Assistant Director (BPS-17), Ministry of Communication — undated · Solved Past Paper

Body: Federal Public Service Commission (FPSC) · **Post:** Assistant Director (BPS-17), Ministry of Communication · **Year:** not stated · **Questions:** 99 in the original paper — **97 solved and verified**, 2 excluded as defective (Q64, Q89) · **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 the sitting sitting.

Source note: test360.pk reproduction (all 99 stems; 96 carry a printed key, 3 do not: Q27, Q44, Q82). No year or date is stated on the source page (the World Bank question points to the 2007–2012 era); no year is asserted for this paper. Q64 and Q89 excluded as DEFECTIVE by the assistant under the owner's 8 Nov 2026 delegation.

Question 1 English

One must keep _____ promise.

- A. his
- B. One's ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. the
- D. a

A. "One must keep his promise" mixes the indefinite pronoun "one" with "his"; the possessive matching "one" is "one's".

...pair "one" takes the possessive "one's": "One must keep one's promise."

C. "One must keep the promise" is grammatical but loses the general rule sense and is not the idiom the question tests.

D. "One must keep a promise" changes the meaning to any promise, not the general rule about one's own word.

Question 2 English

It is no use _____ everything.

- A. of finding fault with
- B. to find fault with
- C. finding fault with ✓ **Correct answer**
- D. having found fault with

A. "It is no use of finding" is ungrammatical; "of" has no place after "no use".

B. The printed key, but wrong: "It is no use" is always followed by the gerund (-ing), never the infinitive.

C. "It is no use finding fault with everything" is the correct idiom: "no use" + gerund.

D. The perfect gerund is wrong here; the sentence states a general truth, not a completed action.

Question 3 English

My views are different ____

- A. from you
- B. Than you
- C. from yours ✓ **Correct answer**
- D. then yours.

from you" compares views with a person; views must be compared with views, so the possessive is needed.

B. "Different than" is American colloquial usage and "than you" compares with a person, not with views.

C. "My views are different from yours" is correct: "different from" + the possessive "yours" standing for "your views".

D. "Then" is an adverb of time, not a preposition of comparison; it cannot follow "different" here.

Question 4 English

You have played ____

- A. instead of work
- B. then work
- C. but not work.
- D. instead of working ✓ **Correct answer**

A. "Instead of work" is a noun phrase; after "played" the sentence needs a parallel verb form, and the idiom is "instead of working".

B. "Then" is time, not contrast; "played then work" is meaningless.

C. "You have played but not work" breaks parallel structure (played is a verb, work would need "worked").

D. "You have played instead of working" is correct: "instead of" takes the gerund "working", parallel to "played".

Question 5 English

The necessity is____

ater than mine. ✓ **Correct answer**

- B. greater from mine.
- C. greater than that of mine.
- D. greater to mine.

A. Correct: "The necessity is greater than mine" compares two necessities, with "mine" standing for "my necessity".

B. "Greater from" is not an English comparative construction; comparisons use "than".

C. "That of mine" is doubly wrong: "that of" already implies possession, so "of mine" is redundant and ungrammatical.

D. "Greater to" is not a comparative construction in English.

Question 6 English

May I know _____?

- A. Take your leave
- B. take leave of you ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. Take leave from you
- D. take your leave from you

A. "Take your leave" is not the polite formula; one takes leave *of* someone.

B. "May I take leave of you?" is the correct polite idiom for asking permission to go.

C. "Take leave from" is not the idiom; the preposition is "of".

D. "Your leave" + "from you" is redundant and unidiomatic.

Question 7 English

He dented _____

- A. hot to be a thief.

eing a thief.

- C. That he was a thief. ✓ **Correct answer**
- D. If he was a thief.

A. "Hot to be a thief" is meaningless; "hot" is a misprint for "not", and even "not to be a thief" does not fit "denied".

B. "He denied of being a thief" is ungrammatical; "deny" does not take "of" + gerund in this sense.

C. "He denied that he was a thief" is correct: "deny" takes a that-clause. The printed stem "dented" is a reproduction defect for "denied" — a dented thief makes no sense, and only "denied" fits the option set.

D. "He denied if he was a thief" is ungrammatical; "deny" does not take an if-clause.

Question 8 English

No Sooner had the meeting ended ____ the crowd dispersed.

- A. when
- B. just then
- C. then ✓ **Correct answer**
- D. immediately

A. "When" pairs with "hardly/scarcely", not with "no sooner".

B. "Just then" is an adverbial phrase, not the correlative "no sooner" needs.

C. Pick-one: strictly, the correct correlative is "than" ("No sooner … than …"), but "than" is not among the options; "then" is the intended key and the closest available, so it is asserted as the paper's answer.

D. "Immediately" is an adverb, not a conjunction; it cannot join the two clauses.

9 English

I shall never allow such a letter to be sent ____ my signature.

- A. with
- B. by
- C. under ✓ **Correct answer**
- D. below

A. "Sent with my signature" suggests the signature accompanies the letter, not that it is issued on the signer's authority.

B. "Sent by my signature" is wrong; a letter is sent by a person, not by a signature.

C. "Under my signature" is the correct idiom: a document issued under someone's signature bears their authority.

D. "Below my signature" describes physical position on the page, not authority.

Question 10 English

He resigned ____

- A. to fail
- B. himself to fail
- C. himself to failure ✓ **Correct answer**
- D. None of these

A. "He resigned to fail" is incomplete; "resign" needs the reflexive object in this idiom.

B. "Resign oneself to" takes a noun, not an infinitive: "to fail" is wrong.

C. "He resigned himself to failure" is the correct idiom: to accept something unwelcome (failure) as inevitable.

D. Wrong, since C is the idiom.

11 English

We had not envisaged this trun of events:

- A. imagined ✓ **Correct answer**
- B. doubted
- C. considered
- D. suspected

A. "Envisaged" means pictured or imagined in advance: "We had not imagined this turn of events."

B. To doubt is to disbelieve, not to picture in advance.

C. To consider is to think about; "envisage" is specifically to imagine or foresee.

D. To suspect is to think something is likely true, often with mistrust — not the meaning of "envisaged".

Question 12 English

The decision taken by the Managing Committee is irrevocable.

- A. Praise -worthy
- B. rash and unwise
- C. final and unchangeable ✓ **Correct answer**
- D. in accordance with the rules

A. "Irrevocable" says nothing about praise; it concerns whether a decision can be undone.

B. The printed key, but wrong: "rash and unwise" means hasty and foolish, which is "ill-considered", not "irrevocable".

C. "Irrevocable" means not able to be changed, reversed or recovered: a decision that is final and unchangeable.

D. That is "regular" or "lawful", not "irrevocable".

13 English

There are quite a few intractable children in the class

- A. brilliant
- B. with eccentric habits
- C. hard to manage ✓ **Correct answer**
- D. hard working

A. "Brilliant" means very clever; "intractable" says nothing about intelligence.

B. Eccentric means odd or unconventional; intractable children may be ordinary in habits but unmanageable.

C. "Intractable" means difficult to control or manage: children who will not be guided or disciplined.

D. Hard-working is a virtue; intractable is a problem of behaviour, not of effort.

Question 14 English

He faced all his misfortunes with equanimity.

- A. Courage
- B. fearlessness
- C. confidence
- D. calmness of mind ✓ **Correct answer**

A. Courage is bravery in facing danger; equanimity is calm steadiness, which is broader than courage.

B. Fearlessness is absence of fear; equanimity is composure whether or not fear is present.

C. Confidence is belief in oneself; equanimity is evenness of temper under pressure.

D. "Equanimity" means mental calmness and composure, especially under misfortune.

es with a steady, unruffled mind.

Question 15 English

Some people are found of leading a sequestered life

- A. luxurious
- B. secluded ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. Frugal
- D. full of self-denial

A. Luxurious means rich and comfortable; a sequestered life may be plain.

B. "Sequestered" means isolated, withdrawn from society: a secluded life, away from people.

C. Frugal means sparing with money; sequestration is about isolation, not spending.

D. Self-denial is giving up pleasures; a sequestered life is about withdrawal, not asceticism.

Question 16 English

Everybody applauded he is performers spontaneously.

- A. loudly
- B. naturally ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. excitedly
- D. openly

A. Loudly means with great volume; "spontaneously" is about timing and impulse, not volume.

B. "Spontaneously" means of one's own accord, without planning — naturally, without prompting: the applause broke out naturally.

C. Excitedly describes emotion; spontaneous applause may be calm as well as excited.

eans in public view, spontaneity is about being unplanned, not about being public.

Question 17 English

The knowledge of nuclear power might lead to annihilation

- A. total destruction ✓ **Correct answer**
- B. immortality
- C. tremendous progress
- D. full healthfulness

A. "Annihilation" means complete destruction, wiping out entirely: nuclear power misused could lead to total destruction.

B. Immortality means living for ever — the opposite direction of meaning.

C. Progress is advance; annihilation is ruin, not advance.

D. Healthfulness is about health; annihilation has nothing to do with health.

Question 18 English

Everybody present wondered at his audacity.

- A. Presence of mind
- B. impudence ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. wit
- D. confidence

A. Presence of mind is quick thinking in a crisis; audacity is boldness, often rude boldness.

B. "Audacity" means bold, shameless rudeness — impudence: speaking or acting with a boldness that offends.

C. Wit is clever humour; audacity is not humour.

...e is self-assurance, audacity is confidence carried into rudeness, and "impudence" is the closer synonym the question tests.

Question 19 English

There is a great disparity in all these statements

- A. similarity
- B. weight
- C. truth
- D. difference ✓ **Correct answer**

A. Similarity is the opposite of disparity: statements that agree show similarity.

B. Weight means heaviness or importance; disparity is about inequality between things.

C. Truth is about correctness; disparity is about difference between statements.

D. "Disparity" means a great difference or inequality: the statements differ widely from one another.

Question 20 English

Successful leaders are usually men of great eloquence.

- A. cleverness
- B. fluent speaking ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. sharpness of intellect
- D. imagination

A. Cleverness is quick intelligence; eloquence is specifically about speaking well.

B. "Eloquence" means fluent, persuasive and graceful speaking: leaders who speak well move people.

C. Sharp intellect is mental acuteness; eloquence is the power of speech, not of thought

D. Imagination is the power to form new ideas; eloquence is the power to express ideas in speech.

Question 21 Current Affairs

When Pakistan got observer status in Shanghai Cooperation Organisation?

- A. 1999
- B. 2002
- C. 2005 ✓ **Correct answer**
- D. 2006

A. In 1999 Pakistan had no SCO status; the SCO itself was only founded in 2001 (as the Shanghai Five's successor).

B. Pakistan was not yet an observer in 2002; observer status came later.

C. Pakistan was granted observer status in the Shanghai Cooperation Organisation in 2005 (at the Astana summit), alongside India and Iran.

D. By 2006 Pakistan was already an observer; full membership came much later, in 2017.

Question 22 Current Affairs

When Treaty of lzmir was signed?

- A. 1975
- B. 1976
- C. 1977 ✓ **Correct answer**
- D. 1978

A. In 1975 the RCD still ran on its 1964 declaration; no Izmir treaty existed yet.

B. The Izmir summit declaration was made in April 1976, but the treaty itself was signed

g year.

C. The Treaty of Izmir was signed on 12 March 1977 (UN Treaty Series vol. 1655), as the legal framework of the RCD and later the basic charter of ECO.

D. The treaty was already signed by 1978; it came into force in February 1979.

Question 23 Current Affairs

When Iran was jolted by its epochal Islamic Revolution?

- A. 1979 ✓ **Correct answer**
- B. 1980
- C. 1981
- D. 1982

A. The Islamic Revolution triumphed in February 1979: the Shah left Iran in January 1979 and Ayatollah Khomeini returned on 1 February 1979.

B. By 1980 the Islamic Republic was already established (and the Iran–Iraq war began in September 1980).

C. 1981 saw the consolidation of the republic, not the revolution itself.

D. 1982 was well into the Iran–Iraq war, three years after the revolution.

Question 24 Current Affairs

When Pakistan became the member of World Trade Organisation

- A. 1st January 1995 ✓ **Correct answer**
- B. 6th March 1995
- C. 7th April 2001
- D. 9th July 2002

A. Pakistan was a founding member of the WTO, which came into being on 1 January

an had been a GATT contracting party since 1947.

B. No WTO event for Pakistan falls on this date.

C. Pakistan was already a WTO member for six years by 2001.

D. Pakistan was already a WTO member for seven years by 2002.

Question 25 Current Affairs

When the original member of R.CD met in the Islamabad.

- A. 1989
- B. 1990 ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. 1991
- D. 1992

A. No RCD/ECO ministerial meeting in Islamabad is recorded for 1989; the RCD was dormant until its 1985 revival as ECO.

B. The ministerial meeting of the three original members (Iran, Pakistan, Turkey) was held in Islamabad in June 1990, where the Treaty of Izmir was amended to give ECO its legal basis; the amending protocol was signed at Islamabad on 18 June 1990 (UN Treaty Series).

C. In 1991 ECO was fully launched after the 1990 amendments came into force, but the Islamabad meeting was in 1990.

D. 1992 was the year of ECO's expansion to ten members (28 November 1992), not the original members' Islamabad meeting.

Question 26 Current Affairs

Which Treaty after amendment became the chapter of ECO?

- A. Izmir Treaty ✓ **Correct answer**
- B. Three Nations Treaty

Development Treaty

- D. The new Treaty

A. The Treaty of Izmir (1977), the RCD's legal framework, was amended in 1990 and adopted as the basic charter of ECO; it remains ECO's founding document.

B. There is no treaty by this name; the three nations (Iran, Pakistan, Turkey) worked through the Izmir Treaty.

C. No such treaty exists in ECO's history.

D. The revised Izmir Treaty of 1996 superseded the 1977 text, but the treaty that became ECO's charter is the Izmir Treaty itself.

Question 27 Current Affairs

Organisation Structure structure of ECO consists of:

- A. Council of Ministers, Council of deputies
- B. Technical committees.
- C. Eco secretariat and specialized agencies
- D. All of above ✓ **Correct answer**

A. True in part: the Council of Ministers is ECO's highest body and the Council of Permanent Representatives (the deputies) is a principal organ — but this is only part of the structure.

B. True in part: technical committees and the Regional Planning Council exist — but only as part of the whole.

C. True in part: the Secretariat and the specialised agencies are principal organs — but only as part of the whole.

D. Correct: under Article 5 of the Treaty of Izmir, ECO's principal organs are the Council of Ministers, the Council of Permanent Representatives, the Regional Planning Council, the

nd the Specialised Agencies, so all three options together describe the structure.

Question 28 Current Affairs

In which year, Soviet Union fell apart and many of its Republics emerged as independent states in the world?

- A. 1989
- B. 1990
- C. 1991 ✓ **Correct answer**
- D. 1992

A. In 1989 the Berlin Wall fell and Eastern Europe changed, but the Soviet Union still existed.

B. In 1990 the Baltic states declared independence, but the USSR was formally intact until the end of 1991.

C. The Soviet Union dissolved in December 1991 (Belavezha Accords, 8 December; formal dissolution 26 December 1991), and its republics emerged as independent states.

D. By 1992 the USSR was already gone; 1992 was the year the new republics joined bodies like ECO.

Question 29 Current Affairs

When in order to expand the ECO and extra-ordinary 2 days session of Council of foreign ministers of the original ECO States was held on?

- A. November 26-27, 1992
- B. November 27-28, 1992
- C. November 28-29, 1992 ✓ **Correct answer**
- D. November 29-30 1992

ordinary session did not meet on these dates.

B. One day early: the session opened on 28 November, the date now observed as ECO Day.

C. The extraordinary two-day session of the Council of Foreign Ministers of the original ECO states was held in Islamabad on 28–29 November 1992, admitting the seven new members.

D. The session had closed by 29 November; it did not run to 30 November.

Question 30 Current Affairs

With the addition of the new members the membership jumped to my 9 with a population of

- A. 100 million people
- B. 200 million people
- C. 300 million people ✓ **Correct answer**
- D. 400 million people

A. Far too low: Pakistan alone had over 110 million people in 1992.

B. Too low for the ten-member bloc (Pakistan + Iran + Turkey alone exceeded 230 million).

C. Correct: the enlarged ECO of 1992 is recorded as a bloc of about 300 million people (contemporary accounts; later estimates put the enlarged group at about 325 million).

D. Too high for 1992; the bloc reached the 400-million range only decades later.

Question 31 Islamic Studies

Who was appointed as Usher for Hijrat-e-Madina?

- A. Hazrat Saad bin Ubada (R.A)
- B. Hazrat Utab bin Usaid (R.A)

rat Abdullah bin Arqat (R.A) ✓ Correct answer

- D. None of these

A. Saad bin Ubada was a chief of the Khazraj in Madina who welcomed the Prophet; he was not the guide on the Hijra journey.

B. Attab bin Usaid was later appointed governor of Makkah after its conquest; he was not the Hijra guide.

C. Abdullah ibn Arqat (Uraiqit), a non-Muslim expert guide, was hired to lead the Prophet and Abu Bakr from Makkah to Madina by the unfrequented route.

D. Wrong, since C is the guide.

Question 32 Islamic Studies

Who was a historian jurist, philosopher as well as a politician?

- A. Shams Uddin Ibni Khalkan
- B. Abdur Rahman Ibn Khaldoon ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. Abu Bakar Muhammed ibne yahya
- D. None of these

A. Ibn Khallikan was a biographer and judge (author of Wafayat al-A'yan), not the philosopher-politician of the four roles.

B. Ibn Khaldun (1332–1406) was a historian (Kitab al-Ibar), jurist, philosopher (Muqaddimah) and politician (statesman and diplomat) — all four roles in one man.

C. No figure of this name fits the four roles; Ibn Khaldun is the intended answer.

D. Wrong, since B fits all four descriptions.

Question 33 Islamic Studies

When law of inheritance was revealed?

- B. Four Hijiree ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. Five Hijiree
- D. Four Hijiree

A. The inheritance verses (Surah An-Nisa, 4:11–12) were revealed after the Battle of Uhud (3 AH), not in 3 AH itself.

B. The law of inheritance was revealed in about 4 AH, when Surah An-Nisa laid down the shares of heirs.

C. Too late: the inheritance rules were already in force before 5 AH.

D. Identical in wording to B ("Four Hijiree"), so it is the same answer; the printed key is B, and both letters state the same year.

Question 34 Islamic Studies

How was the last Commander in Chief for Ghazwa -e- Mautah?

- A. Hazrat Khalid Bin Waleed (R.A) ✓ **Correct answer**
- B. Abdur Rahman Bin Auf (R.A)
- C. Abdullah bin Rawaha (R.A)
- D. None

A. At Mu'tah the Prophet appointed three commanders in succession — Zayd ibn Haritha, Ja'far ibn Abi Talib, then Abdullah ibn Rawaha — all three were martyred, and Khalid ibn al-Walid then took command and brought the army home; he was the last commander.

B. The printed key, but wrong: Abdur Rahman ibn Auf was a leading companion and trader, not a commander at Mu'tah.

C. Abdullah ibn Rawaha was the third appointed commander and was martyred at Mu'tah; Khalid succeeded him, so he was not the last.

nce A is the last commander.

Question 35 Islamic Studies

Imam Dar ul Hijrat is the title of:

- A. Imam Ahmed Bin Hanbal
- B. Imam Malik ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. Imam Shafee
- D. None

A. Ahmad ibn Hanbal is known as Imam Ahl al-Sunnah, not Dar-ul-Hijrat.

B. Imam Malik ibn Anas, who lived and taught in Madina (Dar al-Hijra, the land of migration), is titled Imam Dar al-Hijrat.

C. Imam al-Shafi'i is known for his legal school and his Risala, not as Imam Dar al-Hijrat.

D. Wrong, since B holds the title.

Question 36 Islamic Studies

The word Muhammad (SAW) as a name has been mentioned in Quran only:

- A. Two times
- B. Four times ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. Six times
- D. Seven times

A. Too few: the name occurs more than twice.

B. The name "Muhammad" occurs four times in the Qur'an: 3:144, 33:40, 47:2 and 48:29.

C. Too many; the count is four (a fifth name-form, "Ahmad", occurs once, in 61:6).

D. Far too many; the count is four.

37 Islamic Studies

Kitab- ul- Anbia as a title of:

- A. Hazrat Idress (AS)
- B. Hazrat Ibrahim (AS)
- C. Hazrat Yaqoob (AS)
- D. Hazrat Shoaib (AS) ✓ **Correct answer**

A. Idris (AS) is not the orator of the prophets; his titles relate to wisdom and his high station.

B. Ibrahim (AS) is Khalilullah (the Friend of Allah), not the orator of the prophets.

C. Ya'qub (AS) holds no such title.

D. Hazrat Shoaib (AS) is traditionally known as Khateeb-ul-Anbia, the Orator of the Prophets, for his eloquent preaching to the people of Madyan; the printed stem "Kitab" is a misprint of "Khateeb".

Question 38 Islamic Studies

Hazrat Umer (RA) appointed as custodian of Bait-ul-Mal:

- A. Abdullah bin Irqum (RA) ✓ **Correct answer**
- B. Abdullah Bin Umar (RA)
- C. Abdullah Bin Abbas (RA)
- D. Abdullah Bin Masud (RA)

A. Abdullah ibn al-Arqam (Ibn Irqum) was in charge of the Bait-ul-Mal during Umar's caliphate and into Uthman's early reign (Mustadrak al-Hakim 5442; also recorded as the answer to this exact question in exam keys).

B. The printed key, but wrong: Abdullah ibn Umar was Umar's son and a great jurist, not the custodian of the treasury.

was a great exegete of the Qur'an, not the Bait-ul-Mal custodian under Umar.

D. Ibn Mas'ud was appointed by Umar in charge of the judiciary and the Bait-ul-Mal in Kufa, not the central treasury at Madina.

Question 39 Islamic Studies

The effective the Zakat System can ensure the elimination of:

- A. Poverty ✓ **Correct answer**
- B. Interest
- C. Class Distinction
- D. Ignorance

A. Zakat is a compulsory transfer of wealth to the poor and needy; an effective zakat system circulates wealth and eliminates poverty.

B. Interest (riba) is eliminated by its prohibition, not by the zakat system.

C. Zakat reduces inequality, but its direct, stated purpose is relief of poverty, not the abolition of all class distinction.

D. Ignorance is removed by education, not by zakat.

Question 40 Islamic Studies

A Verse of the Holy ____ Quran indicates the name of:

- A. Hazrat Muaaz (RA)
- B. Hazrat Bilal (RA)
- C. Hazrat Saad (RA)
- D. Hazrat Zaid (RA) ✓ **Correct answer**

A. Mu'adh ibn Jabal is a great companion, but his name is not mentioned in the Qur'an.

B. Bilal ibn Rabah, the first muezzin, is not named in the Qur'an.

nion named Saad is mentioned by name in the Qur'an.

D. Zaid ibn Haritha is the only companion mentioned by name in the Qur'an (33:37, Surah Al-Ahzab).

Question 41 General Knowledge

California' is known as 'Silicon Valley' because of:

- A. Hollywood film industry
- B. Computer software industry ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. Science beauty and restorts
- D. Mineral resources

A. Hollywood is in Los Angeles, Southern California; Silicon Valley is in Northern California and is about technology, not film.

B. Silicon Valley (the Santa Clara Valley, California) is named for silicon, the material of computer chips, and is the world centre of the computer and software industry.

C. A garbled phrase; scenic beauty and resorts do not explain the name "Silicon Valley".

D. Silicon Valley's wealth comes from technology companies, not from mining mineral resources.

Question 42 General Knowledge

Chennai" is the new name of the Indian city

- A. Madras ✓ **Correct answer**
- B. Patna
- C. Agra
- D. Lucknow

A. Madras, the capital of Tamil Nadu, was officially renamed Chennai in 1996.

…e capital of Bihar, its name has not changed to Chennai.

C. Agra is the city of the Taj Mahal in Uttar Pradesh; it was never called Madras.

D. Lucknow is the capital of Uttar Pradesh; it was never called Madras.

Question 43 General Knowledge

Tenge' is the currency of

- A. kenya
- B. Kyrgyzstan
- C. Cuba
- D. Kazakhstan ✓ **Correct answer**

A. Kenya's currency is the Kenyan shilling, not the tenge.

B. Kyrgyzstan's currency is the som, not the tenge.

C. Cuba's currency is the Cuban peso, not the tenge.

D. The tenge is the currency of Kazakhstan, introduced in 1993.

Question 44 General Knowledge

World Bank president is:

- A. Robert Zoellick ✓ **Correct answer**
- B. Strauss- Kahn
- C. Shakour Shaalan
- D. None of these

A. Robert Zoellick was the 11th President of the World Bank Group, in office 1 July 2007–30 June 2012; this is the intended answer for a paper of that era. Dated caveat: the paper is undated and "World Bank president is" changes with time — after Zoellick came Jim Yong Kim (2012–2019), David Malpass (2019–2023) and Ajay Banga (from June 2023), none of

ed, as of 2026 the president is Ajay Banga.

B. Dominique Strauss-Kahn was Managing Director of the IMF (2007–2011), never President of the World Bank.

C. Shakour Shaalan was an IMF Executive Director, not President of the World Bank.

D. Wrong for the paper's era, since A held the office in 2007–2012.

Question 45 General Knowledge

"BIN" is the Intelligence agency of

- A. Iraq
- B. Indonesia ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. Afghanistan
- D. Bangladesh

A. Iraq's intelligence service is the INIS (Iraqi National Intelligence Service), not BIN.

B. BIN (Badan Intelijen Negara, State Intelligence Agency) is Indonesia's intelligence agency.

C. Afghanistan's intelligence has been the NDS/GDI, not BIN.

D. Bangladesh's intelligence agencies are the NSI and DGFI, not BIN.

Question 46 General Knowledge

Science of human reses is called:

- A. Demography
- B. Chorography
- C. Anthropology ✓ **Correct answer**
- D. Bangladesh

A. Demography is the statistical study of populations (births, deaths, migration), not of

s as such.

B. Chorography is the descriptive study of regions and places, not of human races.

C. Anthropology is the science of humankind, including the study of human races, cultures and physical variation.

D. Bangladesh is a country, not a science.

Question 47 General Knowledge

"Seattle' is the seaport of:

- A. Germany
- B. Canada
- C. China
- D. USA ✓ **Correct answer**

A. Germany's seaports include Hamburg and Bremen, not Seattle.

B. Canada's Pacific seaport is Vancouver; Seattle is across the border in the United States.

C. China's seaports include Shanghai and Shenzhen, not Seattle.

D. Seattle is a major seaport in Washington State, United States, on Puget Sound.

Question 48 General Knowledge

'Klaus Schwab' is the founder of

- A. Red Cross
- B. Scout Movement
- C. World Economic Forum ✓ **Correct answer**
- D. Cable News Network

A. The Red Cross was founded by Henry Dunant (1863), not Klaus Schwab.

Movement was founded by Robert Baden-Powell (1907), not Klaus Schwab.

C. Klaus Schwab founded the World Economic Forum in 1971 (as the European Management Forum) in Davos, Switzerland.

D. CNN was founded by Ted Turner (1980), not Klaus Schwab.

Question 49 General Knowledge

Why "Black Sea" is so called?

- A. The dense fog that prevails there in water ✓ **Correct answer**
- B. A large number of black rocks in the water
- C. The water of sea is black
- D. None

A. The standard MCQ-book answer: intense fogs develop over the Black Sea, absorb the light and make the water appear black; the fog explanation is listed among the recognised theories of the name. Caveat: scholars debate the origin — other theories include the Turkish "Kara Deniz" (north sea, black = north), the dark anoxic depths, and stormy, inhospitable waters — but the fog answer is the one the question tests.

B. There is no such field of black rocks giving the sea its name.

C. The water is not black; the sea is deep blue, and the name is not a literal description of the water's colour.

D. Wrong, since A is the recognised book answer.

Question 50 Mathematics

The price of 10 chairs is equal to that of 4 tables. The price of 15 chairs and 2 tables together is Rs. 4000. The total price of 12 years and 3 tables is:

- A. Rs. 3000
- B. Rs. 3200

- 3900 ✓ **Correct answer**
- D. Rs. 5000

A. Too low: 12 chairs and 3 tables cost more than Rs. 3,000 at these prices.

B. Does not match the worked prices (one chair Rs. 200, one table Rs. 500).

C. Worked: 10 chairs = 4 tables, so 1 table = 2.5 chairs. 15 chairs + 2 tables = 15 + 5 = 20 chairs = Rs. 4,000, so 1 chair = Rs. 200 and 1 table = Rs. 500. Then 12 chairs + 3 tables = 12 × 200 + 3 × 500 = 2,400 + 1,500 = Rs. 3,900.

D. Too high: it exceeds the worked total of Rs. 3,900.

Question 51 Mathematics

The salaries of A and B together amount to Rs 2000. A spends 95% of his salary and B, 85% of his. If now, their savings are the same, what is As salary?

- A. Rs. 850
- B. Rs. 1350
- C. Rs. 1500 ✓ **Correct answer**
- D. Rs. 1800

A. If A earned 850, B would earn 1,150; A's saving would be 5% of 850 = 42.5 and B's 15% of 1,150 = 172.5 — not equal.

B. If A earned 1,350, B would earn 650; A's saving 67.5, B's 97.5 — not equal.

C. Worked: A saves 5% of his salary, B saves 15% of his; equal savings means 0.05A = 0.15B, so A = 3B. With A + B = 2,000, 4B = 2,000, B = 500 and A = 1,500. Check: A saves 75, B saves 75.

D. If A earned 1,800, B would earn 200; A's saving 90, B's 30 — not equal.

52 Mathematics

Five-eighth of three Tterith of four-nine of a number is 45. What is the number?

- A. 470
- B. 550
- C. 560
- D. 540 ✓ **Correct answer**

A. 5/8 × 3/10 × 4/9 of 470 is 470/12 ≈ 39.2, not 45.

B. 5/8 × 3/10 × 4/9 of 550 is 550/12 ≈ 45.8, not 45.

C. 5/8 × 3/10 × 4/9 of 560 is 560/12 ≈ 46.7, not 45.

D. Worked: 5/8 × 3/10 × 4/9 = 60/720 = 1/12. So the number ÷ 12 = 45, and the number = 45 × 12 = 540.

Question 53 Mathematics

Which of the following numbers should be added to 11158 to make it exactly divisible by 77?

- A. 9
- B. 8
- C. 6
- D. 7 ✓ **Correct answer**

A. 11,158 + 9 = 11,167; 11,167 ÷ 77 is not exact (77 × 145 = 11,165).

B. 11,158 + 8 = 11,166; 11,166 ÷ 77 is not exact.

C. 11,158 + 6 = 11,164; 11,164 ÷ 77 is not exact.

D. Worked: 77 × 144 = 11,088; 11,158 − 11,088 = 70; 77 − 70 = 7 must be added, giving 11,165 = 77 × 145.

54 Mathematics

100 + 502 =?

- A. 200 ✓ **Correct answer**
- B. 300
- C. 150
- D. 100

A. Read as 100 + 50 × 2 = 100 + 100 = 200 (multiplication before addition). The printed stem "100 + 502" is missing the × sign between 50 and 2; as literally printed, 100 + 502 = 602, which is none of the options, so the intended reading is 100 + 50 × 2.

B. 100 + 50 × 2 is 200, not 300; 300 would need 100 + 50 × 4.

C. 100 + 50 = 150 ignores the 2 entirely.

D. 100 alone ignores both the 50 and the 2.

Question 55 Mathematics

5004/139-6

- A. 25
- B. 27
- C. 29
- D. 30 ✓ **Correct answer**

A. 5,004 ÷ 139 is 36, and 36 − 6 is 30, not 25.

B. 36 − 6 is 30, not 27.

C. 36 − 6 is 30, not 29.

D. Worked: 139 × 36 = 5,004, so 5,004 ÷ 139 = 36; 36 − 6 = 30.

56 Mathematics

Han many pieces of 0.85 meteres can be cut from a rod 42.5 meteres long?

- A. 30
- B. 40
- C. 50 ✓ **Correct answer**
- D. 60

A. 30 × 0.85 = 25.5 m, far short of 42.5 m.

B. 40 × 0.85 = 34 m, short of 42.5 m.

C. Worked: 42.5 ÷ 0.85 = 4,250 ÷ 85 = 50 pieces.

D. 60 × 0.85 = 51 m, more than the rod's 42.5 m.

Question 57 Mathematics

A bestman has a certain average of runs for 16 innings. In the 17th innings, he makes a score of 85 runs, there by increasing his average by 3. What is average after the 17th innings?

- A. 60
- B. 37 ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. 38
- D. 27

A. An average of 60 after 17 innings would need 1,020 runs; the figures give 629 runs.

B. Worked: let the old average be x. Then (16x + 85) ÷ 17 = x + 3, so 16x + 85 = 17x + 51, giving x = 34. The new average is 34 + 3 = 37. Check: 16 × 34 = 544; 544 + 85 = 629; 629 ÷ 17 = 37.

C. One more than the true new average; 38 × 17 = 646, not 629.

D. Far below the worked average of 37.

58 Mathematics

In Ajmal's opinion his weight is greater than 65 kg but less than 72 kg. His brother does not agree with Ajmal and he thinks that Ajmal's weight is greater than 60 kg but less than 70 kg. His mother's view is that his weight cannot be greater than 68 kg. If all of them are correct in their estimation, what is the average of different probable weights of Arun?

- A. 71 Kg
- B. 67 Kg ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. 73 Kg
- D. 58 Kg

A. The printed key, but wrong: 71 is above the brother's limit (less than 70) and above the mother's limit (not greater than 68), so it cannot be a probable weight at all.

B. Worked: combining all three views, the weight must satisfy $65 < w < 72$, $60 < w < 70$ and $w \leq 68$, i.e. $65 < w \leq 68$. The whole-kilogram probable weights are 66, 67 and 68, whose average is $(66 + 67 + 68) \div 3 = 201 \div 3 = 67$.

C. 73 exceeds every stated limit (72, 70 and 68).

D. 58 is below the lower limits (65 and 60), so it cannot be a probable weight.

Question 59 Mathematics

In a group of ducks and buffaloes, the total number of legs are 24 more than twice the number of heads. Find the total number of the buffaloes?

- A. 8
- B. 10
- C. 12 ✓ **Correct answer**
- D. 14

A. With 8 buffaloes, the excess of legs over twice the heads would be $2 \times 8 = 16$, not 24.

uffaloes the excess would be 2 × 10 = 20, not 24.

C. Worked: let d be ducks and b buffaloes. Heads = d + b; legs = 2d + 4b. Legs = 2 × heads + 24 gives 2d + 4b = 2d + 2b + 24, so 2b = 24 and b = 12.

D. With 14 buffaloes the excess would be 2 × 14 = 28, not 24.

Question 60 Mathematics

7500 + (1250/50)

- A. 7500
- B. 7550
- C. 7525 ✓ **Correct answer**
- D. 8000

A. This ignores the bracketed term entirely (1,250 ÷ 50 = 25, not 0).

B. 7,550 would need 1,250 ÷ 50 to be 50; it is 25.

C. Worked: 1,250 ÷ 50 = 25; 7,500 + 25 = 7,525.

D. 8,000 would need the bracketed term to be 500; it is 25.

Question 61 Mathematics

(3080 + 6160)/28

- A. 380
- B. 330 ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. 350
- D. 310

A. 380 × 28 = 10,640, not 9,240.

B. Worked: 3,080 + 6,160 = 9,240; 9,240 ÷ 28 = 330 (28 × 330 = 9,240).

9,800, not 9,240.

D. 310 × 28 = 8,680, not 9,240.

Question 62 Mathematics

Simplify (31 / 10) (3/10) + (7 / 5)/20

- A. 0
- B. 1 ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. 10
- D. 100

A. The expression is a sum of two positive terms; it cannot be 0.

B. Worked: (31/10) × (3/10) = 93/100; (7/5) ÷ 20 = 7/100; 93/100 + 7/100 = 100/100 = 1.

C. Ten times the true value; the fractions are all below 1.

D. A hundred times the true value; the sum of two small fractions is 1, not 100.

Question 63 Mathematics

What number comes next? 4, 196, 16, 144, 36, 100, 64

- A. 36
- B. 100
- C. 80
- D. 64 ✓ **Correct answer**

A. 36 already appears in the series (as 6^2); the next term is a new square.

B. 100 already appears in the series (as 10^2); the next term is a new square.

C. 80 is not a square number, and the series is built from squares.

D. Worked: the series interleaves two sequences of squares — 4, 16, 36, 64 (2^2, 4^2, 6^2, 8^2)

, 100 (14², 12², 10²). The next term belongs to the second sequence: $8^2 = 64$.

Question 64 Mathematics

Find the value of X X = (6 /199) (63\ 8) (17 \9)

- A. 2/4
- B. 4
- C. 1/4
- D. 3/4

No answer is given for this question, and none is taught. DEFECTIVE-excluded, decided by assistant under owner's 8 Nov 2026 delegation — no answer taught. The stem is garbled beyond reconstruction and the printed key C (1/4) cannot be derived.

A. No reading of the garbled expression yields 1/2.

B. No reading yields 4.

C. The printed key, but it cannot be verified: the most natural reading of the expression, (6/19) × (63/8) × (17/9), equals 6,426 ÷ 1,368 ≈ 4.7, not 1/4, and no other plausible reading of the broken fractions gives 1/4 either.

D. No reading yields 3/4. The stem as printed ("(6 /199) (63\ 8) (17 \9)") is too corrupted to reconstruct the intended expression, so no letter is asserted. **DEFECTIVE-excluded, decided by assistant under owner's 8 Nov 2026 delegation** — this question must never be taught as having an answer.

Question 65 Mathematics

Along a yard 225 metres long, 26 trees are planted at equal distances, one tree being at each and of the yard. What is the distance between consecutive trees

- A. 7
- B. 9 ✓ **Correct answer**

- D. 8

A. 7 m spacing over 25 gaps covers only 175 m, not 225 m.

B. Worked: 26 trees with one at each end make 25 gaps; 225 ÷ 25 = 9 metres between consecutive trees.

C. 6 m spacing over 25 gaps covers only 150 m.

D. 8 m spacing over 25 gaps covers only 200 m.

Question 66 Mathematics

The price of two sarees and 4 shirts is Rs. 1600. With the same money one can buy one Saree and 6 shirts. If one wants to buy 12 shirts, how much shall be have to pay?

- A. RS. 4800
- B. Rs. 1200
- C. Rs. 2400 ✓ **Correct answer**
- D. Cannot be determined

A. Double the true price: 12 shirts at Rs. 200 each cost Rs. 2,400, not Rs. 4,800.

B. Half the true price: 12 × 200 = 2,400, not 1,200.

C. Worked: let a saree cost S and a shirt H. 2S + 4H = 1,600 and S + 6H = 1,600. Subtracting gives S = 2H, so 2(2H) + 4H = 8H = 1,600, H = 200. Twelve shirts cost 12 × 200 = Rs. 2,400.

D. Wrong: the two equations determine the shirt price exactly (Rs. 200).

Question 67 Mathematics

A man's investment doubles in every 5 years. If he invested Rs. 5,000 in each of the years 1960, 1965, 1970 and 1975, then what was the total amount received by him in 1980?

- A. Rs. 1, 40, 000

- C. Rs. 70,000
- D. Rs.1,50, 000 ✓ **Correct answer**

A. Rs. 10,000 short of the worked total.

B. Far too low: the 1960 investment alone grows to Rs. 80,000 by 1980.

C. Less than the 1960 investment's growth alone (Rs. 80,000).

D. Worked: the 1960 Rs. 5,000 doubles 4 times (1965, 1970, 1975, 1980) → 5,000 × 16 = 80,000; the 1965 Rs. 5,000 doubles 3 times → 40,000; the 1970 Rs. 5,000 doubles twice → 20,000; the 1975 Rs. 5,000 doubles once → 10,000. Total = 80,000 + 40,000 + 20,000 + 10,000 = Rs. 150,000.

Question 68 Mathematics

Water tax is increased by 20% but its consumption is decreased by 20%. Then, the increase of decrease in the expenditure of the money is

- A. No change
- B. 5% decrease
- C. 4% increase
- D. 4% decrease ✓ **Correct answer**

A. Wrong: a 20% rise and a 20% fall do not cancel, because the fall applies to the higher price.

B. The decrease is 4%, not 5%.

C. The sign is wrong: expenditure falls, not rises.

D. Worked: new expenditure = 1.20 × 0.80 = 0.96 of the old, i.e. a 4% decrease.

69 Mathematics

On increasing the price of TV sets by 30%, there sale decreases by 20%. What is the effect of the revenue receipts of the shop?

- A. 4% increase ✓ **Correct answer**
- B. 4% decrease
- C. 8% increase
- D. 8% decrease

A. Worked: new revenue = 1.30 × 0.80 = 1.04 of the old, i.e. a 4% increase — the price rise outweighs the sales fall.

B. The sign is wrong: revenue rises, not falls.

C. 8% is not the product of 1.30 and 0.80; the correct product is 1.04.

D. Wrong in both sign and size.

Question 70 Everyday Science

Who was the inventor of the thermos Flask?

- A. Oliver Lodge
- B. James Dewar ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. Eugen Goldstein Gallo
- D. Denis pepin

A. Oliver Lodge worked on radio and the spark plug, not the thermos flask.

B. Sir James Dewar invented the vacuum flask (Dewar flask) in 1892; the Thermos flask is its commercial form.

C. Eugen Goldstein discovered canal rays; he did not invent the thermos flask.

D. Denis Papin invented the pressure cooker (digester), not the thermos flask.

71 Everyday Science

Who invented Logarithm?

- A. John Napier ✓ **Correct answer**
- B. John Wells
- C. John Larson
- D. Ander Ampere

A. John Napier of Merchiston published the first logarithms in 1614 (Mirifici Logarithmorum Canonis Descriptio).

B. No such inventor of logarithms; the name is a distractor.

C. John Larson invented the polygraph (lie detector), not logarithms.

D. André-Marie Ampère worked on electromagnetism (the ampere is named for him), not logarithms.

Question 72 Everyday Science

Who invented the Revolver?

- A. Melvin Calvin
- B. Fritz Haber
- C. Samuel Colt ✓ **Correct answer**
- D. James Watt

A. Melvin Calvin discovered the Calvin cycle of photosynthesis (Nobel Prize 1961), not the revolver.

B. Fritz Haber developed the Haber process for ammonia synthesis, not the revolver.

C. Samuel Colt patented the revolving-cylinder pistol in 1836 and founded the Colt firearms company.

D. James Watt improved the steam engine, not the revolver.

73 Everyday Science

Television plays a very viral role in todays life. Can you tell the name of the scientist who invented the television?

- A. J. L Baird ✓ **Correct answer**
- B. Karl Benz
- C. James Harrison
- D. Graham

A. John Logie Baird demonstrated the first working television system in 1926 and is credited as the inventor of television.

B. Karl Benz invented the first practical automobile (1885), not television.

C. James Harrison pioneered vapour-compression refrigeration, not television.

D. Alexander Graham Bell invented the telephone, not television; no "Graham" invented television.

Question 74 Everyday Science

Which scientist is known for the invention of the Helicopter?

- A. Henry Greathead
- B. Brequet ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. Louis Ducos due Huron
- D. Lee De Forest

A. Henry Greathead invented the lifeboat, not the helicopter.

B. Louis Bréguet (with his brother Jacques) built the Gyroplane, one of the first helicopters to lift off the ground (1907), and is the standard MCQ-book answer for the helicopter's inventor. Caveat: the first practical helicopter is usually credited to Igor Sikorsky (VS-300, 1939), who is not among the options.

os du Hauron pioneered colour photography, not the helicopter.

D. Lee de Forest invented the Audion vacuum tube (radio), not the helicopter.

Question 75 Everyday Science

Who invited the Vulcanite Rubber?

- A. Charles Goodyear ✓ **Correct answer**
- B. H.H Nernst
- C. Konrad Lorenz
- D. Gerhardt Domagk

A. Charles Goodyear discovered vulcanisation (1839), the process of treating rubber with sulphur to make it durable — vulcanised rubber.

B. Walther Nernst worked on electrochemistry and the Nernst lamp, not rubber.

C. Konrad Lorenz founded ethology (animal behaviour), not rubber vulcanisation.

D. Gerhard Domagk discovered the first antibacterial sulphonamide drug (Prontosil), not vulcanised rubber.

Question 76 Everyday Science

By whom was the electric motor invented?

- A. JW. Muchly
- B. KarlBenz
- C. Nikola Tesla ✓ **Correct answer**
- D. Asvanio

A. No such inventor of the electric motor; the name is a garbled distractor.

B. Karl Benz invented the automobile, not the electric motor.

C. Nikola Tesla invented the AC induction motor (1887) and the polyphase system, and is

MCQ-book answer for the electric motor's inventor. Caveat: Michael Faraday built the first electric motor (1821) and Thomas Davenport patented one (1837); neither is among the options.

D. No such inventor of the electric motor.

Question 77 Everyday Science

Which scientist is known for the invitation of the Video Tape?

- A. Charles Ginsberg ✓ **Correct answer**
- B. Sir William Cook
- C. William Stanley
- D. Samuel FB Morse

A. Charles Ginsburg led the Ampex team that invented the first practical videotape recorder (1956).

B. William Cook worked on the electric telegraph, not videotape.

C. William Stanley invented the induction coil and the modern transformer, not videotape.

D. Samuel Morse invented the telegraph and Morse code, not videotape.

Question 78 Everyday Science

The pressure cooker brought a great relief to the housewives.

- A. Denis pepin ✓ **Correct answer**
- B. G.W Leibniz
- C. Robert Gauss
- D. Carl gauss

A. Denis Papin invented the pressure cooker (the "steam digester") in 1679.

B. Gottfried Wilhelm Leibniz was a philosopher and mathematician (calculus), not the

C. No such inventor of the pressure cooker.

D. Carl Friedrich Gauss was a mathematician (number theory, magnetism), not the pressure cooker's inventor.

Question 79 Everyday Science

Kinitting machines are the life of hosiery can you tell who was the inventor of the Knitting Machines?

- A. Joseph W. Swan
- B. John Wells
- C. William Lee ✓ **Correct answer**
- D. Thomas

A. Joseph Swan invented the incandescent light bulb (independently of Edison), not the knitting machine.

B. No such inventor of the knitting machine.

C. William Lee invented the stocking frame, the first knitting machine, in 1589.

D. No inventor named only "Thomas" invented the knitting machine.

Question 80 Pakistan Studies

During the years from____to____ Jahangir was greatly influenced by Mehr-ul- Nisa:

- A. 1610 – 1626
- B. 1611 – 1627 ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. 1618 – 1628
- D. None

A. Jahangir married Mehr-un-Nisa in 1611, not 1610, and died in 1627, not 1626.

married Mehr-un-Nisa (later Nur Jahan) in 1611, and her influence over him lasted until his death in 1627.

C. Both years are wrong: the marriage was 1611 and Jahangir died in 1627.

D. Wrong, since B gives the correct years.

Question 81 Pakistan Studies

In March 1958 the provinical Cabinet of West Pakistan was formed by:

- A. Muzaffar Ali Qazilbash ✓ **Correct answer**
- B. Sardar Abdul Rab Nishtar
- C. Mumtaz Daultana
- D. Sikandar Hayat Khan

A. Nawab Muzaffar Ali Khan Qizilbash became Chief Minister of West Pakistan on 18 March 1958 and formed his cabinet then, serving until martial law on 7 October 1958.

B. Nishtar was a Muslim League leader and President of the League; he died on 14 February 1958 and never formed the West Pakistan cabinet.

C. Mian Mumtaz Daultana was Chief Minister of Punjab (1951–1953), not the West Pakistan cabinet-maker of March 1958.

D. Sir Sikandar Hayat Khan was Premier of Punjab in the 1930s–40s (died 1942); he was long dead by 1958.

Question 82 Pakistan Studies

Mehr-ul-Nesa Later known as

- A. Nurmahal
- B. Nur Jahan
- C. Both A and B ✓ **Correct answer**
- D. None of these

rt. Jahangir first gave Mehr-un-Nisa the title Nur Mahal ("Light of the Palace") on their marriage in 1611 — but this is only the first of her two titles.

B. True in part: in 1616 Jahangir raised her title to Nur Jahan ("Light of the World"), the name by which history knows her — but it is only the second title.

C. Correct: Mehr-un-Nisa was known by both titles in succession — Nur Mahal from 1611, then Nur Jahan from 1616.

D. Wrong, since both A and B are her titles.

Question 83 Pakistan Studies

He was elected president of Muslim League in 1958 after that death of sardar Abdur Rab Nishtar

- A. Feroz Khan Noon
- B. Mumtaz Daultana
- C. Abdul Qayyum Khan ✓ **Correct answer**
- D. MA Qazilbash

A. Feroz Khan Noon was Prime Minister of Pakistan (1957–1958), not the League president elected after Nishtar.

B. Mumtaz Daultana was a League leader and former Punjab Chief Minister, but he was not elected League president on Nishtar's death.

C. Khan Abdul Qayyum Khan was elected President of the Pakistan Muslim League by consensus after Sardar Abdur Rab Nishtar's death in February 1958 (Nishtar had been League president 1956–1958).

D. Muzaffar Ali Qazilbash was Chief Minister of West Pakistan in 1958, not the League president.

84 Pakistan Studies

In East Pakistan, the cabinet of Stair Rehman was dismissed on 31st March 1958 by:

- A. Mujib-ur-Rahman
- B. Faz-ul-Haq ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. H S Suharwardy
- D. Bhashani

A. Sheikh Mujibur Rahman was a young Awami League leader in 1958, not the governor who dismissed the cabinet.

B. Governor A. K. Fazlul Huq dismissed Chief Minister Ataur Rahman Khan's cabinet on 31 March 1958 and installed Abu Hussain Sarkar in its place.

C. H. S. Suhrawardy was Prime Minister of Pakistan (1956–1957) and an Awami League leader, not the governor of East Pakistan in March 1958.

D. Maulana Bhashani led the National Awami Party, not the East Pakistan governorship.

Question 85 Pakistan Studies

On 31st March 1958, Fazl-ul-Haq was succeeded as governor of East Pakistan by:

- A. Hameed Ali ✓ **Correct answer**
- B. Gen. Azam Khan
- C. Gen. Sarfaraz
- D. Nurul Amin

A. Muhammad Hamid Ali, Chief Secretary to the Government of East Pakistan, was appointed acting Governor on 1 April 1958 after President Mirza removed Fazlul Huq on 31 March 1958; he served until 3 May 1958.

B. General Azam Khan became Governor of East Pakistan only in 1960, not in March 1958.

C. No such governor of East Pakistan in 1958.

in was Chief Minister of East Bengal (1948–1954) and later Prime Minister, not the governor who succeeded Fazlul Huq in 1958.

Question 86 Pakistan Studies

During the period of Feroz Khan known, Muscat handed over Gwadar to Pakistan on.

- A. 8th June 1958
- B. 8th July 1958
- C. 8th August 1958
- D. 8th September 1958 ✓ **Correct answer**

A. Gwadar was not handed over in June 1958.

B. Gwadar was not handed over in July 1958.

C. Gwadar was not handed over in August 1958.

D. The Sultan of Muscat (Oman) formally handed over Gwadar to Pakistan on 8 September 1958, during Feroz Khan Noon's premiership (Pakistan had purchased it for £3 million in 1958).

Question 87 Pakistan Studies

Dr. Khan Sahib was assassinated on

- A. 9th April 1958
- B. 9th May 1958 ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. 19th June 1958
- D. 29th July 1958

A. Dr Khan Sahib was alive in April 1958; he was assassinated in May.

B. Dr Abdul Jabbar Khan (Dr Khan Sahib), the first Chief Minister of West Pakistan, was assassinated in Lahore on 9 May 1958.

vent: Dr Khan Sahib had already died on 9 May 1958.

D. No such event: Dr Khan Sahib had already died on 9 May 1958.

Question 88 Pakistan Studies

General Ayub Khan took over as the Chief Martial Law Administrator of Pakistan on:

- A. 7th October 1958 ✓ **Correct answer**
- B. 14th October 1958
- C. 21st October 1958
- D. 27th October 1958

A. President Iskander Mirza proclaimed martial law on 7 October 1958 and appointed General Ayub Khan as Chief Martial Law Administrator the same day.

B. A week after martial law; Ayub was already CMLA.

C. Two weeks after martial law; Ayub was already CMLA.

D. On 27 October 1958 Ayub forced Mirza to resign and became President — that was the end of Mirza, not the day Ayub became CMLA.

Question 89 Pakistan Studies

Maj-Gen. Iskander Mirza appointed Gen. Ayub Khan as Prime Minister of Pakistan on:

- A. 26th August 1958
- B. 26th September 1958
- C. 26th October 1958
- D. 26th November 1958

No answer is given for this question, and none is taught. DEFECTIVE-excluded, decided by assistant under owner's 8 Nov 2026 delegation — no answer taught. The true date, 24 October 1958, is none of the options, and the printed key A (26 August 1958) is WRONG.

ed key, but wrong. In August 1958 Mirza was President and Feroz Khan Noon was Prime Minister; Ayub was Commander-in-Chief, not Prime Minister.

B. Wrong: Ayub was not appointed Prime Minister in September 1958.

C. The nearest option, but wrong: Mirza appointed Ayub Khan Prime Minister on 24 October 1958 (Foreign Policy Bulletin, 1 July 1959; Wikipedia "1958 in Pakistan"), two days before this date — it cannot be asserted as the correct date.

D. Wrong: by November 1958 Ayub was already President (since 27 October) and the office of Prime Minister had been abolished. The true date (24 October 1958) appears in none of the options, so no letter is asserted. **DEFECTIVE-excluded, decided by assistant under owner's 8 Nov 2026 delegation** — this question must never be taught as having an answer.

Question 90 Islamic Studies

Rulers of pre-Islamic Iran were called

- A. Qaisar
- B. Kisra ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. Sultan
- D. None

A. Qaisar (Caesar) was the title of the rulers of Rome/Byzantium, not of pre-Islamic Iran.

B. The Arabs called the Sasanian kings of pre-Islamic Iran "Kisra" (from Khusrau, as in Khusrau II); it is the standard title for the Persian emperor.

C. The printed key, but wrong: "Sultan" is an Islamic-era title of Muslim rulers, not the title of pre-Islamic Iranian kings.

D. Wrong, since B is the title.

91 Islamic Studies

Control over city state of Mecca was regained by the Quraish under

- A. Qusay ✓ **Correct answer**
- B. Abdul Muttalib
- C. Am Jr Haniza
- D. None

A. Qusay ibn Kilab united the Quraysh, defeated the Khuza'a and took control of Makkah and the Ka'ba (c. 440 CE); he was the first Quraysh to rule Makkah. The same question appears in the CSS 2000 paper with answer A.

B. The printed key, but wrong: Abdul Muttalib, the Prophet's grandfather, was a descendant of Qusay and rediscovered the well of Zamzam, but control of Makkah had been won by Qusay generations earlier.

C. A garbled rendering of Amir Hamza, the Prophet's uncle; Hamza never ruled Makkah.

D. Wrong, since A is the answer.

Question 92 Islamic Studies

Banu Adnan were the descendants of

- A. Adi bin Hatim
- B. Khusraou
- C. Hazrat Ismail ✓ **Correct answer**
- D. None

A. Adi ibn Hatim was a companion from the tribe of Tayy, not the ancestor of Banu Adnan.

B. The printed key, but wrong: Khusrau (Kisra) was a title of the Persian kings, not the ancestor of the Adnanites.

C. The Adnanites (Banu Adnan), the northern Arabs including the Quraysh, trace their

ugh Adnan to Hazrat Ismail (Ishmael), son of Ibrahim.

D. Wrong, since C is the ancestor.

Question 93 Islamic Studies

Hazrat Hamza accepted Islam in the year

- A. 3 Nabvi
- B. 8 Nabvi
- C. 2 A.H
- D. None ✓ **Correct answer**

A. Wrong: Hamza's conversion is not dated to the 3rd year of Prophethood.

B. The printed key, but wrong: the standard dating, from Ibn Sa'd's At-Tabaqat al-Kubra (vol. 3, p. 6), is the 6th year of Prophethood, when Hamza confronted Abu Jahl and declared his faith.

C. Wrong: 2 AH is the year of the Battle of Badr, by which time Hamza had been a Muslim for years.

D. Pick-one: the correct year, 6 Nabvi, is not among the options (some traditions say the 2nd year of Prophethood, which is also not listed), so "None" — meaning none of the listed years — is the defensible choice.

Question 94 Islamic Studies

Battle of Uhud was fought in the year

- A. 2 A.H
- B. 3 A.H ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. 4 A.H
- D. None

A. 2 AH is the year of the Battle of Badr (Ramadan 2 AH), not Uhud.

of Uhud was fought in Shawwal 3 AH (March 625 CE).

C. 4 AH saw the Battle of the Trench preparations and the expulsion of Banu Nadir, not Uhud.

D. Wrong, since B is the year.

Question 95 Islamic Studies

The first mosque built for Muslims was:

- A. Bait-ul- Maqdas
- B. Quba Mosque ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. Nabvi Mosque
- D. None

A. The printed key, but wrong: Bait-ul-Maqdas (Al-Aqsa, Jerusalem) is an ancient sanctuary that predates Islam; it was not built by or for the Muslims.

B. Masjid Quba, built by the Prophet on his arrival at Quba during the Hijra, is the first mosque founded by the Muslims (Qur'an 9:108).

C. Masjid Nabvi in Madina was built after Quba, on the Prophet's arrival in Madina itself.

D. Wrong, since B is the first mosque.

Question 96 Islamic Studies

Musailma Kazzab was killed by:

- A. Khalid bin Walid
- B. Wahshi ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. Hazrat Abbas
- D. None

A. Khalid commanded the Muslim army at the Battle of Yamama, where Musaylimah was

e did not strike the fatal blow himself.

B. Wahshi ibn Harb, who had killed Hamza at Uhud, killed Musaylimah the Liar at Yamama (11 AH) with his spear.

C. Abbas ibn Abd al-Muttalib, the Prophet's uncle, did not kill Musaylimah.

D. Wrong, since B struck the fatal blow.

Question 97 Islamic Studies

Battle of BADR was fought in the year

- A. 2 A.H ✓ **Correct answer**
- B. 3 A.H
- C. 4 A. H
- D. None

A. The Battle of Badr was fought on 17 Ramadan 2 AH (13 March 624 CE), the first great battle of Islam.

B. 3 AH is the year of Uhud, not Badr.

C. 4 AH saw the Battle of the Trench preparations, not Badr.

D. Wrong, since A is the year.

Question 98 Islamic Studies

Grand Mosque at Damascus was built by:

- A. Abdul Malik
- B. Waleed ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. Umar bin Abdul Aziz
- D. None

A. Abdul Malik ibn Marwan built the Dome of the Rock in Jerusalem and began the

osque's planning, but the Grand Mosque of Damascus was built by his son.

B. Caliph al-Walid I (Al-Waleed ibn Abd al-Malik) built the Umayyad Mosque (Grand Mosque) of Damascus (705–715 CE).

C. Umar ibn Abd al-Aziz was a later Umayyad caliph known for piety and reform, not the builder of the Damascus mosque.

D. Wrong, since B built it.

Question 99 Islamic Studies

At Qadsia____ commanded the Muslim army.

- A. Saad bin Abi Waqas ✓ **Correct answer**
- B. Khalid Bin Waleed
- C. Ikrama
- D. None

A. Saad ibn Abi Waqqas commanded the Muslim army at the Battle of al-Qadisiyyah (15–16 AH / 636 CE) against the Sasanian Persians.

B. Khalid had been removed from overall command before Qadisiyyah and fought in Syria; he did not command at Qadisiyyah.

C. Ikrimah ibn Abi Jahl fought in Syria and died at Yarmouk (15 AH); he did not command at Qadisiyyah.

D. Wrong, since A commanded the army.

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