far less in 1980 than in 1965, industry could overtake it without spending any more itself, so the statistics would not show increased industry commitment.

B. More foreign competition would push industry to spend more, which supports rather than refutes the claim.

C. A shift between sectors says nothing about the total amounts spent.

D. Major innovations would support the claim of increased commitment, not refute it.

E. A tax exemption would give industry a financial reason to spend more on research, which supports rather than refutes the claim of increased commitment.

Question 36 Analytical Reasoning

[Setup:] Five experienced electricians Fahad, Hashim, Jamal, Kaleem and Mansoor and four inexperienced electricians Rehman, Salman, Tahir and Waqar must decide which of them will be assigned to four work teams of exactly two electricians each. Assignments must meet the following restrictions: Each electrician is assigned to at most one team. At least one electrician on each team must be experienced. Neither Mansoor nor Rehman nor Waqar can be assigned to a team with Fahad. If Tahir is assigned to a team, either Hashim or Kaleem must be assigned to that team. Jamal cannot be assigned to a team with Rehman. Which one of the following is an inexperienced electrician who can be assigned to a team with Fahad?

- A. Kaleem
- B. Rehman
- C. Salman ✓ **Correct answer**
- D. Tahir

A. Kaleem is experienced, not inexperienced, so he is not the answer asked for.

B. Rehman cannot be assigned to a team with Fahad by the stated restriction.

C. Salman is inexperienced and no rule bars him from Fahad's team.

D. Tahir cannot be with Fahad: Tahir's team must include Hashim or Kaleem, and Fahad is neither.

E. Waqar cannot be assigned to a team with Fahad by the stated restriction.

Question 37 Analytical Reasoning

[Setup:] Five experienced electricians Fahad, Hashim, Jamal, Kaleem and Mansoor and four inexperienced electricians Rehman, Salman, Tahir and Waqar must decide which of them will be assigned to four work teams of exactly two electricians each. Assignments must meet the following restrictions: Each electrician is assigned to at most one team. At least one electrician on each team must be experienced. Neither Mansoor nor Rehman nor Waqar can be assigned to a team with Fahad. If Tahir is assigned to a team, either Hashim or Kaleem must be assigned to that team. Jamal cannot be assigned to a team with Rehman. Which one of the following is a pair of electricians who can be assigned together to a team?

- A. Fahad and Rehman
- B. Fahad and Waqar
- C. Jamal and Mansoor ✓ **Correct answer**
- D. Rehman and Tahir
- E. Salman and Waqar

A. Fahad cannot be teamed with Rehman by the stated restriction.

B. Fahad cannot be teamed with Waqar by the stated restriction.

Mansoor are both experienced, no rule bars them from each other, and the team has an experienced electrician.

D. Rehman and Tahir are both inexperienced, so the team would have no experienced electrician.

E. Salman and Waqar are both inexperienced, so the team would have no experienced electrician.

Question 38 Analytical Reasoning

[Setup:] Five experienced electricians Fahad, Hashim, Jamal, Kaleem and Mansoor and four inexperienced electricians Rehman, Salman, Tahir and Waqar must decide which of them will be assigned to four work teams of exactly two electricians each. Assignments must meet the following restrictions: Each electrician is assigned to at most one team. At least one electrician on each team must be experienced. Neither Mansoor nor Rehman nor Waqar can be assigned to a team with Fahad. If Tahir is assigned to a team, either Hashim or Kaleem must be assigned to that team. Jamal cannot be assigned to a team with Rehman. If Tahir is assigned to any team and if Salman is assigned to a team with an electrician who could have been assigned to a team with Tahir, then the only electrician with whom Fahad could be assigned to a team is:

- A. Hashim
- B. Jamal ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. Mansoor
- D. Rehman
- E. Waqar

A. Hashim is either with Salman or with Tahir (one of Hashim/Kaleem is with Salman, the other with Tahir), so he is not free for Fahad.

B. Tahir's team must hold Hashim or Kaleem, and Salman is with the other of Hashim/Kaleem, so both are taken; Mansoor, Rehman and Waqar are all barred from Fahad, leaving only Jamal.

cannot be assigned to a team with Fahad by the stated restriction.

D. Rehman cannot be assigned to a team with Fahad by the stated restriction.

E. Waqar cannot be assigned to a team with Fahad by the stated restriction.

Question 39 Analytical Reasoning

[Setup:] Five experienced electricians Fahad, Hashim, Jamal, Kaleem and Mansoor and four inexperienced electricians Rehman, Salman, Tahir and Waqar must decide which of them will be assigned to four work teams of exactly two electricians each. Assignments must meet the following restrictions: Each electrician is assigned to at most one team. At least one electrician on each team must be experienced. Neither Mansoor nor Rehman nor Waqar can be assigned to a team with Fahad. If Tahir is assigned to a team, either Hashim or Kaleem must be assigned to that team. Jamal cannot be assigned to a team with Rehman. If Hashim is not assigned to a team, then Jamal must be assigned to a team with:

- A. Waqar ✓ **Correct answer**
- B. Tahir
- C. Mansoor
- D. Kaleem
- E. Fahad

A. With Hashim unassigned, Tahir must team with Kaleem; Fahad must team with Salman (Tahir taken, Mansoor/Rehman/Waqar barred); that leaves Jamal and Mansoor for Rehman and Waqar, and Jamal cannot team with Rehman, so Jamal teams with Waqar.

B. Tahir must team with Kaleem when Hashim is unassigned, so Tahir is not free for Jamal.

C. Mansoor must team with Rehman in this arrangement, so he is not free for Jamal.

D. Kaleem must team with Tahir when Hashim is unassigned, so he is not free for Jamal.

E. Fahad must team with Salman in this arrangement, so he is not free for Jamal.

40 Analytical Reasoning

[Setup:] Five experienced electricians Fahad, Hashim, Jamal, Kaleem and Mansoor and four inexperienced electricians Rehman, Salman, Tahir and Waqar must decide which of them will be assigned to four work teams of exactly two electricians each. Assignments must meet the following restrictions: Each electrician is assigned to at most one team. At least one electrician on each team must be experienced. Neither Mansoor nor Rehman nor Waqar can be assigned to a team with Fahad. If Tahir is assigned to a team, either Hashim or Kaleem must be assigned to that team. Jamal cannot be assigned to a team with Rehman. If all of the inexperienced electricians are assigned to teams and neither Rehman nor Tahir nor Waqar is assigned to a team with Hashim, then Salman must be assigned to a team with either:

- A. Fahad or else Hashim ✓ **Correct answer**
- B. Fahad or else Mansoor
- C. Hashim or else Mansoor
- D. Jamal or else Kaleem
- E. Jamal or else Mansoor

A. Tahir is not with Hashim, so Tahir must be with Kaleem; Fahad cannot team with Mansoor, Rehman or Waqar, so with Tahir taken Fahad's only possible partner is Salman — Salman is with Fahad.

B. Mansoor cannot be teamed with Fahad, so Salman cannot be with Mansoor as the alternative to Fahad here.

C. Hashim is unassigned in this arrangement (his only possible partner would be Salman, who is with Fahad), so Salman is not with Hashim.

D. Kaleem is with Tahir and Jamal is with Waqar, so neither takes Salman.

E. Jamal is with Waqar and Mansoor is with Rehman, so neither takes Salman.

41 General Knowledge

In Pakistan, the chilghoza forests are found at:

- A. Muree
- B. Ziarat
- C. Zhob ✓ **Correct answer**
- D. Gillyat
- E. Lasbela

A. Murree is famous for pine forests, but not for chilgoza.

B. Ziarat is famous for its juniper forests, not for chilgoza.

C. Chilgoza pine grows in the dry temperate Sulaiman Range of Balochistan, including Zhob district.

D. Gillyat is not a chilgoza forest area as printed.

E. Lasbela is a coastal district of Balochistan, not a chilgoza forest area.

Question 42 General Knowledge

Among the caliphs, who ruled for the longest period of time?

- A. Hazrat Abu Bakar (RA)
- B. Hazrat Umar (RA)
- C. Hazrat Usman (RA) ✓ **Correct answer**
- D. Hazrat Ali (RA)

A. Hazrat Abu Bakar (RA) ruled for just over two years (632-634).

B. Hazrat Umar (RA) ruled for about ten years (634-644).

C. Hazrat Usman (RA) ruled for twelve years (644-656), the longest of the four rightly guided caliphs.

(RA) ruled for about five years (656-661).

Question 43 General Knowledge

The security council of UN has permanent members, called "Veto Powers":

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

A. The Security Council does not have three permanent members.

B. The five permanent members are the United States, Russia, China, the United Kingdom and France.

C. Ten is the number of non-permanent members, not permanent ones.

D. Fifteen is the total membership of the Security Council, not the permanent members.

Question 44 General Knowledge

Who was the third Governor General of Pakistan?

- A. Khwaja Nazimuddin
- B. Malik Ghulam Muhammad ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. Sikandar Mirza
- D. Muhammad Ali Bogra
- E. Chaudhry Muhammad Ali

A. Khwaja Nazimuddin was the second Governor General (1948-1951).

B. Malik Ghulam Muhammad succeeded Khwaja Nazimuddin as the third Governor General (1951-1955).

C. Sikandar Mirza was the last Governor General and first President, not the third

neral.

D. Muhammad Ali Bogra was a Prime Minister, not a Governor General.

E. Chaudhry Muhammad Ali was a Prime Minister, not a Governor General.

Question 45 General Knowledge

OIC is the abbreviation of:

- A. Organization of Islamic countries
- B. Organization of Islamic conference ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. Organization of International colleges
- D. Organization of Islamic channels

A. The OIC is not called the Organization of Islamic countries.

B. The OIC was founded in 1969 as the Organisation of the Islamic Conference, the name used at the time of this paper.

C. The OIC has nothing to do with international colleges.

D. The OIC has nothing to do with Islamic channels.

Question 46 General Knowledge

Benazir Bhutto International Airport is situated in:

- A. Lahore
- B. Islamabad ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. Karachi
- D. Faisalabad
- E. Gwadar

A. Lahore's airport is Allama Iqbal International Airport, not Benazir Bhutto International.

B. Benazir Bhutto International Airport was the airport serving Islamabad (Chaklala,

C. Karachi's airport is Jinnah International Airport.

D. Faisalabad's airport is Faisalabad International Airport.

E. Gwadar's airport is Gwadar International Airport.

Question 47 General Knowledge

Madrid is the capital of:

- A. Monaco
- B. Mexico
- C. Somalia
- D. Spain ✓ **Correct answer**
- E. Malaysia

A. Monaco's capital is Monaco (Monaco-Ville).

B. Mexico's capital is Mexico City.

C. Somalia's capital is Mogadishu.

D. Madrid is the capital of Spain.

E. Malaysia's capital is Kuala Lumpur.

Question 48 General Knowledge

Normal temperature of human body is:

- A. 37°C ✓ **Correct answer**
- B. 36°C
- C. 35°C
- D. 39°C
- E. 38°C

al human body temperature is generally accepted as 37°C (98.6°F).

B. 36°C is below the accepted normal figure of 37°C.

C. 35°C is far below normal body temperature.

D. 39°C is a fever, not normal body temperature.

E. 38°C is above normal body temperature and indicates fever.

Question 49 General Knowledge

Siachin Glacier is situated in which mountain range?

- A. Himalayas
- B. Hindukush
- C. K-2
- D. Karakorum ✓ **Correct answer**
- E. Laddakh

A. The Siachen Glacier is not in the Himalayas proper.

B. The Siachen Glacier is not in the Hindukush range.

C. K-2 is a peak, not a mountain range.

D. The Siachen Glacier lies in the Karakorum range in the north of Pakistan.

E. Ladakh is a region, not the range in which Siachen lies.

Question 50 General Knowledge

Which is the biggest fresh water lake in the world?

- A. Chilka Lake
- B. Caspian Lake
- C. Dal Lake

e Superior ✓ **Correct answer**

A. Chilka Lake is a brackish lagoon in India, not the biggest freshwater lake.

B. The Caspian is the largest lake in the world, but it is a saltwater lake, not freshwater.

C. Dal Lake is a small lake in Srinagar, Kashmir.

D. Lake Superior is the largest freshwater lake in the world by surface area.

Question 51 General Knowledge

_____ was the man behind "French revolution".

- A. N. Sakozy
- B. Aristotle
- C. George Washington
- D. Napoleon ✓ **Correct answer**

A. N. Sarkozy is a modern French president, not a figure of the French Revolution.

B. Aristotle was an ancient Greek philosopher, centuries before the French Revolution.

C. George Washington led the American Revolution, not the French Revolution.

D. Napoleon rose to power from the French Revolution and is the figure the paper treats as the man behind it.

Question 52 General Knowledge

The time required by moonlight to reach the earth is:

- A. 0.30 sec
- B. 1.3 sec ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. 2 sec
- D. 2.3 sec

: does not take 0.30 seconds to reach the earth; the moon is about 384,400 km away.

B. Light travels at about 300,000 km per second, so moonlight takes about 384,400 / 300,000 = 1.3 seconds.

C. Moonlight does not take 2 seconds; that would put the moon about 600,000 km away.

D. Moonlight does not take 2.3 seconds; that would put the moon about 690,000 km away.

Question 53 General Knowledge

The bird "KIWI" is found only in _____

- A. Pakistan
- B. New Zealand ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. Rawanda
- D. Norway

A. The kiwi is not a bird of Pakistan.

B. The kiwi is a flightless bird found only in New Zealand, its national bird.

C. The kiwi is not found in Rwanda.

D. The kiwi is not found in Norway.

Question 54 General Knowledge

Siam is the old name of:

- A. Somalia
- B. Sudan
- C. Thailand ✓ **Correct answer**
- D. Ghana

A. Somalia was never called Siam.

s never called Siam.

C. Thailand was called Siam until 1939, when the name was changed to Thailand.

D. Ghana was formerly the Gold Coast, not Siam.

Question 55 General Knowledge

The Bolshevik Revolution is associated with:

- A. France
- B. Germany
- C. Russia ✓ **Correct answer**
- D. England

A. The Bolshevik Revolution was not in France; France had its own revolution in 1789.

B. The Bolshevik Revolution was not in Germany.

C. The Bolsheviks, led by Lenin, seized power in Russia in the October Revolution of 1917.

D. The Bolshevik Revolution was not in England.

Question 56 IQ

Find the odd-one out.

- A. Lion
- B. Tiger
- C. Cow ✓ **Correct answer**
- D. Leopard

A. The lion is a wild carnivore of the cat family.

B. The tiger is a wild carnivore of the cat family.

C. The cow is a domestic herbivore, unlike the other three wild carnivorous cats.

rd is a wild carnivore of the cat family.

Question 57 IQ

Cars have Mirrors _____

- A. To see the cars which are ahead
- B. To see the people in the cars
- C. To see the different sights
- D. To see the cars coming behind ✓ **Correct answer**

A. Cars ahead are seen through the windscreen, not the mirrors.

B. Mirrors are not fitted to see the people inside the car.

C. Mirrors are not fitted for sightseeing.

D. Rear-view and side mirrors let the driver see the traffic coming from behind.

Question 58 IQ

What will come next? 7+2-1=H, 22+6-5=W, 11+6-2=?

- A. N
- B. P
- C. O ✓ **Correct answer**
- D. M

A. 7+2-1 = 8, and H is the 8th letter; 11+6-2 = 15, and N is the 14th letter, not the 15th.

B. 11+6-2 = 15, and P is the 16th letter, not the 15th.

C. 7+2-1 = 8 = H (8th letter); 22+6-5 = 23 = W (23rd letter); 11+6-2 = 15 = O (15th letter).

D. 11+6-2 = 15, and M is the 13th letter, not the 15th.

59 IQ

If Murshid is smaller than Azhar, but taller than Ahmed. Who is tallest of three?

- A. Ahmed
- B. Murshid
- C. Azhar ✓ **Correct answer**
- D. None of the above

A. Ahmed is the shortest: Murshid is taller than Ahmed.

B. Murshid is in the middle: smaller than Azhar but taller than Ahmed.

C. Azhar is taller than Murshid, who is taller than Ahmed, so Azhar is the tallest.

D. There is a tallest of the three, so none of the above is wrong.

Question 60 IQ

What comes next in the series: AZBBZCCZDDD?

- A. Z ✓ **Correct answer**
- B. E
- C. D
- D. F

A. The series is groups of a repeated letter separated by Z: A, then BB, then CC, then DDD. The next character is the separator Z before the next group (EEE).

B. E is the letter of the next group, but the next character in the series is the separator Z that comes before it.

C. D is the letter of the group just finished, not what comes next.

D. F is two groups ahead; the next character is the separator Z.

61 IQ

Athlete is to training as

- A. mercenary is to money
- B. porpoise is to sea
- C. student is to studying ✓ **Correct answer**
- D. child is to parent
- E. adult is to child

A. A mercenary works for money, but money is not the activity a mercenary trains in.

B. The sea is where a porpoise lives, not the activity it trains in.

C. Training is the activity an athlete does to prepare, just as studying is the activity a student does to prepare.

D. A parent is related to a child, not an activity the child does.

E. A child is related to an adult, not an activity the adult does.

Question 62 IQ

Cotton is to Quilt as _____ is to blanket.

- A. Wool ✓ **Correct answer**
- B. Pillow
- C. Silk
- D. Softness

A. A quilt is filled with cotton, just as a blanket is made of wool.

B. A pillow is a separate item, not the material of a blanket.

C. Silk is a material, but blankets are characteristically woollen, and the pair cotton:quilt matches wool:blanket.

s a quality, not the material a blanket is made of.

Question 63

No answer is given for this question, and none is taught. Q63 is a figure-completion question: three diagrams followed by a "?" diagram, with five diagram options (A)-(E) showing a circle with a small triangle in different positions. The diagrams cannot be transcribed as text, and the printed Answer Key entry for Q63 is illegible. No answer is taught.

Question 64 IQ

If GOLFER is coded as EOJFCR then STUCK will be coded as:

- A. UTCWM
- B. UTWCM
- C. QTSCI ✓ **Correct answer**
- D. QTCIS

A. The code shifts the 1st, 3rd and 5th letters back by 2 and leaves the 2nd, 4th and 6th unchanged; UTCWM does not follow that pattern.

B. UTWCM does not follow the pattern: the 3rd letter of STUCK is U, which shifts back by 2 to S, not W.

C. GOLFER becomes EOJFCR by shifting G-2=E, O+0=O, L-2=J, F+0=F, E-2=C, R+0=R; applying the same to STUCK gives S-2=Q, T+0=T, U-2=S, C+0=C, K-2=I, i.e. QTSCI.

D. QTCIS does not follow the pattern: the 4th letter C stays C, not I.

Question 65 IQ

Complete the series: D, F, H, J, _____

- A. K

Correct answer

- C. M
- D. N
- E. I

A. K would break the step of two letters.

B. The series steps forward by two letters each time: D, F, H, J, then L.

C. M would break the step of two letters.

D. N would break the step of two letters.

E. I goes backwards in the alphabet, not forwards by two.

Question 66 IQ

Which one is different from others?

- A. CE
- B. EG
- C. AC
- D. JL
- E. IJ ✓ **Correct answer**

A. C to E is a gap of two letters.

B. E to G is a gap of two letters.

C. A to C is a gap of two letters.

D. J to L is a gap of two letters.

E. I to J is a gap of only one letter, so IJ is the odd one out.

67 IQ

Select the grouping which is different from the rest.

- A. GHJ
- B. RSV ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. BCE
- D. WXZ
- E. MNP

A. G to H is +1 and H to J is +2, the same +1, +2 pattern as the others.

B. R to S is +1 but S to V is +3, while every other group follows +1 then +2, so RSV is different.

C. B to C is +1 and C to E is +2, the common pattern.

D. W to X is +1 and X to Z is +2, the common pattern.

E. M to N is +1 and N to P is +2, the common pattern.

Question 68 IQ

Imperceptible is to notice as

- A. intangible is to touch ✓ **Correct answer**
- B. insoluble is to discern
- C. invisible is to sense
- D. enviable is to foresee
- E. assuage is to repair

A. Imperceptible means cannot be noticed, just as intangible means cannot be touched.

B. Insoluble means cannot be dissolved, not cannot be discerned.

C. Invisible means cannot be seen, which is close, but the pair is about sensing in general rather than the specific sense of sight, intangible:touch is the exact match.

means worthy of envy, not something that cannot be foreseen.

E. Assuage means to soothe, not something that cannot be repaired.

Question 69 IQ

Find the missing number in the table: Row 1: 18, 27, 75; Row 2: 41, 60, 19; Row 3: 45, 45, ?

- A. 20
- B. 30 ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. 15
- D. 35

A. 18 + 27 + 75 = 120 and 41 + 60 + 19 = 120, so the third row must also total 120; 45 + 45 + 20 = 110, not 120.

B. Each row totals 120: 18 + 27 + 75 = 120 and 41 + 60 + 19 = 120, so the missing number is 120 - 45 - 45 = 30.

C. 45 + 45 + 15 = 105, not 120.

D. 45 + 45 + 35 = 125, not 120.

Question 70 IQ

If the following numbers were arranged in order, what would the middle number be [the list of numbers to be arranged is illegible in the viewer image]?

- A. 8
- B. 3
- C. 9
- D. 5
- E. 7 ✓ **Correct answer**

A. 8 is not the filed answer; the printed key is E.

e filed answer; the printed key is E.

C. 9 is not the filed answer; the printed key is E.

D. 5 is not the filed answer; the printed key is E.

E. The printed Answer Key gives E for this question. The list of numbers itself is illegible in the scan, so the working cannot be shown; the answer is filed per the printed key.

Question 71 Current Affairs

Dr. Shahid Nawaz, who was injured after being shot outside federal capital's Pakistan Institute of Medical Sciences (PIMS) hospital by unidentified miscreants on February 14, and passed away on February 20 was a(n):

- A. Cardiac surgeon ✓ **Correct answer**
- B. Neuro surgeon
- C. Orthopaedic surgeon
- D. Trauma surgeon
- E. Anesthesiologist

A. Prof Dr Shahid Nawaz Malik was the cardiac surgeon and head of the cardiology department at PIMS; he was shot on 14 February 2015 and died on 20 February 2015.

B. He was not a neuro surgeon; he headed the cardiology department.

C. He was not an orthopaedic surgeon; he headed the cardiology department.

D. He was not a trauma surgeon; he headed the cardiology department.

E. He was not an anesthesiologist; he headed the cardiology department.

Question 72 Current Affairs

BK Loshali is India's:

- A. DIG of Coast Guard's ✓ **Correct answer**

- C. DG Air Force
- D. DIG Police

A. B. K. Loshali was the Deputy Inspector General of the Indian Coast Guard.

B. He was not the Defence Minister of India.

C. He was not the Director General of the Air Force.

D. He was a Coast Guard officer, not a police DIG.

Question 73 Current Affairs

More than 60 countries have participated in the recently held three days white house summit on:

- A. Countering Violent Extremism ✓ **Correct answer**
- B. Economic Development
- C. Lethal Weapons
- D. Social Securities

A. The White House Summit on Countering Violent Extremism was held in February 2015 with more than 60 countries participating.

B. The summit was not on economic development.

C. The summit was not on lethal weapons.

D. The summit was not on social securities.

Question 74 Current Affairs

Which among the following countries is the venue for ICC Cricket World Cup-2019?

- A. Bangladesh
- B. England ✓ **Correct answer**

- D. Pakistan

A. Bangladesh did not host the 2019 World Cup.

B. The 2019 ICC Cricket World Cup was hosted by England and Wales.

C. South Africa hosted the 2003 World Cup, not 2019.

D. Pakistan did not host the 2019 World Cup.

Question 75 Current Affairs

UN general assembly has declared year 2015 as:

- A. Intl Year of Seas
- B. Intl Year of Vegetables
- C. Intl Year of Food
- D. Intl Year of Soils ✓ **Correct answer**

A. 2015 was not declared the International Year of Seas.

B. 2015 was not declared the International Year of Vegetables.

C. 2015 was not declared the International Year of Food.

D. The United Nations declared 2015 the International Year of Soils.

Question 76 Current Affairs

Nobel Peace Prize for 2014 was awarded to Malala Yousafzay and:

- A. C.V. Raman
- B. Amartya Sen
- C. Venkatraman Ramakrishnan
- D. Kailash Satyarthi ✓ **Correct answer**

an won the Nobel Prize in Physics in 1930, not the 2014 Peace Prize.

B. Amartya Sen won the Nobel Prize in Economics in 1998, not the 2014 Peace Prize.

C. Venkatraman Ramakrishnan won the Nobel Prize in Chemistry in 2009, not the 2014 Peace Prize.

D. The 2014 Nobel Peace Prize was shared by Malala Yousafzai and Kailash Satyarthi.

Question 77 Current Affairs

What is the name of the operation by Pak Army at Ninth Waziristan? [as printed; presumably North Waziristan]

- A. Operation Rah-e-Haq
- B. Operation Rah-a-Rast
- C. Operation Zarb-e-Azb ✓ **Correct answer**
- D. Operation Rah-a-Nijat

A. Operation Rah-e-Haq was the 2007 operation in Swat, not North Waziristan.

B. Operation Rah-e-Rast was the 2009 operation in Swat, not North Waziristan.

C. Operation Zarb-e-Azb was the Pakistan Army operation launched in North Waziristan in June 2014.

D. Operation Rah-e-Nijat was the 2009 operation in South Waziristan, not North Waziristan.

Question 78 Current Affairs

The current President of India is _____

- A. Sonia Gandhi
- B. Dr. Abdul Kalam
- C. Chidambaram

nab Mukherjee ✓ **Correct answer**

- E. Manmohan Singh

A. Sonia Gandhi was the Congress president, never the President of India.

B. Dr. Abdul Kalam was President of India from 2002 to 2007, not in 2015.

C. Chidambaram was a finance minister, never the President of India.

D. Pranab Mukherjee was the President of India from 2012 to 2017, so in 2015 he held the office.

E. Manmohan Singh was the Prime Minister, not the President of India.

Question 79 Current Affairs

Which city of Pakistan was declared the largest reservoir of polio in the world by WHO?

- A. Peshawar ✓ **Correct answer**
- B. Multan
- C. Mardan
- D. Sukkar

A. The WHO declared Peshawar the largest reservoir of poliovirus in the world in 2014.

B. Multan was not declared the largest polio reservoir.

C. Mardan was not declared the largest polio reservoir.

D. Sukkur was not declared the largest polio reservoir.

Question 80 Current Affairs

Who is the Chief Minister of Punjab province?

- A. Shahbaz Shareef ✓ **Correct answer**
- B. Aslam Raissani

- D. Pervaiz Khatak

A. Shahbaz Sharif was the Chief Minister of Punjab in 2015 (2008-2018, with a break).

B. Aslam Raisani was the Chief Minister of Balochistan, not Punjab.

C. Qaim Ali Shah was the Chief Minister of Sindh, not Punjab.

D. Pervez Khattak was the Chief Minister of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, not Punjab.

Question 81 Economics

What do companies call a set of benefits that they promise to consumers to all satisfy their needs?

- A. value proposition ✓ **Correct answer**
- B. demand satisfaction
- C. need proposition
- D. market offering
- E. evoked set

A. The value proposition is the set of benefits a company promises to deliver to customers to satisfy their needs.

B. Demand satisfaction is not the term for a promised set of benefits.

C. Need proposition is not the term for a promised set of benefits.

D. A market offering is the product or service itself, not the promised set of benefits; the printed key D is wrong here.

E. An evoked set is the group of brands a consumer considers, not a promised set of benefits.

82 Economics

Which of the following steps in the strategic planning process should be completed first?

- A. Create a mission statement ✓ **Correct answer**
- B. Translate objectives into goals
- C. Determine actions to achieve goals
- D. Develop performance measures

A. Creating a mission statement comes first: it states the purpose that all later steps serve.

B. Objectives are translated into goals only after the mission is set.

C. Actions to achieve goals are determined after objectives and goals are set.

D. Performance measures are developed last, to track progress against the plan.

Question 83 Economics

When a company is able to reduce fixed cost per unit by producing in large quantities, this is known as:

- A. Differentiation
- B. Economies of Scale ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. Competitive Advantage
- D. Focus
- E. Product Development

A. Differentiation is making a product distinct from competitors, not reducing unit cost by volume.

B. Producing in large quantities spreads fixed costs over more units, lowering fixed cost per unit: economies of scale.

C. Competitive advantage is a broader outcome, not the name for the cost effect of volume.

strategy of serving a narrow segment, not the cost effect of volume.

E. Product development is creating new products, not the cost effect of volume.

Question 84 Economics

Which of the following is not a business opportunity generated by globalization?

- A. Access to low cost labour
- B. Cheap International transport
- C. Currency crises ✓ **Correct answer**
- D. Less stringent regulation of business environment

A. Access to low-cost labour is a business opportunity created by globalization.

B. Cheap international transport is a business opportunity created by globalization.

C. A currency crisis is a risk of globalization, not a business opportunity it generates.

D. Less stringent regulation of the business environment is a business opportunity created by globalization.

Question 85 Economics

DELL sold most of its computers directly to its customers, thus saving _____

- A. Indirect cost
- B. Direct cost
- C. Marketing & miscellaneous cost
- D. Retail markups ✓ **Correct answer**

A. Indirect costs are not what Dell's direct model eliminated.

B. Direct costs are not what Dell's direct model eliminated; the printed key B is wrong here.

C. Marketing and miscellaneous costs are not the specific saving of the direct model.

ct model sold straight to the customer, eliminating the retailer's (dealer's) markup that the traditional channel adds.

Question 86 Economics

The financial information has to be checked for:

- A. Completeness
- B. Consistency
- C. Accuracy
- D. All of the above ✓ **Correct answer**

A. Completeness is one of the things financial information must be checked for, but not the whole answer.

B. Consistency is one of the things financial information must be checked for, but not the whole answer.

C. Accuracy is one of the things financial information must be checked for, but not the whole answer.

D. Financial information must be checked for completeness, consistency and accuracy — all of the above.

Question 87 Management

In a Merger:

- A. Companies combine to form one organization, while letting go of their separate Identities ✓ **Correct answer**
- B. Companies retain their individual identities and names and simply [printed "limply"] enter into an agreement to cooperate
- C. Companies keep their respective companies separate, and form a new company with a new name for the purpose of carrying out the new Joint project
- D. A smaller company is taken over by a bigger, more powerful company

is when two companies combine into one organization, losing their separate identities.

B. Retaining separate identities and merely cooperating describes an alliance, not a merger.

C. Keeping the companies separate and forming a new company for a joint project describes a joint venture, not a merger.

D. A smaller company taken over by a bigger one describes an acquisition, not a merger.

Question 88 Management

Negative feedback should be directed toward:

- A. any and all shortcomings
- B. delegation
- C. behavior that can be controlled ✓ **Correct answer**
- D. improving understanding between parties

A. Negative feedback aimed at any and all shortcomings is unfocused and unhelpful.

B. Delegation is assigning work to others, not a target of feedback.

C. Negative feedback should be directed toward behaviour that can be controlled, so the person can actually change it.

D. Improving understanding is a goal of communication generally, not the target of negative feedback.

Question 89 Economics

Carrying Cost is the cost

- A. Associated with initiating the work order
- B. Associated with having inventory on hand ✓ **Correct answer**

- ociated with counting and handling specific quantities
- D. Associated with processing the invoice
- E. Associated with setting up and inspecting the machinery

A. The cost of initiating a work order is an ordering or setup cost, not carrying cost.

B. Carrying cost (holding cost) is the cost of having inventory on hand: storage, insurance, spoilage and the capital tied up in stock.

C. Counting and handling specific quantities is a handling cost, not carrying cost.

D. Processing an invoice is an ordering or administrative cost, not carrying cost.

E. Setting up and inspecting machinery is a setup cost, not carrying cost.

Question 90 Economics

Inflation is measured with which of the following indicators?

- A. Dow Jones index
- B. Consumer price index ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. Consumer confidence index
- D. Corporate profits

A. The Dow Jones index tracks share prices, not inflation.

B. Inflation is measured by the consumer price index (CPI), which tracks changes in the prices of a basket of consumer goods and services.

C. The consumer confidence index measures consumer sentiment, not inflation; the printed key C is wrong here.

D. Corporate profits measure company earnings, not inflation.

91 Management

_____ refers to the process of recruiting, training, and sustaining a high level of employee performance.

- A. Strategic management
- B. Human resource management ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. Personnel management
- D. Financial management

A. Strategic management is setting overall direction, not recruiting and training employees.

B. Recruiting, training and sustaining employee performance is human resource management.

C. Personnel management is the older, narrower term; the process described is human resource management.

D. Financial management deals with money and budgets, not recruiting and training employees.

Question 92 Management

Body language, verbal intonation, the size of an office, and the clothes that are worn are all examples of:

- A. nonverbal communication ✓ **Correct answer**
- B. verbal communication
- C. noise
- D. feedback

A. Body language, intonation, office size and clothing all communicate without words: nonverbal communication.

B. Verbal communication is the spoken or written words themselves, not body language

C. Noise is interference in communication, not the examples listed.

D. Feedback is the receiver's response, not the examples listed.

Question 93 Economics

If quantity demanded for a good rises 20% when income rise 2%, then the good is a(n):

- A. Necessity
- B. Luxury good ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. Inferior good
- D. Inelastic good

A. A necessity has income elasticity below 1; here it is 20 / 2 = 10, far above 1.

B. Income elasticity of demand is 20% / 2% = 10, which is greater than 1, so the good is a luxury good.

C. For an inferior good, quantity demanded falls as income rises; here it rises sharply.

D. Inelastic describes price elasticity, and an elasticity of 10 is highly elastic, not inelastic.

Question 94 Management

Ex ante evaluation is:

- A. evaluation of project after its implementation.
- B. evaluation of project during its implementation.
- C. evaluation of project prior to its implementation ✓ **Correct answer**
- D. evaluation of project after its completion.

A. Evaluation after implementation is ex post evaluation, not ex ante.

B. Evaluation during implementation is a mid-term or concurrent evaluation, not ex ante.

eans before the event. evaluation of a project prior to its implementation.

D. Evaluation after completion is ex post evaluation, not ex ante.

Question 95 Economics

The ratios appropriate for the evaluation of accounts receivable are:

- A. Return on total assets
- B. Collection to debt ratio
- C. Days sales outstanding ✓ **Correct answer**
- D. Current ratio

A. Return on total assets measures overall profitability, not accounts receivable.

B. Collection to debt ratio is not the standard ratio for evaluating accounts receivable.

C. Days sales outstanding measures how long, on average, it takes to collect receivables — the standard ratio for evaluating accounts receivable.

D. The current ratio measures short-term liquidity, not accounts receivable.

Question 96 Economics

Non-random variable is also called:

- A. Regressand
- B. Predictor ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. Response variable
- D. Explained variable

A. The regressand is the dependent (response) variable, which is the random one.

B. In a regression model the predictor (independent) variable is treated as fixed and non-random, while the response is the random variable.

C. The response variable is the random variable in the model, not the non-random one;

key C is wrong here.

D. The explained variable is the dependent (response) variable, which is the random one.

Question 97 Management

Analyzing the business environment best assists in:

- A. Identifying key competitive forces; identifying competitive position; identifying key opportunities, threats, strengths and weaknesses. ✓ **Correct answer**
- B. Auditing micro environmental influences; identifying key non competitive forces; identifying competitive position; identifying key opportunities and threats.
- C. Auditing external and organizational factors; identifying key competitive forces; identifying competitive position; identifying key opportunities and threats.
- D. Assessing historical trends; auditing environmental dangers; identifying strategic capabilities; identifying competitive position.

A. Analyzing the business environment identifies the key competitive forces, the firm's competitive position, and its opportunities, threats, strengths and weaknesses.

B. This option wrongly says the analysis identifies non-competitive forces.

C. This option omits strengths and weaknesses, which the environment analysis is meant to identify.

D. This option is about assessing historical trends and capabilities, not the purpose of environment analysis.

Question 98 Management

Goodwill is most appropriately classed as:

- A. A current asset
- B. An intangible asset ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. A fictitious liability

ner's capital

A. Goodwill is not a current asset; it is not expected to be converted to cash within a year.

B. Goodwill is an intangible asset: it has value but no physical form, arising when a business is bought for more than its net assets.

C. Goodwill is not a liability at all, fictitious or otherwise.

D. Goodwill is not owner's capital; it is an asset on the balance sheet.

Question 99 Economics

What are the key drivers of growth of South Asia's development?

- A. market integration
- B. infrastructure
- C. institutions
- D. inclusive growth
- E. all of the above ✓ **Correct answer**

A. Market integration is one of the key drivers, but not the only one — all four are.

B. Infrastructure is one of the key drivers, but not the only one — all four are.

C. Institutions are one of the key drivers, but not the only one — all four are.

D. Inclusive growth is one of the key drivers, but not the only one — all four are.

E. All four — market integration, infrastructure, institutions and inclusive growth — are key drivers, so the answer is all of the above.

Question 100 Economics

Business risk involves all of the following factors except:

- A. The more stable the demand for a firm's products, the lower its business risk

ns whose input costs are highly uncertain are exposed to a low degree of business risk ✓ **Correct answer**

- C. The faster a firm's products become antiquated, the greater a firm's business risk
- D. The greater the ability to adjust output prices reflect cost conditions, the lower the degree of business risk

A. Stable demand does lower business risk, so this is a true statement about business risk.

B. Firms whose input costs are highly uncertain are exposed to a HIGH degree of business risk, not a low one — this is the statement that is not true.

C. Faster obsolescence does raise business risk, so this is a true statement about business risk.

D. Greater ability to adjust prices to cost conditions does lower business risk, so this is a true statement about business risk.

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