Law Admission Test (LAT) — 2022 · Solved Past Paper

Body: Higher Education Commission (HEC) · **Post:** Law Admission Test (LAT) · **Year:** 2022 · **Questions:** 75 in the original paper — **75 solved and verified**, none excluded · **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 2022 sitting.

Source note: lexacademy.com.pk quiz-view page, 'LAT Past Paper — January 2022' (all 75 MCQs with four options, a marked key and a short explanation each, Q1–Q75 contiguous, in the standard section pattern — English 20, General Knowledge 20, Pakistan Studies 10, Islamic Studies 10, Urdu 10, Mathematics 5; accessed 9 Nov 2026). Second source: HEC held the LAT on 30 January 2022 (HEC/ETC schedule and registration notice; ilmkidunya registration schedule; entrytest.com.pk); more than 20,000 candidates appeared; the official answer key was released on 31 January 2022 (resultonline.pk). 1 printed-key correction (Q21, NATO members 2022 — corrected C (32) to B (30)) and 2 PICK-ONE (Q18, Q20), all decided by the assistant under the owner's 8 Nov 2026 delegation. RECONSTRUCTION CAVEAT (recorded openly): the reproduction is a candidate-recall reconstruction of the 30 January 2022 LAT, not an official HEC paper — HEC does not publish LAT papers after the test; lexacademy's own book note states every paper in it 'has been reconstructed from candidates who sat that session, so it reflects the pattern and the standard of the real paper rather than being an official HEC document'. The sitting itself is confirmed (see second source above), the served set totals 75 MCQs as the official pattern requires, and every answer below was checked independently of the printed key. This is the same standing as 37ac (LAT 4 Feb 2024), 37ly, 37lz, 37ma and 37nk–37no. All decisions by the assistant under the owner's 8 Nov 2026 delegation.

1 English

If a custom is PREVALENT it is

- A. Rare
- B. Local
- C. Limited
- D. Widespread ✓ **Correct answer**

A. Wrong: rare is the opposite of prevalent.

B. Wrong: local means confined to a place; prevalent means common, not necessarily local.

C. Wrong: limited is the opposite of prevalent.

D. Correct: prevalent means widely practised or commonly found — widespread.

Question 2 English

My job is really GRINDING and ___

- A. Easy
- B. Light
- C. Difficult ✓ **Correct answer**
- D. Funny

A. Wrong: easy is the opposite of grinding (exhausting).

B. Wrong: light is the opposite of grinding.

C. Correct: grinding means exhausting and hard — "My job is really grinding and difficult" completes the sense.

D. Wrong: funny has nothing to do with grinding.

3 English

SLOPPY work is done

- A. Carefully
- B. Slowly
- C. Neatly
- D. Carelessly ✓ **Correct answer**

A. Wrong: carefully is the opposite of sloppy.

B. Wrong: sloppy work can be fast or slow; speed is not the point.

C. Wrong: neatly is the opposite of sloppy.

D. Correct: sloppy means done without care — sloppy work is done carelessly.

Question 4 English

If you RECAPITULATE something you ___ it

- A. Forget
- B. Change
- C. Shorten
- D. Summarize ✓ **Correct answer**

A. Wrong: to recapitulate is to go over the main points again, not to forget.

B. Wrong: recapitulating does not change anything.

C. Wrong: a recapitulation is shorter than the original, but "shorten" is not the meaning of the word.

D. Correct: to recapitulate is to summarize — to restate the main points briefly.

5 English

Shazia had opened the door before we ___

- A. arrive
- B. were arriving
- C. had arrived
- D. arrived ✓ **Correct answer**

A. Wrong: "before we arrive" would need a present-tense main clause, not "had opened".

B. Wrong: "were arriving" is continuous and does not fit this narrative past sequence.

C. Wrong: two past perfects in sequence are not the standard construction here; the earlier action takes the past perfect, the later one the past simple.

D. Correct: past perfect ("had opened") + "before" + past simple ("arrived") is the standard construction — the opening happened first.

Question 6 English

Have you had enough to eat or would you like ___

- A. else
- B. any else
- C. other
- D. something else ✓ **Correct answer**

A. Wrong: "would you like else" is not English — "else" needs a word before it.

B. Wrong: "any else" is not English.

C. Wrong: "would you like other" is incomplete — "other" needs a noun after it.

D. Correct: "Would you like something else?" is the fixed phrase meaning another thing or more of something different.

7 English

I hope you excuse my ___ early

- A. leave
- B. to leave
- C. leaving ✓ **Correct answer**
- D. left

A. Wrong: after the possessive "my", a gerund (verb + ing) is needed, not the base verb.

B. Wrong: "excuse my to leave" is not English.

C. Correct: "Excuse my leaving early" — "leaving" is the gerund; "my leaving" = the act of my leaving.

D. Wrong: "left" is a past form and does not fit after "my".

Question 8 English

There is no meaning ___ what he says

- A. at
- B. for
- C. in ✓ **Correct answer**
- D. with

A. Wrong: "no meaning at what he says" is not English.

B. Wrong: "no meaning for what he says" is not the collocation.

C. Correct: "There is no meaning in what he says" — "in" is the fixed collocation for meaning contained in words.

D. Wrong: "no meaning with what he says" is not the collocation.

9 English

My views are quite in accordance with ___ of the Higher Education Commission

- A. that
- B. this
- C. these
- D. those ✓ **Correct answer**

A. Wrong: "that" is singular; "views" is plural.

B. Wrong: "this" is singular and points to something near.

C. Wrong: "these" is plural but points to something near; "those" is used for the views of a distant body.

D. Correct: "those" refers to the views (plural) of the Higher Education Commission — "My views are in accordance with those of the HEC".

Question 10 English

They were almost ___ but somehow survived

- A. alive
- B. sleeping
- C. faint
- D. dead ✓ **Correct answer**

A. Wrong: "almost alive but survived" makes no sense — being alive is not something you survive.

B. Wrong: "almost sleeping but survived" makes no sense.

C. Wrong: "almost faint but survived" is not the natural completion.

D. Correct: "almost dead but somehow survived" is the only logical completion — they were very close to dying.

11 English

The car stopped suddenly and we could hear the brakes ___

- A. whistle
- B. squeak
- C. screeching ✓ **Correct answer**
- D. thumping

A. Wrong: brakes do not whistle; whistling is a different sound.

B. Wrong: squeaking is a light sound; a sudden stop produces a loud screech.

C. Correct: screeching is the characteristic loud high-pitched sound brakes make during sudden stopping — "screeching brakes" is a common collocation.

D. Wrong: thumping is a heavy dull sound, not the sound of brakes.

Question 12 English

These are some good rules to live ___

- A. on
- B. at
- C. by ✓ **Correct answer**
- D. with

A. Wrong: "live on" means to survive on something (food, money), not to follow rules.

B. Wrong: "live at" is not the collocation for following rules.

C. Correct: "live by" means to follow or adhere to principles — "rules to live by" is a fixed expression.

D. Wrong: "live with" means to tolerate something, not to follow rules.

13 English

I ___ hate traveling by air

- A. real
- B. truly
- C. very
- D. really ✓ **Correct answer**

A. Wrong: "real" is an adjective and cannot modify the verb "hate".

B. Wrong: "truly hate" is possible in some contexts, but "really" is the standard intensifier here and the printed key.

C. Wrong: "very" cannot be used directly before a verb.

D. Correct: "really" is the adverb that modifies the verb — "I really hate traveling by air".

Question 14 English

Do you need ___ now

- A. go
- B. to go ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. going
- D. to going

A. Wrong: "need go" is not English — "need" takes the infinitive.

B. Correct: "need" + to + base verb — "Do you need to go now?"

C. Wrong: "need going" is not the construction.

D. Wrong: "to going" mixes the infinitive marker with a gerund.

15 English

If we ___ early we would reach our destination in time

- A. start
- B. had started
- C. started ✓ **Correct answer**
- D. starting

A. Wrong: the second conditional needs the past simple in the if-clause, not the present simple.

B. Wrong: "had started" is the third conditional (past perfect), which pairs with "would have reached", not "would reach".

C. Correct: second conditional — If + past simple, would + base verb — "If we started early we would reach our destination in time".

D. Wrong: "starting" is a participle and does not fit the if-clause.

Question 16 English

He got angry and ___ without eating

- A. leaving
- B. left ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. leaves
- D. had leave

A. Wrong: "leaving" needs an auxiliary and does not coordinate with "got angry".

B. Correct: past simple "left" coordinates with "got angry" — two sequential past actions: "He got angry and left without eating".

C. Wrong: "leaves" is present tense and does not match "got".

D. Wrong: "had leave" is not English.

Question 17 English

Look at ___ he is working so fast

- A. that
- B. which
- C. what
- D. how ✓ **Correct answer**

A. Wrong: "Look at that he is working so fast" is not English.

B. Wrong: "which" asks for a choice, not the manner of working.

C. Wrong: "Look at what he is working" is not the sense — the sentence admires the manner/speed.

D. Correct: "how" expresses the manner or way something is done — "Look at how he is working so fast".

Question 18 English

How are we to know ___ he has arrived

- A. whether ✓ **Correct answer**
- B. if
- C. why
- D. that

A. Correct (kept): "How are we to know whether he has arrived" is grammatical and is the printed key — "whether" is used in indirect questions implying alternatives (arrived or not).

B. Also defensible: "How are we to know if he has arrived" is also grammatical in this position, so this could equally be the answer.

C. Wrong: "why" asks for the reason, not whether he has arrived.

hat" asserts arrival instead of asking whether he has arrived.

Question 19 English

Synonym of Scoff

- A. Approve
- B. Praise
- C. Make fun of ✓ **Correct answer**
- D. Respect

A. Wrong: approve is the opposite of scoff.

B. Wrong: praise is the opposite of scoff.

C. Correct: to scoff is to speak mockingly or derisively — to make fun of someone.

D. Wrong: respect is the opposite of scoff.

Question 20 English

Thawed means

- A. Melted
- B. Defrosted ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. Frozen
- D. Hardened

A. Also defensible: to thaw is to melt from a frozen state, so "melted" is also a synonym of thawed.

B. Correct (kept): to thaw is to defrost — "defrosted" is the printed key and the standard textbook answer.

C. Wrong: frozen is the opposite of thawed.

D. Wrong: hardened means became hard — the opposite direction from thawing.

21 General Knowledge

NATO members 2022

- A. 28
- B. 30 ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. 32
- D. 34

A. Wrong: NATO had more than 28 members in 2022 — North Macedonia joined in 2020 as the 30th.

B. Correct: NATO had 30 member countries on the exam date, 30 January 2022.

C. Wrong: 32 is NATO's membership only from March 2024 (after Sweden's accession), not on the exam date.

D. Wrong: NATO has never had 34 members.

Question 22 General Knowledge

States in the USA

- A. 48
- B. 50 ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. 52
- D. 54

A. Wrong: 48 is the number of contiguous states; Alaska and Hawaii make 50.

B. Correct: the United States has 50 states (the 48 contiguous states plus Alaska and Hawaii, added in 1959).

C. Wrong: the USA has 50 states, not 52.

D. Wrong: the USA has 50 states, not 54.

23 General Knowledge

ICC Mens T20 World Cup 2021 winner

- A. New Zealand
- B. Australia ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. Pakistan
- D. India

A. Wrong: New Zealand lost the final to Australia.

B. Correct: Australia won the ICC Men's T20 World Cup 2021 (held in the UAE), defeating New Zealand in the final by 8 wickets.

C. Wrong: Pakistan lost to Australia in the semi-final.

D. Wrong: India did not reach the semi-finals of the 2021 tournament.

Question 24 General Knowledge

Capital of Australia

- A. Sydney
- B. Melbourne
- C. Perth
- D. Canberra ✓ **Correct answer**

A. Wrong: Sydney is Australia's largest city, not its capital.

B. Wrong: Melbourne is a major city, not the capital.

C. Wrong: Perth is the capital of Western Australia state, not of the country.

D. Correct: Canberra is the capital of Australia (purpose-built, seat of government since 1927).

25 General Knowledge

Closest planet to the Sun

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

A. Wrong: Venus is the second planet from the Sun.

B. Wrong: Earth is the third planet from the Sun.

C. Wrong: Mars is the fourth planet from the Sun.

D. Correct: Mercury is the closest planet to the Sun (average distance about 57.9 million km, orbit of 88 Earth days).

Question 26 General Knowledge

The Peacock Throne was made for

- A. Akbar
- B. Aurangzeb
- C. Shah Jahan ✓ **Correct answer**
- D. Humayun

A. Wrong: Akbar ruled before the Peacock Throne was built.

B. Wrong: Aurangzeb was Shah Jahan's son; the throne was made for his father.

C. Correct: the Peacock Throne (Takht-e-Tavus) was built for Mughal Emperor Shah Jahan in the 17th century; Nadir Shah took it to Persia in 1739.

D. Wrong: Humayun ruled before the Peacock Throne was built.

27 General Knowledge

Largest island in the world

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

A. Wrong: New Guinea is the second largest island, smaller than Greenland.

B. Wrong: Borneo is the third largest island, smaller than Greenland.

C. Wrong: Madagascar is the fourth largest island, smaller than Greenland.

D. Correct: Greenland (about 2.166 million sq km) is the world's largest island — Australia is larger but is classified as a continent.

Question 28 General Knowledge

Smallest country in the world

- A. Monaco
- B. Nauru
- C. Tuvalu
- D. Vatican City ✓ **Correct answer**

A. Wrong: Monaco is the second smallest country, larger than Vatican City.

B. Wrong: Nauru is larger than Vatican City.

C. Wrong: Tuvalu is larger than Vatican City.

D. Correct: Vatican City is the smallest country in the world, at 0.44 square kilometres.

29 General Knowledge

Capital of Maldives

- A. Colombo
- B. Male ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. Thimphu
- D. Dhaka

A. Wrong: Colombo is the capital of Sri Lanka.

B. Correct: Male is the capital and largest city of the Maldives.

C. Wrong: Thimphu is the capital of Bhutan.

D. Wrong: Dhaka is the capital of Bangladesh.

Question 30 General Knowledge

G7 is a group of

- A. Developing countries
- B. Oil producers
- C. Emerging economies
- D. Developed countries ✓ **Correct answer**

A. Wrong: the G7 is a group of advanced economies, not developing countries.

B. Wrong: OPEC is the oil producers' group, not the G7.

C. Wrong: the BRICS are the emerging economies' group, not the G7.

D. Correct: the G7 (Group of Seven) is a group of the world's most advanced developed economies — USA, UK, Canada, France, Germany, Italy and Japan.

31 General Knowledge

Device used to type on a computer

- A. Mouse
- B. Keyboard ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. Scanner
- D. Monitor

A. Wrong: the mouse is for pointing and clicking, not typing.

B. Correct: the keyboard is the primary input device used for typing on a computer.

C. Wrong: the scanner digitises documents, it is not used for typing.

D. Wrong: the monitor is an output device (the screen), not an input device.

Question 32 General Knowledge

Chemical formula of carbon dioxide

- A. CO
- B. C2O
- C. CO2 ✓ **Correct answer**
- D. CO3

A. Wrong: CO is carbon monoxide, not carbon dioxide.

B. Wrong: C_2O is not the formula of carbon dioxide.

C. Correct: carbon dioxide has the formula CO_2 — one carbon atom bonded to two oxygen atoms.

D. Wrong: CO_3 is the carbonate ion, not carbon dioxide.

33 General Knowledge

Nelson Mandela was a

- A. Asian leader
- B. European leader
- C. African leader ✓ **Correct answer**
- D. American leader

A. Wrong: Mandela was South African, not Asian.

B. Wrong: Mandela was South African, not European.

C. Correct: Nelson Mandela (1918–2013) was a South African anti-apartheid activist and statesman, the first Black President of South Africa (1994–1999).

D. Wrong: Mandela was South African, not American.

Question 34 General Knowledge

Natural satellite of a planet

- A. Comet
- B. Asteroid
- C. Moon ✓ **Correct answer**
- D. Meteor

A. Wrong: a comet orbits the Sun, it is not a natural satellite of a planet.

B. Wrong: an asteroid orbits the Sun, it is not a natural satellite of a planet.

C. Correct: a moon is a natural satellite — a celestial body that orbits a planet; Earth has one Moon.

D. Wrong: a meteor is a space rock burning up in the atmosphere, not a natural satellite.

35 General Knowledge

Main aim of SAARC

- A. Military alliance
- B. Currency union
- C. Regional cooperation ✓ **Correct answer**
- D. Space research

A. Wrong: SAARC is not a military alliance (NATO is).

B. Wrong: SAARC has no common currency.

C. Correct: SAARC (South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation, founded 1985) exists to promote peace, stability and progress through regional cooperation in South Asia.

D. Wrong: SAARC is not a space research body.

Question 36 General Knowledge

ILO stands for

- A. International Law Office
- B. International Labour Orientation
- C. International Liberty Organization
- D. International Labour Organization ✓ **Correct answer**

A. Wrong: no such expansion exists.

B. Wrong: no such expansion exists.

C. Wrong: no such expansion exists.

D. Correct: ILO stands for the International Labour Organization, a UN agency founded in 1919 that sets international labour standards.

37 General Knowledge

Shortest day in Northern Hemisphere

- A. 21 March
- B. 22 December ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. 21 June
- D. 1 January

A. Wrong: 21 March is the spring equinox (day and night roughly equal), not the shortest day.

B. Correct: 21 or 22 December is the winter solstice in the Northern Hemisphere — the shortest day with the least daylight.

C. Wrong: 21 June is the summer solstice — the longest day, not the shortest.

D. Wrong: 1 January is close to the solstice but is not the shortest day.

Question 38 General Knowledge

Largest earth-filled dam

- A. Mangla
- B. Tarbela ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. Aswan
- D. Itaipu

A. Wrong: Mangla is also a large earth-filled dam in Pakistan, but Tarbela is larger by structural volume.

B. Correct: Tarbela Dam on the Indus River in Pakistan is the world's largest earth-filled dam by structural volume (completed 1976).

C. Wrong: the Aswan High Dam in Egypt is a rock-fill dam, not the largest earth-filled dam.

D. Wrong: Itaipu (Brazil/Paraguay) is a concrete gravity dam, not an earth-filled dam.

39 General Knowledge

Highest Himalayan peak in Pakistan

- A. K2
- B. Broad Peak
- C. Gasherbrum I
- D. Nanga Parbat ✓ **Correct answer**

A. Wrong: K2 (8,611 m) is higher overall, but it belongs to the Karakoram range, not the Himalayas.

B. Wrong: Broad Peak is a Karakoram peak, not a Himalayan one.

C. Wrong: Gasherbrum I is a Karakoram peak, not a Himalayan one.

D. Correct: Nanga Parbat (8,126 m) is the highest peak of the Himalayan range located in Pakistan.

Question 40 General Knowledge

Most important dietary energy source

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

A. Wrong: proteins build and repair body tissues; they are not the main energy source.

B. Wrong: fats are an energy source, but carbohydrates are the primary one.

C. Correct: carbohydrates are the most important and primary source of dietary energy — broken down into glucose, which fuels body cells, especially the brain.

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

41 Pakistan Studies

Simla Conference 1945 chaired by

- A. Sir Stafford Cripps
- B. Jawaharlal Nehru
- C. Mahatma Gandhi
- D. Lord Wavell ✓ **Correct answer**

A. Wrong: Cripps led the 1942 Cripps Mission, not the 1945 Simla Conference.

B. Wrong: Nehru attended the conference as a Congress leader, he did not chair it.

C. Wrong: Gandhi attended the conference, he did not chair it.

D. Correct: the Simla Conference of 1945 was chaired by Lord Wavell, the Viceroy of India; it failed over Muslim representation in the Executive Council.

Question 42 Pakistan Studies

Yahya Khan imposed 2nd Martial Law in

- A. 1965
- B. 1969 ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. 1971
- D. 1973

A. Wrong: 1965 was the year of the Indo-Pak war, not of the second martial law.

B. Correct: General Yahya Khan imposed martial law in March 1969 — the second martial law in Pakistan, taking power from Ayub Khan (who had imposed the first in 1958).

C. Wrong: 1971 was the year of the Bangladesh war, not of the martial law's imposition.

D. Wrong: 1973 was the year of the new Constitution, not of the martial law.

43 Pakistan Studies

1973 Constitution introduced which system

- A. Presidential
- B. Semi-presidential
- C. Parliamentary ✓ **Correct answer**
- D. Unitary

A. Wrong: the 1962 Constitution was presidential; the 1973 Constitution replaced it.

B. Wrong: the 1973 Constitution is parliamentary, not semi-presidential.

C. Correct: the 1973 Constitution introduced the parliamentary system of government in Pakistan.

D. Wrong: "unitary" describes the state structure, not the system of government introduced in 1973.

Question 44 Pakistan Studies

Reko Diq mine is located in

- A. Gwadar
- B. Chagai ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. Lasbela
- D. Kohlu

A. Wrong: Gwadar is a port city in Balochistan, not where Reko Diq is.

B. Correct: Reko Diq — one of the world's largest copper and gold deposits — is located in Chagai District, Balochistan.

C. Wrong: Lasbela is a different district of Balochistan.

D. Wrong: Kohlu is a different district of Balochistan.

45 Pakistan Studies

Line between Pakistan and Afghanistan

- A. Radcliffe
- B. McMahon
- C. Durand Line ✓ **Correct answer**
- D. Johnson

A. Wrong: the Radcliffe Line divides Pakistan and India, not Pakistan and Afghanistan.

B. Wrong: the McMahon Line is between India and China.

C. Correct: the Durand Line (about 2,640 km, established 1893) is the international border between Pakistan and Afghanistan.

D. Wrong: there is no "Johnson Line" between Pakistan and Afghanistan.

Question 46 Pakistan Studies

First President of Constituent Assembly of Pakistan

- A. Liaquat Ali Khan
- B. Quaid-e-Azam M A Jinnah ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. Khawaja Nazimuddin
- D. Fazlur Rahman

A. Wrong: Liaquat Ali Khan was the first Prime Minister, not the President of the Constituent Assembly.

B. Correct: Quaid-e-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah was unanimously elected the first President of the Constituent Assembly of Pakistan on 11 August 1947.

C. Wrong: Nazimuddin became the second Governor-General and second Prime Minister, not the Assembly's first President.

D. Wrong: Fazlur Rahman was not the Assembly's first President.

47 Pakistan Studies

1956 Constitution was abrogated by

- A. Ayub Khan
- B. Z A Bhutto
- C. Iskander Mirza ✓ **Correct answer**
- D. Yahya Khan

A. Wrong: Ayub Khan removed Mirza 20 days later, but it was Mirza who abrogated the Constitution.

B. Wrong: Bhutto abrogated no constitution in 1958; he came to power in 1971.

C. Correct: President Iskander Mirza abrogated the 1956 Constitution on 7 October 1958 and imposed martial law.

D. Wrong: Yahya Khan imposed the second martial law in 1969, not the 1958 abrogation.

Question 48 Pakistan Studies

Minto Park Lahore is also known as

- A. Jinnah Park
- B. National Park
- C. Iqbal Park ✓ **Correct answer**
- D. Minar Park

A. Wrong: Jinnah Park is a different park (in Rawalpindi and elsewhere).

B. Wrong: Minto Park is not called National Park.

C. Correct: Minto Park in Lahore — where the Pakistan Resolution was passed on 23 March 1940 — is now officially Greater Iqbal Park; the Minar-e-Pakistan stands there.

D. Wrong: the park is not called Minar Park (the Minar-e-Pakistan is the tower inside it).

49 Pakistan Studies

Quaid-e-Azam 14 Points were presented in

- A. 1928
- B. 1929 ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. 1930
- D. 1931

A. Wrong: 1928 was the year of the Nehru Report, to which the 14 Points were a response.

B. Correct: Quaid-e-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah presented his famous 14 Points in March 1929.

C. Wrong: 1930 was the year of Iqbal's Allahabad Address, not of the 14 Points.

D. Wrong: the 14 Points were presented in 1929, not 1931.

Question 50 Pakistan Studies

First Martial Law in Pakistan imposed by

- A. Ayub Khan
- B. Iskander Mirza ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. Zia-ul-Haq
- D. Yahya Khan

A. Wrong: Ayub Khan was appointed Chief Martial Law Administrator by Mirza; Mirza imposed the martial law.

B. Correct: President Iskander Mirza imposed the first martial law in Pakistan on 7 October 1958, appointing Ayub Khan as Chief Martial Law Administrator — Ayub ousted Mirza 20 days later.

C. Wrong: Zia imposed martial law in 1977, the third martial law.

D. Wrong: Yahya imposed the second martial law in 1969.

51 Islamic Studies

Milk-mother of Prophet PBUH after Hazrat Amina RA

- A. Hazrat Safiya RA
- B. Hazrat Halima Saadia RA ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. Hazrat Khadija RA
- D. Hazrat Aisha RA

A. Wrong: Safiya RA was one of the Prophet's wives, not his milk-mother.

B. Correct: Hazrat Halima Saadia RA of the Banu Sa'd tribe was the Prophet's foster (milk) mother; he spent his first few years with her in the desert.

C. Wrong: Khadija RA was the Prophet's first wife, not his milk-mother.

D. Wrong: Aisha RA was the Prophet's wife, not his milk-mother.

Question 52 Islamic Studies

Number of Madani Surahs

- A. 26
- B. 27
- C. 28 ✓ **Correct answer**
- D. 29

A. Wrong: there are 28 Madani Surahs, not 26.

B. Wrong: there are 28 Madani Surahs, not 27.

C. Correct: there are 28 Madani Surahs (revealed in Madinah after the Hijra); the remaining 86 Surahs are Makki.

D. Wrong: there are 28 Madani Surahs, not 29.

Mithaq-e-Madina was between

- A. Muslims and Christians
- B. Muslims and Polytheists
- C. Muslims and Jews ✓ **Correct answer**
- D. Muslims and Hypocrites

A. Wrong: the Charter of Madinah was not signed with Christians.

B. Wrong: the Charter was not signed with the polytheists of Makkah.

C. Correct: the Mithaq-e-Madina (Charter of Madinah) was signed between the Muslims and the Jewish tribes of Madinah, setting out mutual rights and duties.

D. Wrong: the Charter was not signed with the hypocrites.

Question 54 Islamic Studies

Jannat-ul-Baqi is in

- A. Makkah
- B. Taif
- C. Madinah ✓ **Correct answer**
- D. Jerusalem

A. Wrong: Jannat-ul-Baqi is not in Makkah (the Makkah cemetery is Jannat-ul-Mualla).

B. Wrong: Jannat-ul-Baqi is not in Taif.

C. Correct: Jannat-ul-Baqi is the famous cemetery in Madinah, where many companions of the Prophet (PBUH), including members of his family, are buried.

D. Wrong: Jannat-ul-Baqi is not in Jerusalem.

55 Islamic Studies

Surah addressing POWs release by grace or ransom

- A. Al-Baqarah
- B. Al-Anfal
- C. Muhammad 47:4 ✓ **Correct answer**
- D. Al-Tawbah

A. Wrong: Al-Baqarah does not contain the verse on releasing prisoners of war by grace or ransom.

B. Wrong: Al-Anfal deals with war booty, not the POW release verse.

C. Correct: Surah Muhammad (47:4) addresses the treatment of prisoners of war — release them by grace or by ransom after the fighting.

D. Wrong: Al-Tawbah does not contain the POW release verse.

Question 56 Islamic Studies

Unforgivable sin in Islam

- A. Nifaq
- B. Shirk ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. Gheebah
- D. Fisq

A. Wrong: nifaq (hypocrisy) is a grave sin, but shirk is the unforgivable one.

B. Correct: shirk (associating partners with Allah) is the only unforgivable sin in Islam if one dies without repenting — the Quran (4:48) says Allah forgives all sins except shirk.

C. Wrong: gheebah (backbiting) is a sin, but it is forgivable.

D. Wrong: fisq (open disobedience) is a sin, but it is forgivable.

57 Islamic Studies

Prophet Muhammad PBUH was the

- A. Head of State only
- B. Judge only
- C. Reformer only
- D. Messenger of Allah ✓ **Correct answer**

A. Wrong: he was a head of state, but that was not his only or essential role.

B. Wrong: he judged disputes, but that was not his only or essential role.

C. Wrong: he was a social reformer, but that was not his only or essential role.

D. Correct: Prophet Muhammad (PBUH) was primarily the Messenger of Allah (Rasool-ullah); his essential role was as Allah's messenger.

Question 58 Islamic Studies

Uhud lies to the ___ of Madinah

- A. South
- B. East
- C. West
- D. North ✓ **Correct answer**

A. Wrong: Mount Uhud is not south of Madinah.

B. Wrong: Mount Uhud is not east of Madinah.

C. Wrong: Mount Uhud is not west of Madinah.

D. Correct: Mount Uhud lies to the north of Madinah; the Battle of Uhud (625 CE) took place at its foot.

59 Islamic Studies

Jihad asks for sacrifice of

- A. Wealth only
- B. Tongue only
- C. Body and soul ✓ **Correct answer**
- D. Food and drink

A. Wrong: jihad may involve wealth, but it is not wealth only.

B. Wrong: jihad by the tongue is one form, but not the sacrifice asked here.

C. Correct: jihad (striving in the way of Allah) may require the sacrifice of body and soul — one's life and complete self, the highest form of sacrifice.

D. Wrong: giving up food and drink is fasting, not the sacrifice of jihad.

Question 60 Islamic Studies

Angel who brings Allah messages

- A. Israfeel AS
- B. Mikaeel AS
- C. Izraeel AS
- D. Jibreel AS ✓ **Correct answer**

A. Wrong: Israfeel AS will blow the Trumpet (Sur) on the Day of Judgement, he does not bring revelations.

B. Wrong: Mikaeel AS manages rain and sustenance, he does not bring revelations.

C. Wrong: Izraeel AS is the Angel of Death, he does not bring revelations.

D. Correct: Hazrat Jibreel (Gabriel) AS is the angel who brought Allah's revelations and messages to the prophets.

61 Urdu

تقریر کا متضاد

- A. آواز
- B. گفتگو
- C. بیان
- D. خاموشی ✓ **Correct answer**

A. Wrong: آواز (آواز) تقریر سے متعلق ہے، اس کا متضاد نہیں۔

B. Wrong: گفتگو تقریر کا مترادف ہے، متضاد نہیں۔

C. Wrong: بیان تقریر کا مترادف ہے، متضاد نہیں۔

D. Correct: تقریر (بولنا) کا متضاد خاموشی (چپ رہنا) ہے۔

Question 62 Urdu

تخفیف کا متضاد

- A. کمی
- B. گھٹاؤ
- C. اضافہ ✓ **Correct answer**
- D. ہٹاؤ

A. Wrong: کمی تخفیف کا مترادف ہے، متضاد نہیں۔

B. Wrong: گھٹاؤ تخفیف کا مترادف ہے، متضاد نہیں۔

C. Correct: تخفیف (کمی) کا متضاد اضافہ (بڑھوتری) ہے۔

D. Wrong: بناؤ تحقیق

Question 63 Urdu

راہبر کا متضاد

A. رہنما

B. ساتھی

C. مسافر

Correct answer ✓ D. رہزن

A. Wrong: رہنما راہبر کا مترادف ہے، متضاد نہیں۔

B. Wrong: ساتھی راہبر کا متضاد نہیں۔

C. Wrong: مسافر راہبر کا متضاد نہیں۔

D. Correct: راہبر (راستہ دکھانے والا) کا متضاد رہزن (راستے میں لوٹنے والا) ہے۔

Question 64 Urdu

کشف کا متضاد

A. روشنائی

B. تحقیق

Correct answer ✓ C. پردہ

D. دریافت

A. Wrong: روشنائی کشف کا متضاد نہیں۔

B. Wrong: تحقیق کشف سے متعلق ہے، اس کا متضاد نہیں۔

C. Correct: کشف (ظاہر کرنا) کا متضاد ہ

D. Wrong: دریافت کشف کا مترادف ہے، متضاد نہیں۔

Question 65 Urdu

ایسا فعل جس کا مطلب حال اور مستقبل ہو

A. فعل ماضی

B. فعل امر

Correct answer ✓ C. فعل مضارع

D. فعل نہی

A. Wrong: فعل ماضی گزرے ہوئے وقت کو ظاہر کرتا ہے، حال اور مستقبل کو نہیں۔

B. Wrong: فعل امر حکم کو ظاہر کرتا ہے، حال اور مستقبل کو نہیں۔

C. Correct: فعل مضارع وہ فعل ہے جس کا مطلب حال اور مستقبل دونوں ہو۔

D. Wrong: فعل نہی ممانعت کو ظاہر کرتا ہے، حال اور مستقبل کو نہیں۔

Question 66 Urdu

خاموشی اور شور میں کیا تعلق ہے

A. مترادف

B. مشترک

Correct answer ✓ C. متضاد

D. محاورہ

A. Wrong: مترادف کا مطلب ہے ایک جیسے معنی والے الفاظ؛ خاموشی اور شور ایک جیسے نہیں۔

B. Wrong: مشترک کا مطلب ہے ایک لفظ کے کئی معنی؛ یہ

C. Correct: خاموشی اور شور ایک دوسرے کے متضاد ہیں۔

D. Wrong: محاورہ ایک اصطلاحی جملہ ہوتا ہے، یہاں تعلق کی قسم پوچھی گئی ہے۔

Question 67 Urdu

رزق اور دولت میں کیا تعلق ہے

- A. متضاد
- **Correct answer** ✓ B. مترادف
- C. متباین
- D. محاورہ

A. Wrong: رزق اور دولت ایک دوسرے کے متضاد نہیں۔

B. Correct: رزق اور دولت مترادف ہیں — دونوں کا مطلب روزی اور مال ہے۔

C. Wrong: متباین کا مطلب ہے الگ الگ معنی والے الفاظ؛ رزق اور دولت کے معنی قریب ہیں۔

D. Wrong: محاورہ ایک اصطلاحی جملہ ہوتا ہے، یہاں تعلق کی قسم پوچھی گئی ہے۔

Question 68 Urdu

گزار بسر میں کیا طرز بیان ہے

- A. تشبیہ
- **Correct answer** ✓ B. مرکب لفظ
- C. صنعت مبالغہ
- D. اقتباس

A. Wrong: تشبیہ میں ایک چیز کو دوسری سے تشبیہ دی جاتی ہے، گزار

B. Correct: گزار بسر مرکب لفظ ہے — دو لفظوں (گزار + بسر) کا مرکب۔

C. Wrong: صنعت مبالغہ میں مبالغہ آرائی ہوتی ہے؛ گزار بسر میں یہ نہیں۔

D. Wrong: اقتباس کسی اور کی عبارت کا حوالہ ہوتا ہے؛ گزار بسر میں یہ نہیں۔

Question 69 Urdu

درست جملہ منتخب کریں

- A. وہ اسکول جاتی ہیں
- B. وہ اسکول جاتا ہیں
- C. وہ اسکول جاتا ہے ✓ **Correct answer**
- D. وہ اسکول جاتاہیں

A. Wrong: "جاتی ہیں" مؤنث جمع کے لیے ہے، واحد مذکر "وہ" کے ساتھ درست نہیں۔

B. Wrong: "جاتا ہیں" غلط ہے — "جاتا" کے ساتھ "ہے" آتا ہے، "ہیں" نہیں۔

C. Correct: واحد مذکر "وہ" کے ساتھ "جاتا ہے" درست ہے۔

D. Wrong: "جاتاہیں" درست لفظ ہی نہیں۔

Question 70 Urdu

دانتوں ___ پسینہ آنا

- A. سے
- B. کے ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. میں

A. Wrong: "دانتوں سے پسینہ آنا" درست محاورہ نہیں۔

B. Correct: درست محاورہ "دانتوں کے پسینہ آنا" ہے — جس کا مطلب ہے بہت محنت کرنا۔

C. Wrong: "دانتوں میں پسینہ آنا" درست محاورہ نہیں۔

D. Wrong: "دانتوں پر پسینہ آنا" درست محاورہ نہیں۔

Question 71 Mathematics

Set of natural numbers

- A. 0, -1, -2
- B. 0, 1, 2, 3
- C. 1, 2, 3, 4 ✓ **Correct answer**
- D. ½, 1, 1½

A. Wrong: negative numbers are integers, not natural numbers.

B. Wrong: zero is included in whole numbers, not in natural numbers.

C. Correct: natural numbers are the positive counting numbers starting from 1: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5...

D. Wrong: fractions are not natural numbers.

Question 72 Mathematics

Area of triangle with base 200 and height 20

- A. 1000
- B. 2000 ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. 3000

A. Wrong: ½ × 200 × 20 = 2000, not 1000.

B. Correct: area of a triangle = ½ × base × height = ½ × 200 × 20 = ½ × 4000 = 2000 square units.

C. Wrong: ½ × 200 × 20 = 2000, not 3000.

D. Wrong: 4000 is base × height without the half; the triangle formula needs the ½.

Question 73 Mathematics

Multiply $12a^2 \times 18a^3$

- A. $30a^5$
- B. $180a^4$
- C. $216a^5$ ✓ **Correct answer**
- D. $6a^2 \times 5a^3$

A. Wrong: 12 × 18 = 216, not 30.

B. Wrong: 12 × 18 = 216 and $a^2 \times a^3 = a^5$, not $180a^4$.

C. Correct: 12 × 18 = 216 and $a^2 \times a^3 = a^5$, so the product is $216a^5$.

D. Wrong: this is not the simplified product.

Question 74 Mathematics

Supplementary angle of 160°

- A. 10°
- B. 15°
- C. 20° ✓ **Correct answer**
- D. 30°

B. Wrong: 180 − 160 = 20, not 15.

C. Correct: supplementary angles add up to 180° — 180 − 160 = 20°.

D. Wrong: 180 − 160 = 20, not 30.

Question 75 Mathematics

Zakat on Rs 28,560 at 2.5%

- A. Rs 685
- B. Rs 714 ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. Rs 735
- D. Rs 760

A. Wrong: 2.5% of 28,560 is 714, not 685.

B. Correct: Zakat = 2.5% of 28,560 = 0.025 × 28,560 = Rs 714.

C. Wrong: 2.5% of 28,560 is 714, not 735.

D. Wrong: 2.5% of 28,560 is 714, not 760.

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