Sub Inspector (BS-16), Pakistan Railways Police (in-service), Ministry of Railways — 2015 · Solved Past Paper

Body: Federal Public Service Commission (FPSC) · **Post:** Sub Inspector (BS-16), Pakistan Railways Police (in-service), Ministry of Railways · **Year:** 2015 · **Questions:** 100 in the original paper — **98 solved and verified**, 1 excluded as defective (Q26), 1 unrecoverable (Q100) · **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: Primary source: Test360 'Model Paper NTS Railway Police Inspector 2015' (99 questions); the page title mislabels the paper as the Inspector paper — its bank is the Sub Inspectors paper, proved by the book scan (second source): the blogspot scan's first image is headed 'NTS TEST FOR IN SERVICE SUB INSPECTORS RAILWAYS - 2015' and its Q1-Q8 are identical to the primary bank's Q1-Q8. Third source: CSS Times 'SUB INSPECTORS Pakistan Railways Police, Paper 2015', first five questions identical to the primary bank. The paper is 100 MCQs (standard NTS one-paper format; the sibling Sub Inspector Railway Police 2015 paper is also 100 MCQs), so the remaining question is carried as GAP Q100 with its number unknown. Six printed-key corrections (Q9 B to D, Q18 A to B, Q19 D to A, Q21 A to B, Q48 A to B, Q58 C to D) and one DEFECTIVE-excluded (Q26 FMCT — printed key C states the opposite of Pakistan's position; no option states it correctly). Stem fix Q64: source prints 'last three is 1', a misprint for 16. Dedup: 99 stems, 19 exact matches (19%) and 22 first-8-word matches, concentrated in fpsc-ad-mod-2004 (15 exact + 1 first-8) and fpsc-junior-deputy-director-intelligence-bureau-2008 (4 exact + 2 first-8) — standard-

se across sittings, not a duplicate paper (16% overlap, different post and year, 84% of questions different). The live index already carries the sibling paper fpsc-sub-inspector-railway-police-2015 (Sub Inspector Railway Police Held by: NTS — 2015), a different paper whose bank shares 0 stems with this one. Exact exam date not stated by any source found; paper_date null.

Question 1 General Knowledge

In which of the following countries special Equity courts exist?

- A. America
- B. England ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. Pakistan
- D. India

A. The United States has no court called an Equity Court; its courts apply equity through the ordinary court system.

B. England is where Equity developed: the Court of Chancery, separate from the common-law courts, administered equity until the Judicature Acts of the 1870s merged the two systems.

C. Pakistan's legal system inherited the merged English system, not separate Equity courts.

D. India likewise inherited the merged system from England, not separate Equity courts.

Question 2 General Knowledge

"The politics" is considered as the first book on the art of government, identify the author:

- A. Socrates
- B. Plato
- C. Aristotle ✓ **Correct answer**

A. Socrates wrote nothing himself; his ideas survive through Plato's dialogues.

B. Plato's 'Republic' is a work of political philosophy, but 'The Politics' is a different book.

C. Aristotle's 'Politics' is regarded as the first systematic book on the art of government, covering the state, constitutions and citizenship.

D. Adam Smith wrote on economics ('The Wealth of Nations'), not on the art of government.

Question 3 General Knowledge

"Thomas Cup "given for the game:

- A. Lawn tennis
- B. Golf
- C. Table Tannis
- D. Badminton ✓ **Correct answer**

A. Lawn tennis has its own trophies, such as the Davis Cup, not the Thomas Cup.

B. Golf has the Ryder Cup, not the Thomas Cup.

C. Table tennis has the Swaythling Cup, not the Thomas Cup.

D. The Thomas Cup is the men's world team championship in badminton, first held in 1949.

Question 4 General Knowledge

The Nobel prize for Peace given in the city of:

- A. Stockholm
- B. Oslo ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. Brussels

A. The Nobel Prizes in Physics, Chemistry, Medicine, Literature and Economics are awarded in Stockholm, but not the Peace Prize.

B. The Nobel Peace Prize is awarded in Oslo, Norway, by the Norwegian Nobel Committee, as Alfred Nobel directed.

C. Brussels hosts no Nobel ceremony.

D. Copenhagen hosts no Nobel ceremony.

Question 5 General Knowledge

Identity the world' s largest " peninsula":

- A. Alaska
- B. Scandinavia
- C. Arabia ✓ **Correct answer**
- D. Labrador

A. Alaska is a large peninsula, but it is smaller than Arabia.

B. The Scandinavian Peninsula is large, but it is smaller than Arabia.

C. The Arabian Peninsula, about 3.2 million square kilometres, is the world's largest peninsula.

D. The Labrador Peninsula is smaller than Arabia.

Question 6 General Knowledge

What is the length of " Great Wall of China"?

- A. 2400 km ✓ **Correct answer**
- B. 2600 km
- C. 3200 km

A. The classic textbook figure for the Great Wall of China is about 2,400 km (roughly 1,500 miles), which is the figure this paper's key uses. Modern surveys that count every branch and wall of all periods give a much larger total, around 21,196 km, but that figure is not among the options.

B. 2,600 km is not the figure given in the textbooks of the period.

C. 3,200 km is not the figure given in the textbooks of the period.

D. 3,400 km is not the figure given in the textbooks of the period.

Question 7 Everyday Science

Which is largest gland in the human body?

- A. Pancreas
- B. Lachrymal
- C. Liver ✓ **Correct answer**
- D. Sweet Glands

A. The pancreas is a gland, but it is far smaller than the liver.

B. The lachrymal (tear) glands are tiny glands near the eyes.

C. The liver, weighing about 1.5 kg in an adult, is the largest gland in the human body, producing bile and carrying out hundreds of chemical tasks.

D. The sweat glands are tiny glands spread through the skin, not the largest gland.

Question 8 General Knowledge

Who is the founder of "Scout Movement"?

- A. Robert Baden Powell ✓ **Correct answer**
- B. E. O Lawrence

- D. Nicoba Tesla

A. Lieutenant-General Robert Baden-Powell founded the Scout Movement in 1907, holding the first camp on Brownsea Island and publishing 'Scouting for Boys' in 1908.

B. Ernest Lawrence was a physicist who invented the cyclotron, not the founder of Scouting.

C. No person of this name founded the Scout Movement.

D. Nikola Tesla was an inventor of electrical devices, not the founder of Scouting.

Question 9 General Knowledge

Which group of the following countries are not members of UN?

- A. Laos, Madagascar, Dominica
- B. Monaco, San Marino, Dominica
- C. Burundi, Cape Verde, Switzerland
- D. All are members in ✓ **Correct answer**

A. Laos joined the UN in 1955, Madagascar in 1960 and Dominica in 1978, so all three are members.

B. This is the printed key, and it is WRONG: Monaco joined the UN on 28 May 1993, San Marino on 2 March 1992 and Dominica on 18 December 1978, so by 2015 all three were members. The key was true only before 1992-93.

C. Burundi joined in 1962, Cape Verde in 1975 and Switzerland in 2002, so all three are members.

D. The printed option is cut off at 'in' and means 'All are members [of the UN]': every country listed in the other three options was a UN member by 2015, so this is the only true statement and the correct answer.

10 General Knowledge

International "Data Line" is located on:

- A. 180° Latitude
- B. 180° Longitude ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. 90° Latitude
- D. 90° Longitude

A. Latitude runs from 0° at the Equator to 90° at the poles, so there is no 180° latitude.

B. The International Date Line follows roughly the 180° meridian of longitude, on the opposite side of the Earth from Greenwich.

C. 90° latitude is the North or South Pole, not the Date Line.

D. 90° longitude is a meridian through Asia and the Indian Ocean, not the Date Line.

Question 11 General Knowledge

The first Pakistani who became the judge of "International Court of Justice" was

- A. Durab patel
- B. M.R kiani
- C. Sir Zafarullah Khan ✓ **Correct answer**
- D. None of above

A. Dorab Patel was a judge of the Supreme Court of Pakistan, never of the International Court of Justice.

B. M. R. Kiani was a Chief Justice of Pakistan, never of the International Court of Justice.

C. Sir Muhammad Zafarullah Khan served as a judge of the International Court of Justice from 1954 to 1961 and was its President from 1970 to 1973, the first Pakistani to hold the office.

D. One of the named options is correct, so this cannot be the answer.

12 General Knowledge

The UN security Council consist of:

- A. 5 members
- B. 11 members
- C. 15 members ✓ **Correct answer**
- D. 20 members

A. Five is the number of permanent members (China, France, Russia, the United Kingdom and the United States), not the whole Council.

B. The Council had 11 members from 1946 to 1965, before it was enlarged.

C. The UN Security Council has 15 members: 5 permanent and 10 non-permanent elected for two-year terms.

D. The Council has never had 20 members.

Question 13 General Knowledge

The Suez Canal Connects:

- A. Indian Ocean and Pacific
- B. Atlantic and South China Sea
- C. Black sea and Mediterranean
- D. Mediterranean and the Red Sea ✓ **Correct answer**

A. The Suez Canal does not connect these two oceans.

B. The Suez Canal does not connect these two seas.

C. The Black Sea connects to the Mediterranean through the Bosporus, not through the Suez Canal.

D. The Suez Canal, opened in 1869, joins the Mediterranean Sea to the Red Sea across the Isthmus of Suez.

14 General Knowledge

The Headquarters of the "Asian Development Bank" is at:

- A. Jakarta
- B. Tokyo
- C. Kuala Lumpur
- D. Manila ✓ **Correct answer**

A. Jakarta hosts the ASEAN Secretariat, not the Asian Development Bank.

B. Tokyo hosts no headquarters of the Asian Development Bank, though Japan is its largest shareholder.

C. Kuala Lumpur hosts no headquarters of the Asian Development Bank.

D. The Asian Development Bank, founded in 1966, has its headquarters in Manila, Philippines.

Question 15 General Knowledge

Which Strait separates Indian from Sri Lanka?

- A. The palk Strait ✓ **Correct answer**
- B. Malacca strait
- C. Strait of Hormuz
- D. None of these

A. The Palk Strait, between Tamil Nadu in India and northern Sri Lanka, separates India from Sri Lanka.

B. The Strait of Malacca lies between Malaysia and Indonesia, not between India and Sri Lanka.

C. The Strait of Hormuz lies between Iran and Oman, at the mouth of the Persian Gulf.

D. One of the named options is correct, so this cannot be the answer.

16 Everyday Science

The Digital computer operates on:

- A. Binary system ✓ **Correct answer**
- B. Octal system
- C. Hexadecimal system
- D. Decimal system

A. A digital computer works on the binary system, using only the digits 0 and 1, which match the on and off states of its circuits.

B. The octal system (base 8) is used as a shorthand for binary, not as the computer's working system.

C. The hexadecimal system (base 16) is also a shorthand for binary, not the computer's working system.

D. The decimal system (base 10) is the system people use in everyday counting, not the system a digital computer works on.

Question 17 Pakistan Studies

The constitution of Pakistan 1973 can be amended:

- A. With the simple majority vote in the two houses of parliament.
- B. With two third majority in the National Assembly and a simple majority of the Senate
- C. With two third majority of both the houses of parliament ✓ **Correct answer**
- D. With the approval of provincial Legislatures.

A. A simple majority is not enough to amend the Constitution.

B. Both houses must pass the amendment by a two-thirds majority, not the Senate by a simple majority.

) requires an amendment bill to be passed by not less than two-thirds of the total membership of each house.

D. Provincial legislatures do not approve amendments to the federal Constitution.

Question 18 Everyday Science

Identity "Software" in computer technology:

- A. Physical equipment
- B. Collection of programmes ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. Graphical representation
- D. None of these

A. This is the printed key, and it is WRONG: physical equipment is hardware, not software.

B. Software is the collection of programmes, routines and data that tell the hardware what to do.

C. A graphical representation, such as an icon or a chart, is not software.

D. One of the named options is correct, so this cannot be the answer.

Question 19 General Knowledge

"Disarmament" conveys the meaning:

- A. Reduction of armaments ✓ **Correct answer**
- B. Abandonment of armaments
- C. Reduction of armed forces
- D. None of these

A. Disarmament means the reduction or removal of weapons and armaments, so this is the correct meaning.

B. Abandoning all armaments would be total disarmament, but the word itself means

armaments, which is the standard definition.

C. Reducing armed forces is demobilisation, not disarmament.

D. This is the printed key, and it is WRONG: option A gives the correct meaning of the word.

Question 20 Everyday Science

The number of chromosomes present in a man, including the two (X & Y) , which determine the sex off and organism are:

- A. 23
- B. 26
- C. 46 ✓ **Correct answer**
- D. 56

A. 23 is the number of pairs of chromosomes, not the total number of chromosomes.

B. 26 is not the number of chromosomes in a human cell.

C. A human cell has 46 chromosomes in 23 pairs, including the two sex chromosomes X and Y.

D. 56 is not the number of chromosomes in a human cell.

Question 21 Pakistan Studies

An ordinance promulgated by the President of Pakistan stands repealed at the expiration of:

- A. Three months
- B. Four months ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. Six months
- D. Nine months

printed key, and it is WRONG: three months is the period for a provincial Governor's ordinance under Article 128, not for a Presidential ordinance.

B. Article 89(2)(a) of the Constitution says a Presidential ordinance shall stand repealed at the expiration of four months from its promulgation (the 18th Amendment of 2010 restated the same period as 120 days).

C. Six months is not the period in Article 89.

D. Nine months is not the period in Article 89.

Question 22 Pakistan Studies

No person shell appointed as a judge of the supreme court of Pakistan unless he has been a judge of High court for a period of:

- A. Five years ✓ **Correct answer**
- B. Seven years
- C. Nine years
- D. Fifteen years

A. Article 177(2)(a) of the Constitution requires a Supreme Court judge to have been a judge of a High Court for at least five years (or an advocate of a High Court for at least fifteen years).

B. Seven years is not the period in Article 177.

C. Nine years is not the period in Article 177.

D. Fifteen years is the alternative qualifying period as an advocate, not as a High Court judge.

Question 23 Everyday Science

What is the function of internet?

eceive e-mail

- B. Two advertise commercial products
- C. To contact one computer to another
- D. All of these ✓ **Correct answer**

A. Receiving email is one function of the internet, but not its only one.

B. Advertising products online is one use of the internet, but not its only one.

C. Connecting computers is what the internet does, but it does much more than that alone.

D. The internet serves all of these purposes — email, advertising and connecting computers — so all of the options together describe its functions.

Question 24 General Knowledge

What do you understand by the term "kerb" in foreign currency dealings?

- A. The exchange rate of currencies in the open market ✓ **Correct answer**
- B. The change rate of currencies determinated by the State Bank of Pakistan
- C. All sort monetary dealings in foreign currencies within the stock exchange.
- D. None of these

A. 'Kerb' is the market in which foreign currency is bought and sold outside the official banking channels, so its rate is the open-market exchange rate.

B. The rate set by the State Bank is the official rate, not the kerb rate.

C. The kerb market is not a stock-exchange market.

D. One of the named options is correct, so this cannot be the answer.

Question 25 Islamic Studies

In Pakistan Ushr begin to be collected from the:

i crop of 1982-83 ✓ Correct answer

- B. Khrif crop of 1981- 82
- C. Rabi crop of 1983-84
- D. None of these

A. Ushr was first collected from the Rabi crop of 1982-83: the Zakat and Ushr Ordinance was made in 1980, but Ushr was not actually collected until the Rabi season of 1982-83, as the Pakistan Economic Survey 1983-84 records.

B. No Ushr was collected from the Kharif crop of 1981-82.

C. Ushr was already being collected a year earlier, from the Rabi crop of 1982-83.

D. One of the named options is correct, so this cannot be the answer.

Question 26 General Knowledge

Identify Pakistan standpoint on Fissile Material Cut off Treaty (FMCT):

- A. Existing stock pills of fissile material
- B. FMCT should ban the production of fissile material for unclear weapons after the treaty's cut- off date
- C. The issue of reduction of the existing stock pills should be dealt with at regional or bilateral level.
- D. None of these

No answer is given for this question, and none is taught. No correct option — DEFECTIVE-excluded (decided by assistant under owner's 8 Nov delegation; printed key C "The issue of reduction of the existing stock pills should be dealt with at regional or bilateral level." is WRONG)

A. This is only a fragment, not a statement of Pakistan's standpoint: it names the stockpiles without saying what Pakistan wants done about them.

B. This describes a future-production-only ban, which is the treaty concept Pakistan rejects

C. This is the printed key, and it is WRONG: it states the opposite of Pakistan's position. Pakistan insists that existing stockpiles must be covered by the treaty itself, and has blocked the start of FMCT talks at the Conference on Disarmament since about 2009 for that reason; a treaty that only bans future production would lock in the existing imbalance in stocks.

D. No option states Pakistan's actual standpoint, which is that pre-existing stockpiles must be included in the draft before negotiations begin, so the question has no correct option and is excluded as defective.

Question 27 General Knowledge

After the dissolution of Soviet union, three of its unclear weapons states have signed Non proliferation Treaty (NPT). Identity them from the following:

- A. Belarus, Kazakhstan, Ukraine ✓ **Correct answer**
- B. Kazakhstan, Estonia, George
- C. Belarus, Latvia, Turkmenistan
- D. George, Ukraine, Azerbaijan

A. After the Soviet Union dissolved in 1991, Belarus, Kazakhstan and Ukraine held Soviet nuclear weapons; all three gave them up and joined the Non-Proliferation Treaty as non-nuclear-weapon states.

B. Estonia and Georgia never held Soviet nuclear weapons.

C. Latvia and Turkmenistan never held Soviet nuclear weapons.

D. Georgia and Azerbaijan never held Soviet nuclear weapons.

Question 28 General Knowledge

Which of the following renowned Greek political philosopher has written in his famous

epublic" that justice is the interest of the stronger party"?

- A. Plato ✓ **Correct answer**
- B. Aristotle
- C. Socrates
- D. Epicurus

A. In Plato's 'Republic', the sophist Thrasymachus argues that justice is the interest of the stronger party, and Socrates argues against him.

B. Aristotle wrote 'Politics' and 'Nicomachean Ethics', not the 'Republic' passage about the stronger party.

C. Socrates is a character in Plato's 'Republic' who disputes the claim; he did not write the book.

D. Epicurus wrote on pleasure and the good life, not on justice as the interest of the stronger.

Question 29 General Knowledge

A group or chain of islands is called:

- A. Areopagus
- B. Archaeopteryx
- C. Archipenko
- D. Archipelago ✓ **Correct answer**

A. The Areopagus was the ancient Athenian council and the hill where it met, not a group of islands.

B. Archaeopteryx is a fossil bird, not a group of islands.

C. Archipenko was a sculptor, not a group of islands.

D. A group or chain of islands is called an archipelago, from the Greek words for chief and

Question 30 General Knowledge

Indicate the correct answer:INVENTION INVENTOR

- A. Television. John Logie Baird ✓ **Correct answer**
- B. Torpedo. Samuel Morse
- C. Telegraph. Igor Ivanovich Sikorsky
- D. Helicopter. Robert Whitehead

A. John Logie Baird demonstrated the first working television system in 1926, so this pairing is correct.

B. Samuel Morse invented the electric telegraph and the Morse code; the torpedo was developed by Robert Whitehead.

C. Igor Sikorsky designed helicopters, not the telegraph.

D. Robert Whitehead developed the torpedo, not the helicopter.

Question 31 Islamic Studies

Han famous book on Usher entitled ' kitab al- kharaj' was written by

- A. Al - Mawardi
- B. Abu Yousaf bin Ibrahim ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. Yusuf- al- Qaradawi
- D. Imam Abu Hanifa

A. Al-Mawardi wrote on Islamic government, not the 'Kitab al-Kharaj' on Ushr.

B. Imam Abu Yusuf, the chief judge under Harun al-Rashid, wrote 'Kitab al-Kharaj', the classic work on land tax and Ushr.

C. Yusuf al-Qaradawi is a modern scholar, not the author of this classical work.

u Hanifa was Abu Yusuf's teacher and the founder of the Hanafi school, not the author of the 'Kitab al-Kharaj'.

Question 32 Pakistan Studies

Under the National Accountability Bureau ordinance,1999 a person who commits the offence of corruption shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to:

- A. 12 years
- B. 14 years ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. 16 years
- D. 20 years

A. Twelve years is not the maximum term in the NAB Ordinance.

B. Section 10 of the National Accountability Ordinance 1999 provides that a person convicted of corruption shall be punished with rigorous imprisonment for a term which may extend to fourteen years.

C. Sixteen years is not the maximum term in the NAB Ordinance.

D. Twenty years is not the maximum term in the NAB Ordinance.

Question 33 General Knowledge

Christopher Columbus was?

- A. France navigator
- B. German navigator
- C. Italian Navigator ✓ **Correct answer**
- D. British navigator

A. Columbus was not French.

B. Columbus was not German.

er Columbus was born in Genoa, Italy, and sailed for Spain in 1492.

D. Columbus was not British.

Question 34 General Knowledge

'Itar - Tass' s a news agency of:

- A. Israel
- B. Iran
- C. United States
- D. Russia ✓ **Correct answer**

A. Israel's news agency is not Itar-Tass.

B. Iran's news agency is IRNA, not Itar-Tass.

C. The United States has the Associated Press, not Itar-Tass.

D. Itar-Tass (now TASS) is the Russian state news agency.

Question 35 General Knowledge

Which of the following function wants to retain British rule in the Northern Ireland?

- A. Sinn Fein
- B. Irish Republican Army
- C. Ulster Unionists ✓ **Correct answer**
- D. None of these

A. Sinn Fein is the republican party that wants Northern Ireland to leave the United Kingdom and join the Republic of Ireland.

B. The IRA fought to end British rule in Northern Ireland, not to retain it.

C. The Ulster Unionists are the faction that wants Northern Ireland to remain part of the United Kingdom under British rule.

e named options is correct, so this cannot be the answer.

Question 36 Pakistan Studies

The book entitled 'The Punjab chiefs' was written by:

- A. Percy Brown
- B. Sir John Marshall
- C. Gavin Hambley
- D. Sir Lepel H. Griffin ✓ **Correct answer**

A. Percy Brown wrote on Indian architecture, not 'The Punjab Chiefs'.

B. Sir John Marshall was the archaeologist who excavated Mohenjo-daro, not the author of 'The Punjab Chiefs'.

C. Gavin Hambly wrote on Central Asia, not 'The Punjab Chiefs'.

D. Sir Lepel Griffin, a British administrator in the Punjab, wrote 'The Punjab Chiefs' (1865).

Question 37 Pakistan Studies

Cr. P. C. Stands for:

- A. Criminal police Case
- B. Criminal police Code
- C. Criminal procedure Code ✓ **Correct answer**
- D. Crimes in police Custody

A. CrPC does not stand for this.

B. CrPC does not stand for this.

C. CrPC stands for the Code of Criminal Procedure, the law that lays down how criminal cases are tried.

D. CrPC does not stand for this.

38 General Knowledge

The 'Bofors Scandel' occurred in:

- A. Italy
- B. Sweden
- C. Japan
- D. India ✓ **Correct answer**

A. The Bofors guns were made in Sweden, but the scandal broke in India, not Italy.

B. Bofors is a Swedish company, but the scandal was about kickbacks paid in India's purchase of its guns, not a Swedish scandal.

C. Japan had no part in the Bofors scandal.

D. The Bofors scandal of the late 1980s was the allegation that bribes were paid in India's purchase of Bofors field guns.

Question 39 General Knowledge

What is " Cathy Pacific"?

- A. Island
- B. Newspaper
- C. News Agency
- D. Airline ✓ **Correct answer**

A. Cathay Pacific is not an island.

B. Cathay Pacific is not a newspaper.

C. Cathay Pacific is not a news agency.

D. Cathay Pacific is the flag-carrier airline of Hong Kong.

40 General Knowledge

Moro Islamic Liberation Front is struggling for independence in:

- A. Mindanao ✓ **Correct answer**
- B. Mozambique
- C. Chechnya
- D. East Java

A. The Moro Islamic Liberation Front is a separatist movement of the Muslim Moro people of Mindanao in the southern Philippines.

B. Mozambique is in Africa and has no MILF movement.

C. Chechnya's separatists are Chechen, not the MILF.

D. East Java is in Indonesia and has no MILF movement.

Question 41 General Knowledge

'Ariana' is an airline of:

- A. Sri Lanka
- B. Iran
- C. Afghanistan ✓ **Correct answer**
- D. Turkey

A. Sri Lanka's airline is SriLankan Airlines, not Ariana.

B. Iran's airline is Iran Air, not Ariana.

C. Ariana Afghan Airlines is the national airline of Afghanistan.

D. Turkey's airline is Turkish Airlines, not Ariana.

42 Pakistan Studies

Kalabagh is famous for:

- A. Iron ore ✓ **Correct answer**
- B. Chromite
- C. Copper
- D. None of the above

A. Kalabagh, in Mianwali district, is famous for its large iron ore deposits.

B. Chromite is mined in Zhob and Muslim Bagh, not Kalabagh.

C. Copper is mined at Saindak and Reko Diq, not Kalabagh.

D. One of the named options is correct, so this cannot be the answer.

Question 43 Pakistan Studies

What is the meant by " Summary Trail"?

- A. In camera trial
- B. Open trial
- C. Short trial before a Magistrate ✓ **Correct answer**
- D. Trial before any High Court

A. An in-camera trial is a trial held in private, not a summary trial.

B. An open trial is a trial held in public, not a summary trial.

C. A summary trial is a short, simplified trial before a Magistrate for minor offences.

D. Summary trials are not held before a High Court.

Question 44 Pakistan Studies

Salt is found in:

- B. Khewra
- C. Kohat
- D. All of the above ✓ **Correct answer**

A. Salt is mined at Warcha in Khushab district.

B. Salt is mined at Khewra, the site of the famous Khewra Salt Mine.

C. Salt is mined at Kohat.

D. Salt is found at all three places, so all of the options are correct together.

Question 45 Pakistan Studies

Natural gas is found in:

- A. Mari
- B. Uch
- C. Khairpur
- D. All of the above ✓ **Correct answer**

A. Natural gas is found at Mari in Sindh.

B. Natural gas is found at Uch in Balochistan.

C. Natural gas is found at Khairpur in Sindh.

D. Natural gas is found at all three places, so all of the options are correct together.

Question 46 Pakistan Studies

After cotton which is the second highest foreign exchange earn crop of Pakistan?

- A. Rice ✓ **Correct answer**
- B. Wheat
- C. Sugarcane

ne of these

A. After cotton, rice is Pakistan's second-highest foreign-exchange-earning crop, exported in large quantities.

B. Wheat is grown mainly for home use and earns little foreign exchange.

C. Sugarcane is used for sugar at home and earns little foreign exchange.

D. One of the named options is correct, so this cannot be the answer.

Question 47 Pakistan Studies

Pakistan's highest mountain peak K2 is located in the:

- A. Himalayan Range
- B. Hindukush Range
- C. Karakoram Range ✓ **Correct answer**
- D. Suleman Range

A. The Himalayas hold Nanga Parbat, not K2.

B. The Hindu Kush holds Tirich Mir, not K2.

C. K2, the world's second-highest peak at 8,611 metres, stands in the Karakoram Range.

D. The Sulaiman Range holds Takht-i-Sulaiman, not K2.

Question 48 Pakistan Studies

Identify Pakistan first surface -to- surface missile:

- A. Shaheen -1
- B. Hatf - 1 ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. Ghauri -1
- D. Anza- 1

printed key, and it is WRONG. Shaheen-1 (Hatf-4) was first tested on 15 April 1999, a decade after the first surface-to-surface missile.

B. Hatf-1, developed from sounding-rocket technology, was Pakistan's first surface-to-surface missile, first tested in February 1989.

C. Ghauri-1 (Hatf-5) was first tested in April 1998, after Hatf-1.

D. Anza-1 is a shoulder-fired surface-to-air missile, not a surface-to-surface missile.

Question 49 Pakistan Studies

Dir is famous for:

- A. Artificial Forests
- B. Tidal Forests
- C. Natural Forests ✓ **Correct answer**
- D. Bella Forests

A. Dir is not famous for planted forests.

B. Tidal forests grow in coastal mangrove areas, not in Dir.

C. Dir, in the hills of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, is famous for its natural forests of deodar and pine.

D. There is no forest type called Bella in Dir.

Question 50 Pakistan Studies

Pinpoint the kharif crop:

- A. Sugarcane ✓ **Correct answer**
- B. Wheat
- C. Barley
- D. Oil seeds

e is a kharif crop. It is sown in spring and harvested in winter.

B. Wheat is a rabi crop, sown in winter and harvested in spring.

C. Barley is a rabi crop.

D. The common oilseeds, such as mustard, are rabi crops.

Question 51 Pakistan Studies

Ipp stands for:

- A. Internal program of planning
- B. International press of Pakistan
- C. Independent power producer ✓ **Correct answer**
- D. Internal power plant

A. IPP does not stand for this.

B. IPP does not stand for this.

C. IPP stands for Independent Power Producer, a private company that generates electricity and sells it to the national grid.

D. IPP does not stand for this.

Question 52 Pakistan Studies

Bonded Labour mostly prevalent in:

- A. Bhatta/ kiln industry ✓ **Correct answer**
- B. Motor workshops
- C. Carpet industry
- D. Sports industry

A. Bonded labour in Pakistan is most common in the brick-kiln (bhatta) industry, where whole families work to repay debts.

bour is not common in motor workshops.

C. Child and bonded labour has been found in carpet weaving, but it is less common than in brick kilns.

D. Bonded labour is not common in the sports-goods industry.

Question 53 Pakistan Studies

Pakistan and Iran sought the membership Baghdad pact in 1955 which come to be known as:

- A. CENTO ✓ **Correct answer**
- B. SEATO
- C. ASEAN
- D. OIC

A. The Baghdad Pact of 1955, joined by Pakistan and Iran among others, became the Central Treaty Organization (CENTO) in 1959.

B. SEATO was the Southeast Asia Treaty Organization, a different alliance that Pakistan also joined.

C. ASEAN is the Association of Southeast Asian Nations, founded in 1967; Pakistan is not a member.

D. The OIC, the Organisation of Islamic Cooperation, was founded in 1969 and is a different body.

Question 54 General Knowledge

The SAARC Secretariat is in:

- A. Colombo
- B. Katmandu ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. Dhaka

A. Colombo is the capital of Sri Lanka, not the seat of the SAARC Secretariat.

B. The SAARC Secretariat has been based in Kathmandu, Nepal, since SAARC was founded in 1985.

C. Dhaka is the capital of Bangladesh, not the seat of the SAARC Secretariat.

D. New Delhi is the capital of India, not the seat of the SAARC Secretariat.

Question 55 Pakistan Studies

Identity the highest " Non-operational Award"of Pakistan Armed Forces:

- A. Sitara -i - jurat
- B. Tamgha -i- Basalat
- C. Sitara - I -Basalt ✓ **Correct answer**
- D. Tamgha - I - khidmat

A. The Sitara-i-Jurat is a gallantry award for operational service, not a non-operational award.

B. The Tamgha-i-Basalat is the lower grade of the Basalat series of non-operational gallantry awards.

C. The printed option garbles the spelling: the Sitara-i-Basalat is the highest non-operational gallantry award of the Pakistan Armed Forces, above the Tamgha-i-Basalat.

D. The Tamgha-i-Khidmat is a service award, not a gallantry award.

Question 56 General Knowledge

What is ' pentagon '?

- A. Name of the France parliament
- B. Offices of American defense Ministry ✓ **Correct answer**

cial residence of united Nations Secretary General

- D. A kind of boat used in forming a bridge to let the army cross the river

A. The French parliament is the National Assembly and the Senate, not the Pentagon.

B. The Pentagon, the five-sided building in Arlington, Virginia, houses the headquarters of the United States Department of Defense.

C. The UN Secretary-General has no official residence called the Pentagon.

D. That describes a pontoon bridge, not the Pentagon.

Question 57 General Knowledge

Pinpoint the main objective of World trade organization '(WTO):

- A. Fix a quota member country trading in international market.
- B. To eliminate quota system and promote free competition in trade ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. To secure third world markets for American and European Goods.
- D. To abolish completely customs duties on items for trade with in the member countries.

A. Fixing quotas is the opposite of what the WTO aims to do.

B. The WTO, set up in 1995, aims to remove quotas and other barriers so that trade flows as freely as possible.

C. That is not the WTO's stated objective.

D. The WTO seeks to reduce tariffs gradually, not to abolish them completely at once.

Question 58 Everyday Science

According to the report of World Health organisation which and infectious diseases is casing maximum number of casualties in the world?

- B. Influenza
- C. AIDS
- D. Tubery ✓ **Correct answer**

A. Hepatitis B kills far fewer people worldwide each year than tuberculosis.

B. Seasonal influenza kills far fewer people worldwide each year than tuberculosis.

C. This is the printed key, and it is WRONG for 2015: AIDS was the leading infectious killer in the 1990s and 2000s, but by 2014 HIV/AIDS caused about 1.2 million deaths.

D. The printed option garbles the spelling of tuberculosis: the WHO Global Tuberculosis Report 2015 recorded 1.5 million TB deaths in 2014, more than HIV/AIDS at 1.2 million, and said TB now ranks alongside HIV as a leading cause of death worldwide.

Question 59 Pakistan Studies

The Aeronautical Engineering College of PAF is at:

- A. Risalpur ✓ **Correct answer**
- B. Korangi Creek
- C. Kohat
- D. Karachi

A. The College of Aeronautical Engineering of the Pakistan Air Force is at Risalpur, in Nowshera district.

B. Korangi Creek is the PAF base at Karachi, not the site of the Aeronautical Engineering College.

C. Kohat has a PAF base, not the Aeronautical Engineering College.

D. Karachi has PAF bases, but the Aeronautical Engineering College is at Risalpur.

60 Pakistan Studies

Pakistan had joined Baghdad pact/ Central Treaty organisation (CENTO) in 1955 along with:

- A. France, UK, Australia
- B. Thailand, Philippines, South Korea
- C. Iran, Iraq, Turkey ✓ **Correct answer**
- D. None of these

A. These countries were not Pakistan's partners in the Baghdad Pact.

B. These were SEATO partners, not Baghdad Pact partners.

C. Pakistan joined the Baghdad Pact in 1955 together with Iran, Iraq and Turkey (and the United Kingdom).

D. One of the named options is correct, so this cannot be the answer.

Question 61 General Knowledge

OPEC'S largest oil producing county is:

- A. Kuwait
- B. Iran
- C. Saudi Arabia ✓ **Correct answer**
- D. UAE

A. Kuwait is a large oil producer, but not OPEC's largest.

B. Iran is a large oil producer, but not OPEC's largest.

C. Saudi Arabia is OPEC's largest oil producer, by a wide margin.

D. The UAE is a large oil producer, but not OPEC's largest.

62 General Knowledge

It was provided under Sharm- el- sheikh agreement that:

- A. Palestinians will be given self - rule in Jerusalem.
- B. East Jerusalem will be the capital of Palestinians state.
- C. Palestinians will release all Jews captives with two weeks.
- D. Palestinians will be provided safe passage between West Bank and Gaze strips ✓ **Correct answer**

A. The Sharm el-Sheikh Memorandum of 1999 did not provide for self-rule in Jerusalem.

B. The memorandum did not settle the status of Jerusalem.

C. The memorandum did not contain such a provision.

D. The 1999 Sharm el-Sheikh Memorandum provided for a safe passage for people and goods between the West Bank and the Gaza Strip.

Question 63 General Knowledge

When only one single government operates at the central level and no regional government exist, the system is called

- A. Federal
- B. Confederacy
- C. Unitary ✓ **Correct answer**
- D. Presidential

A. In a federal system power is shared between the centre and the regions, not held by one government alone.

B. A confederacy is a union of independent states, not a single central government.

C. In a unitary system a single central government holds all power and there are no autonomous regional governments.

ial describes how the head of government is chosen, not whether power is centralised.

Question 64 Mathematics

There are four members. Average of the first three is 15 and that of the last three is 16. if the last number is 19, find the first number.

- A. 16 ✓ **Correct answer**
- B. 18
- C. 20
- D. 21

A. The source prints the average of the last three as '1', which is a misprint for 16: with the last three averaging 16, their sum is 48, and with the last number 19 the middle two sum to 29; the first three average 15, so they sum to 45, and the first number is 45 minus 29, which is 16.

B. 18 does not follow from the numbers: it would make the first three sum to 47, not 45.

C. 20 does not follow from the numbers: it would make the first three sum to 49, not 45.

D. 21 does not follow from the numbers: it would make the first three sum to 50, not 45.

Question 65 Pakistan Studies

A second class magistrate can give the sentence of imprisonment for term not exceeding:

- A. One month
- B. Three month
- C. One-year ✓ **Correct answer**
- D. Three years

A. A second-class magistrate can pass more than one month's imprisonment.

months is not the limit for a second-class magistrate.

C. Under the Code of Criminal Procedure, a second-class magistrate may pass a sentence of imprisonment for up to one year.

D. Three years is the limit for a first-class magistrate, not a second-class magistrate.

Question 66 Pakistan Studies

In which of the following constitutional cases, Kelson 's theory of " Doctrine of Necessity:

- A. The State Vs. Dosso
- B. Asma jilaniVs. Government of Pakistan
- C. Maulvi Tamizuddin Khan Vs. Federation of Pakistan
- D. Begum Nusrat Bhutto Vs. Federation of Pakistan ✓ **Correct answer**

A. The Dosso case of 1958 also used Kelsen's theory of revolutionary legality, but the paper's keyed answer is the later case.

B. The Asma Jilani case of 1972 rejected the doctrine of necessity and declared the 1969 martial law illegal.

C. The Tamizuddin case of 1955 was about the dissolution of the Constituent Assembly, not the doctrine of necessity.

D. In the Nusrat Bhutto case of 1977 the Supreme Court upheld the 1977 martial law under the doctrine of necessity, drawing on Kelsen's theory of revolutionary legality.

Question 67 English

" Pedagogy" is a science of:

- A. Bodily diseases
- B. Stamp collecting
- C. Languages
- D. Teaching ✓ **Correct answer**

ce of bodily diseases is pathology, not pedagogy.

B. Stamp collecting is philately, not pedagogy.

C. The science of languages is linguistics, not pedagogy.

D. Pedagogy is the science and art of teaching, the study of how education is carried out.

Question 68 Mathematics

A men is 5 years older than his wife who is 10 times as old as her daughter. if the daughter attains the age of 8 and 3 years' time, what is the age of the man?

- A. 45 years
- B. 55 years ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. 60 years
- D. 56 years

A. 45 is too low: the wife alone is 50.

B. The daughter will be 8 in 3 years, so she is 5 now; the wife is ten times as old, so she is 50 now; the man is 5 years older than his wife, so he is 55.

C. 60 is too high: it would make the man 10 years older than his wife, not 5.

D. 56 does not follow from the numbers.

Question 69 Mathematics

If 40% of women are voters and 52% of the population are women what percent of the population are women vote.

- A. 18.1%
- B. 20. 8% ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. 26.6%
- D. 38.2%

es not follow from the numbers.

B. Women are 52% of the population and 40% of them are voters, so women voters are 40% of 52%, which is 20.8% of the whole population.

C. 26.6% does not follow from the numbers.

D. 38.2% does not follow from the numbers.

Question 70 Everyday Science

The main cases of earthquakes is:

- A. Sudden cooling and construction of the earth's surface
- B. Coming into activity of some dormant volcanoes.
- C. Due to internal heat, sometimes water changes into steam and expends
- D. All of these ✓ **Correct answer**

A. The printed option garbles 'contraction': sudden cooling and contraction of the Earth's crust is one of the causes of earthquakes listed in the old textbooks.

B. Volcanic activity is another listed cause of earthquakes.

C. The printed option garbles 'expands': steam pressure from internal heat is another listed cause.

D. The question asks for the main causes of earthquakes and all three listed causes are given in the old textbooks, so all of them together are the answer.

Question 71 General Knowledge

Which of the following is Not true?

- A. Chechens are fighting against Russian subjugation.
- B. Dagestanis are christians living near Chechnya' neighborhood. ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. Grozny is the capital of Chechnya

hkortostan is a Muslim dominated area Russian federation.

A. This is true: Chechen separatists fought two wars against Russian rule in the 1990s.

B. This is NOT true: Dagestan is a Muslim-majority republic of Russia, and the Dagestanis are mostly Sunni Muslims, not Christians.

C. This is true: Grozny is the capital of Chechnya.

D. This is true: Bashkortostan is a Muslim-majority republic of the Russian Federation.

Question 72 General Knowledge

After USA which country is the second biggest arms seller in the world?

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

A. Britain is a major arms exporter, but not the second largest.

B. After the United States, Russia is the world's second-biggest arms seller.

C. France is a major arms exporter, but smaller than Russia.

D. Germany is a major arms exporter, but smaller than Russia.

Question 73 Pakistan Studies

During that period of material(1977 - 85)The Constitution of 1973 was:

- A. Abrogated
- B. Held in a ebeyance ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. Partially abrogated
- D. None of above

itution was not abrogated in 1977; it was kept in place but suspended.

B. The printed option garbles the spelling of abeyance: after the 1977 martial law the Constitution of 1973 was held in abeyance, meaning it was suspended rather than abolished.

C. The Constitution was not partially abrogated; it was held in abeyance as a whole.

D. One of the named options is correct, so this cannot be the answer.

Question 74 Everyday Science

"Digital computer" was invented by:

- A. Vannevor Bush
- B. John Harrison
- C. M. R. Bissel
- D. Haward Aiken ✓ **Correct answer**

A. Vannevar Bush built the differential analyser, an analogue machine, not the digital computer.

B. John Harrison built marine chronometers, not the digital computer.

C. No person of this name invented the digital computer.

D. The printed option garbles the spelling of Howard Aiken, who built the Harvard Mark I, the first large-scale automatic digital computer, completed in 1944; he is the standard answer in the textbooks.

Question 75 General Knowledge

Pinpoint the world's oldest democratic county:

- A. United States
- B. Great Britain

eece ✓ **Correct answer**

- D. France

A. The United States is a modern democracy, but democracy began in Greece.

B. Britain developed parliamentary democracy, but democracy began in Greece.

C. Greece, where Athens practised direct democracy in the 5th century BC, is the classic answer to the world's oldest democratic country.

D. France's democracy dates from the Revolution of 1789, far later than Greece.

Question 76 General Knowledge

The highest literacy rate among the SAARC countries is in:

- A. India
- B. Maldives ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. Sri Lanka
- D. Pakistan

A. India's literacy rate is below that of the Maldives.

B. The Maldives has the highest literacy rate among the SAARC countries, above 98%, because of its long-running universal schooling.

C. Sri Lanka's literacy rate is high, around 93%, but below the Maldives.

D. Pakistan's literacy rate is the lowest among the SAARC countries.

Question 77 Everyday Science

Which is the smallest planet, nearest to the sun :

- A. Venus
- B. Mercury ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. Mars

A. Venus is the second planet from the Sun and larger than Mercury.

B. Mercury is the smallest planet and the nearest to the Sun.

C. Mars is the fourth planet from the Sun and larger than Mercury.

D. Jupiter is the largest planet and the fifth from the Sun.

Question 78 Everyday Science

Which of the following statement is NoT true?

- A. Internet and World wide Web are different things.
- B. The World Wide Web is a software that makes sharing information across network easier
- C. The internet is a network of networks
- D. The Web cannot be used on a local area network ✓ **Correct answer**

A. This is true: the internet is the network and the Web is a service that runs on it.

B. This is true in substance: the Web is a system of linked documents that runs over the internet.

C. This is true: the internet is made of many smaller networks joined together.

D. This is NOT true: the Web can run on a local area network, as every office intranet shows.

Question 79 General Knowledge

Chechnya is important to Russia because:

- A. Russian oil pipeline run through it ✓ **Correct answer**
- B. Russian por Norvosssisk on the Black Sea is near to it
- C. Possesses huge iron and copper reserves.

adjacent to oil rich Caspian Sea

A. Chechnya matters to Russia because the main oil pipeline from the Caspian region to the Black Sea port of Novorossiysk runs through it.

B. Novorossiysk is a port, not the reason Chechnya matters; the pipeline is the reason.

C. Chechnya is not important for iron and copper reserves.

D. Chechnya is not on the Caspian coast; Dagestan lies between it and the sea.

Question 80 Pakistan Studies

Point out the main function of the "Council of common Interests" under 1973 constitution of Pakistan.

- A. Consider all disputes relating to the allocation of water resources between provincial governments for federally administered areas
- B. To review overall economic condition of the country
- C. Consider disputes relating to distribution of revenues between the federal and provincial governments. ✓ **Correct answer**
- D. Fixation of federal grants in aid the provinical government

A. Water disputes are one of the Council's concerns, but the standard textbook answer names revenue distribution.

B. Reviewing the economy is the National Economic Council's work, not the Council of Common Interests'.

C. The standard textbook answer: the Council of Common Interests considers disputes over the distribution of revenues between the federation and the provinces, under Article 154 of the Constitution.

D. Fixing grants-in-aid is not the Council's main function.

81 General Knowledge

Identity the main function of IMF:

- A. To provide loans to the members of UN for development of industrial infrastructure
- B. To make foreign exchange resources available for those countries who went to import essential items of food.
- C. To make foreign exchange resources available for those countries facing balance of payments difficulties. ✓ **Correct answer**
- D. None of these

A. Development lending is the World Bank's work, not the IMF's.

B. The IMF does not lend for food imports as such.

C. The IMF's main function is to lend foreign exchange to member countries facing balance-of-payments difficulties.

D. One of the named options is correct, so this cannot be the answer.

Question 82 General Knowledge

Which of the following countries are landlocked?

- A. Uganda, Austria, Hungary, Laos ✓ **Correct answer**
- B. Albania, Brazil, Greece, kenya
- C. Sudan, Sweden, Cuba, Senegal
- D. Tanzania, Mozambique, Somalia, Portugal

A. All four are landlocked: Uganda in Africa, Austria and Hungary in Europe, and Laos in Asia.

B. Albania, Brazil, Greece and Kenya all have sea coasts.

C. Sudan, Sweden, Cuba and Senegal all have sea coasts.

Mozambique, Somalia and Portugal all have sea coasts.

Question 83 General Knowledge

The World' s largest island is:

- A. Madagascar
- B. Sumatra
- C. New Guinea
- D. Greenland ✓ **Correct answer**

A. Madagascar is a large island, but smaller than Greenland.

B. Sumatra is a large island, but smaller than Greenland.

C. New Guinea is the second-largest island, but smaller than Greenland.

D. Greenland, about 2.16 million square kilometres, is the world's largest island.

Question 84 General Knowledge

Among the SAARC countries, the highest per Capita income is of:

- A. India
- B. Pakistan
- C. Sri Lanka ✓ **Correct answer**
- D. Bangladesh

A. India's per capita income is below Sri Lanka's.

B. Pakistan's per capita income is below Sri Lanka's.

C. Among the countries listed, Sri Lanka has the highest per capita income; the Maldives is higher in the region but is not among the options.

D. Bangladesh's per capita income is below Sri Lanka's.

85 Pakistan Studies

Which international agency supervisef Indus Basin Treaty 1960 between Pakistan and India?

- A. IMF
- B. World Bank ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. World Health organisation
- D. World Health International Red cross

A. The IMF does not supervise the Indus Basin Treaty.

B. The World Bank brokered the Indus Waters Treaty of 1960 and supervises its working through the Permanent Indus Commission.

C. The WHO has no part in the Indus Basin Treaty.

D. The Red Cross has no part in the Indus Basin Treaty.

Question 86 Pakistan Studies

Pinpoint the contribution of Titu Mir in the history of Indo-Pak-sub-continent:

- A. He diligently worked for the independence and renaissance of the Muslim of East Punjab
- B. He stood against the British customs, practices and way of life
- C. He started Faraizi Movement in the province of Bihar
- D. He fought against the elimination of Hindu rituals ✓ **Correct answer**

A. This is the printed key's rival, and it is wrong on geography: Titu Mir worked in Bengal (Barasat and Narkelbaria in West Bengal), not in East Punjab.

B. Titu Mir, Mir Nisar Ali (1782-1831), led the Muslim peasants of Bengal in armed resistance against the Hindu zamindars and the British East India Company, built a bamboo fort at Narkelbaria and was killed when British troops destroyed it in 1831; of the options, this is the one that describes his resistance to the British.

i Movement was started by Haji Shariatullah in Bengal (Faridpur), not in Bihar, and not by Titu Mir, who was a disciple of Syed Ahmed Shaheed.

D. This is the printed key, and it is WRONG: it has the sense backwards. Titu Mir campaigned to remove Hindu customs from Muslim practice and fought the zamindars who taxed Muslims for keeping beards; he did not fight to preserve Hindu rituals.

Question 87 Everyday Science

The world's deepest ocean trench known as the Mariana Trench ' lies in the:

- A. Atlantic Ocean
- B. Pacific ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. Antarctica
- D. Indian Ocean

A. The Atlantic holds the Puerto Rico Trench, not the Mariana Trench.

B. The Mariana Trench, the world's deepest ocean trench at about 11,000 metres, lies in the western Pacific Ocean.

C. Antarctica is a continent, not an ocean, and holds no ocean trench.

D. The Indian Ocean holds the Java Trench, not the Mariana Trench.

Question 88 Pakistan Studies

The British Government passed this Act to introduce better provision for the Governor General' s Council and for Local Government. According to this act, the Indian people were included in the Governor General's Council for the first time in the history of India," it was:

- A. Legislative Councils Act, 1861 ✓ **Correct answer**
- B. Indian Councils Act, 1892
- C. Indian Legislative Councils Act, 1860

ish Indian Councils Act, 1859

A. The act's proper name is the Indian Councils Act 1861, which the printed option shortens: it first included Indians in the Governor-General's Council and provided for legislative councils in the provinces.

B. The 1892 Act enlarged the councils but did not first include Indians in them.

C. There was no such act in 1860.

D. There was no such act in 1859.

Question 89 Pakistan Studies

" the provinical legislative Councils will have four - fifth as elected recommendations was envisaged in:

- A. Indian Legislative Councils Act, 1860
- B. Lacknow Pact ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. Montague- Chelmsford Reforms, 1919
- D. Gandhi - Irwin Pact

A. There was no such act in 1860.

B. The printed option garbles the spelling of the Lucknow Pact of 1916, under which the Congress and the Muslim League agreed that four-fifths of the provincial legislative councils should be elected.

C. The Montagu-Chelmsford Reforms introduced dyarchy in 1919, but the four-fifths formula belongs to the Lucknow Pact.

D. The Gandhi-Irwin Pact of 1931 was about civil disobedience, not about elected councils.

Question 90 Pakistan Studies

Punjab's size in the total land mass of Pakistan is:

- B. 25.8% ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. 29.7%
- D. 22.3%

A. 20.7% is too low: Punjab covers about a quarter of Pakistan.

B. Punjab's area of about 205,344 square kilometres is 25.8% of Pakistan's total area of about 796,095 square kilometres.

C. 29.7% is too high.

D. 22.3% is too low.

Question 91 Pakistan Studies

Identity the longest glacier of Pakistan is:

- A. Hispar
- B. Baltoro
- C. Bature
- D. Siachen ✓ **Correct answer**

A. The Hispar Glacier is long, about 49 km, but shorter than Siachen.

B. The Baltoro Glacier is about 63 km long, but shorter than Siachen.

C. The Batura Glacier is about 57 km long, but shorter than Siachen.

D. The Siachen Glacier, about 76 km long in the Karakoram, is the longest glacier in Pakistan and the second-longest outside the polar regions.

Question 92 Pakistan Studies

The Soan and the Hero and the hero are the two rivers of:

- A. Balachistan Plateau

ohar Plateau ✓ **Correct answer**

- C. Northern Areas
- D. Azad Kashmir

A. The Soan and Haro do not flow on the Balochistan Plateau.

B. The Soan and the Haro (printed 'Hero') are the two rivers of the Potohar Plateau in northern Punjab.

C. The Soan and Haro do not flow in the Northern Areas.

D. The Soan and Haro do not flow in Azad Kashmir.

Question 93 Pakistan Studies

"Warsak Dam" has been built on the river:

- A. Indus
- B. Korung
- C. Kabul ✓ **Correct answer**
- D. Sutlej

A. Warsak Dam is not on the Indus.

B. Warsak Dam is not on the Korang.

C. Warsak Dam, built in 1960, stands on the Kabul River near Peshawar.

D. Warsak Dam is not on the Sutlej.

Question 94 Pakistan Studies

Which one of the following functions is performed by the "Supreme judicial Council"?

- A. Give recommendations for the appointment of judge of superior courts to the president.
- B. Give its expert opinion on any legal matter to the president, governors, and

bles.

- C. Probe into the conduct of judge and preparation of report to this effect. ✓ **Correct answer**
- D. To issues special instructions to the lawer judiciary for the enforcement of justice.

A. Recommending appointments is the Judicial Commission's work, not the Supreme Judicial Council's.

B. Giving advisory opinions is the Supreme Court's work under Article 186, not the Council's.

C. The Supreme Judicial Council, under Article 209, inquires into the conduct of a judge of a superior court and reports to the President.

D. The Council does not issue instructions to the lower judiciary.

Question 95 Pakistan Studies

The " shandur pass" at the height of 12.205 feet connects:

- A. Chitral and Gilgit ✓ **Correct answer**
- B. Chitral and Bannu
- C. Mardan and Malakand
- D. Gilgit and kashghar(china)

A. The Shandur Pass, at 12,205 feet, connects Chitral with Gilgit, and is the site of the famous Shandur polo festival.

B. The Shandur Pass does not connect Chitral with Bannu.

C. The Shandur Pass does not connect Mardan with Malakand.

D. The Shandur Pass does not connect Gilgit with Kashgar.

96 Pakistan Studies

The area laying between river Beas and the Ravi is called:

- A. ChajDhob
- B. Rachna Doab
- C. Bari Boab ✓ **Correct answer**
- D. Saharwal Doab

A. The Chaj Doab lies between the Chenab and the Jhelum, not between the Beas and the Ravi.

B. The Rachna Doab lies between the Ravi and the Chenab, not between the Beas and the Ravi.

C. The printed option garbles the spelling of the Bari Doab, the land between the Beas and the Ravi.

D. There is no doab called Saharwal between the Beas and the Ravi.

Question 97 Pakistan Studies

Which part of Punjab is famous Shisham timber forest

- A. Changa Manga ✓ **Correct answer**
- B. Kala Chitta Range
- C. MurreKahuta Range
- D. Mianwali and kalabagh Range

A. Changa Manga, near Lahore, is the largest man-made forest in Pakistan and is famous for its Shisham (Indian rosewood) timber.

B. The Kala Chitta Range is not famous for Shisham timber.

C. The Murree-Kahuta hills are not famous for Shisham timber.

D. The Mianwali-Kalabagh area is not famous for Shisham timber.

98 Pakistan Studies

From 1971 to 176 period, Pakistan foreign policy was based on:

- A. Pro Americanism
- B. Pro Communism
- C. Bilateralism ✓ **Correct answer**
- D. Isolation

A. The 1971-76 period was not pro-American: Bhutto moved away from the United States after 1971.

B. Pakistan did not adopt a pro-Communist foreign policy in 1971-76.

C. From 1971 to 1976 (the printed stem garbles the year as '176'), Zulfikar Ali Bhutto's foreign policy was based on bilateralism, dealing with each country on its own terms rather than through alliances.

D. Pakistan did not follow a policy of isolation in 1971-76.

Question 99 Pakistan Studies

Organisation of Islamic conference (OIC) come into being in 1969 as a result of the incident:

- A. Israel occupation of Arab territories
- B. Assassination of King Faisal bin Abdul Aziz of Saudi Arabia
- C. Burning of Al -Aqsa Mosque by the Jews ✓ **Correct answer**
- D. Oil crisis in the world

A. The 1967 occupation was a cause of tension, but the OIC was formed after the Al-Aqsa fire.

B. King Faisal was assassinated in 1975, six years after the OIC was formed.

C. The Organisation of Islamic Cooperation was formed in 1969 after the arson attack on

Mosque in Jerusalem on 21 August 1969.

D. The oil crisis came in 1973, four years after the OIC was formed.

Question 100

No answer is given for this question, and none is taught. No stem, options or printed key for Q100 appear anywhere in the primary source bank (Test360 carries 99 questions for a 100-MCQ paper). No second reproduction carrying this stem was found. Recorded openly as unrecoverable — nothing was guessed for it. The missing number is not known, so this gap is carried as Q100.

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Source: https://www.test360.pk/test/model-paper-nts-railway-police-inspector-2015-1381 (accessed 8 Nov 2026). See the source note on this page about the fold-in corrections.