HEC Law Admission Test (LAT) — 4 February 2024 · Solved Past Paper

Body: Higher Education Commission (HEC), Education Testing Council · **Post:** Law Admission Test (LAT) · **Date:** 4 February 2024 · **Questions:** 75 in the original paper — **67 solved and verified** · **8 excluded as defective** · **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 2024 sitting.

Source note: Primary source: Taleem360 PDF, "LAT Past Paper 04 February 2024", 12 pages, image-only (one scanned JPEG per page; PDF-XChange Editor, created 19 Jul 2025), accessed 31 Oct 2026. Every stem and option was transcribed by reading the page images directly; no OCR text was trusted. No verified answer key exists — every answer was determined independently (reference fact, worked derivation, or standard textbook doctrine). Many options are printed in BOLD type with no legend; bold was NEVER treated as a key — Q65's bold option A (Rs. 1000) is arithmetically wrong (worked derivation gives B, Rs. 1500). Second reproduction: the pklawnotes student-collected quiz of the same sitting (66 items, re-ordered numbering) — used only as a cross-check, never as a key or numbering authority; the PDF's printed numbering governs. 8 Nov 2026 push (assistant, under the owner's 8 Nov 2026 delegation): Q62 promoted SINGLE-SOURCE -> VERIFIED (one source is FINAL under the owner's 8 Nov 15:44 standard); Q74 resolved pick-one B on Rekhta's primary sense, with filed options A/B corrected from the source PDF (p. 12); Q75 DEFECTIVE-excluded (decision-sheet 5C-2 recommendation adopted); Q46-Q50, Q61, Q71 DEFECTIVE-excluded as unrecoverable (absent from the source PDF itself — numbering jumps verified by direct page-image read — and from pklawnotes); Q70 option A transcription corrected from the source PDF (p. 11). The MCQ part is followed in the

say topics and a personal-statement topic (non-MCQs, excluded, recorded at the end of the reviewed file).

Question 1 English (Vocabulary: Antonyms)

Choose the lettered word or phrase that is Most nearly OPPOSITE in meaning. Our present state is TRANSITORY.

- A. Clear
- B. Comfortable
- C. Permanent ✓ **Correct answer**
- D. Special

A. WRONG: "clear" means easy to understand or transparent; it is not the opposite of lasting only a short time.

B. WRONG: "comfortable" describes ease or contentment; a state can be both transitory and comfortable.

C. CORRECT: "transitory" means lasting only a short time, temporary; its direct opposite is "permanent", lasting for ever.

D. WRONG: "special" means unusual or particular; it says nothing about duration.

Question 2 English (Vocabulary: Antonyms)

Choose the lettered word or phrase that is Most nearly OPPOSITE in meaning. The ruler of the country is known for being a MISER.

- A. Clever
- B. Cruel
- C. Generous ✓ **Correct answer**
- D. Wise

A. WRONG: "clever" means quick to understand; a miser can be clever, and cleverness is

osite of stinginess.

B. WRONG: "cruel" means deliberately causing pain; cruelty is a different fault from miserliness.

C. CORRECT: a "miser" is a person who hoards money and hates spending it; the direct opposite is "generous", a person who gives freely.

D. WRONG: "wise" means having good judgement; wisdom is not the opposite of stinginess.

Question 3 English (Vocabulary: Antonyms)

Choose the lettered word or phrase that is Most nearly OPPOSITE in meaning. I'm surprised to see my friend behaving in a NASTRY manner. [Stem prints "NASTRY" for "NASTY".]

- A. Normal
- B. Pleasant ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. Silly
- D. Strange

A. WRONG: "normal" means usual or typical; behaviour can be nasty and still normal for that person, so it is not the opposite.

B. CORRECT: "nasty" means unpleasant, unkind or spiteful; its direct opposite is "pleasant", agreeable and kind.

C. WRONG: "silly" means foolish; silliness is not the opposite of nastiness.

D. WRONG: "strange" means unusual; strange behaviour is not the opposite of nasty behaviour.

4 English (Vocabulary: Antonyms)

Choose the lettered word or phrase that is Most nearly OPPOSITE in meaning. We're not allowed to PROLONG our vacations.

- A. Change
- B. End
- C. Plan
- D. Reduce ✓ **Correct answer**

A. WRONG: "change" means to make or become different; prolonging is about lengthening time, not about changing.

B. WRONG: "end" means to finish completely; prolonging a holiday is extending it, and its natural opposite among the options is shortening it, not ending it outright.

C. WRONG: "plan" means to arrange in advance; planning is not the opposite of lengthening.

D. CORRECT: "prolong" means to lengthen in time; its opposite is to "reduce", to shorten — here, to cut the vacation short rather than extend it.

Question 5 English (Vocabulary: Synonyms)

Choose the lettered word or phrase that is Most nearly SIMILAR in meaning. It is difficult for teenagers to resist PEER pressure.

- A. Consistent
- B. Fellow ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. Heavy
- D. Parents

A. WRONG: "consistent" means acting the same way over time; it has nothing to do with people of one's own age group.

B. CORRECT: "peer" means a person of the same age or status — a "fellow" teenager;

re" is pressure from one's fellows.

C. WRONG: "heavy" describes weight or seriousness; it does not mean a person of the same age.

D. WRONG: parents are the opposite generation; peer pressure comes from age-mates, not from parents.

Question 6 English (Vocabulary: Synonyms)

Choose the lettered word or phrase that is Most nearly SIMILAR in meaning. If you go to a party, try to MINGLE with others.

- A. Dance
- B. Eat
- C. Listen
- D. Talk ✓ **Correct answer**

A. WRONG: dancing is one thing people may do at a party, but mingling is not dancing; it is mixing socially.

B. WRONG: eating is a party activity, not the meaning of mingling.

C. WRONG: listening is only half of social mixing; mingling means joining in and conversing, not only listening.

D. CORRECT: "mingle" means to mix socially with others — to go about talking with people; of the four options, "talk" is the only one that captures social mixing.

Question 7 English (Vocabulary: Synonyms)

Choose the lettered word or phrase that is Most nearly SIMILAR in meaning. The nurse spoke CONFORTING words to the child. [Stem prints "CONFORTING" for "COMFORTING".]

- A. Angry

- C. Few
- D. Kind ✓ **Correct answer**

A. WRONG: "angry" words would frighten a child; comforting words do the opposite.

B. WRONG: "difficult" describes something hard to do or understand; it does not describe words that soothe.

C. WRONG: "few" is about number; comforting is about tone, not quantity.

D. CORRECT: "comforting" words are words that soothe and reassure — kind words; a nurse's kind words comfort a frightened child.

Question 8 English (Vocabulary: Synonyms)

Choose the lettered word or phrase that is Most nearly SIMILAR in meaning. This is our CNADID opinion as customers. [Stem prints "CNADID" for "CANDID".]

- A. Bad
- B. Honest ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. Strong
- D. Useful

A. WRONG: a candid opinion can be favourable or unfavourable; "bad" describes quality, not frankness.

B. CORRECT: "candid" means frank and honest, saying what one truly thinks; a candid opinion is an honest opinion.

C. WRONG: "strong" describes force; a candid opinion is not necessarily a forceful one.

D. WRONG: "useful" describes value; an honest opinion may or may not be useful.

9 English (Sentence Completion)

Complete the sentences by choosing the best option, from the given lettered choices (A to D) below each. If my car ___ I would drive you to station.

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

A. WRONG: "has started" is present perfect; the second half "I would drive" is a second conditional, which needs the past simple in the if-clause, not the perfect.

B. WRONG: "start" is the base form; after "my car" (third person singular) in a conditional clause the past simple "started" is required.

C. CORRECT: second conditional — "If my car started, I would drive you to the station": if + past simple, would + base verb.

D. WRONG: "starting" is a participle and cannot stand as the main verb of the if-clause here.

Question 10 English (Sentence Completion)

You're too young ___ this problem.

- A. to understand ✓ **Correct answer**
- B. understand
- C. understanding
- D. understood

A. CORRECT: the pattern is "too + adjective + to + base verb": "too young to understand".

B. WRONG: the bare infinitive cannot follow "too young" in this construction.

C. WRONG: the -ing form does not fit the "too ... to" pattern.

'understood" is past tense/participle; the construction needs the infinitive "to understand".

Question 11 English (Sentence Completion)

What were you doing before you ___ here?

- A. came ✓ **Correct answer**
- B. come
- C. have come
- D. were coming

A. CORRECT: "before you came here" — after "before", the completed past event takes the past simple "came" to match "were doing".

B. WRONG: "come" is present/base form; the sentence is about past time.

C. WRONG: the present perfect does not fit the past-time sequence "were doing before you ...".

D. WRONG: "were coming" (past continuous) would describe an ongoing arrival, not the completed act of arriving before which something was being done.

Question 12 English (Sentence Completion)

The boys start school ___ Monday.

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

A. WRONG: "at" is used with clock times ("at 8 o'clock"), not with days of the week.

B. WRONG: "by" means "not later than"; it does not give the day school starts.

from" needs a starting point paired with "to/until"; "from Monday" alone does not say school starts on Monday.

D. CORRECT: days of the week take "on" — "on Monday".

Question 13 English (Sentence Completion)

It was too dark to go on ___ we stopped here.

- A. as
- B. because
- C. since
- D. so ✓ **Correct answer**

A. WRONG: "as" would mean "while" or "because" and does not give the result clause the sentence needs.

B. WRONG: "because" introduces a reason, but the second clause states the RESULT of the darkness (stopping), not its reason.

C. WRONG: "since" gives a reason or a time; the sentence needs a result connective.

D. CORRECT: "It was too dark to go on, so we stopped here" — "so" introduces the result of the darkness.

Question 14 English (Sentence Completion)

The rivers would not have flooded ___ rained so heavily.

- A. didn't
- B. had it not ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. not had
- D. was it not

A. WRONG: "didn't rained" is ungrammatical (after "didn't" the base form "rain" is needed), and the conditional structure is wrong.

the inverted third conditional — "had it not rained so heavily" = "if it had not rained so heavily"; it matches "would not have flooded".

C. WRONG: "not had rained" is not a grammatical English construction.

D. WRONG: "was it not rained" mixes the verb "be" with the wrong structure; the conditional needs "had".

Question 15 English (Sentence Completion)

Don't blame me ___ this mistake.

- A. about
- B. by
- C. for ✓ **Correct answer**
- D. to

A. WRONG: "blame about" is not the idiom; one is blamed FOR something.

B. WRONG: "by" would name the agent ("blamed by"), not the fault.

C. CORRECT: the fixed construction is "blame somebody FOR something" — "Don't blame me for this mistake."

D. WRONG: "blame to" is not idiomatic English.

Question 16 English (Sentence Completion)

The room hasn't been cleaned ___ months.

- A. for ✓ **Correct answer**
- B. from
- C. in
- D. since

A. CORRECT: "for" + a period of time ("for months") states how long the room has stayed

B. WRONG: "from" needs a starting point ("from March"), not a bare period.

C. WRONG: "in months" would mean "within months" (a future time), not a duration up to now.

D. WRONG: "since" needs a point in time ("since March"), not a period ("months").

Question 17 English (Sentence Completion)

If I fall asleep please ___ me up.

- A. wake ✓ **Correct answer**
- B. waked
- C. wakes
- D. will make

A. CORRECT: the imperative "please wake me up" uses the base verb "wake" with the phrasal verb "wake up".

B. WRONG: "waked" is not the correct past form (it is "woke/woken"), and a past form cannot follow "please" in a request.

C. WRONG: "wakes" is third-person singular present; a request uses the base form.

D. WRONG: "will make me up" is meaningless here; the phrasal verb needed is "wake up", not "make up".

Question 18 English (Sentence Completion)

Where does Pervaiz ___? [Stem printed at the foot of PDF page 3; options at the top of page 4.]

- A. is living
- B. live ✓ **Correct answer**

- D. lives

A. WRONG: after "does", the base verb is required; "does … is living" is ungrammatical.

B. CORRECT: "Where does Pervaiz live?" — with the auxiliary "does", the main verb takes its base form "live".

C. WRONG: "lived" is past tense and cannot follow "does".

D. WRONG: "lives" is third-person singular present, but the "does" already carries the third-person marking; the main verb stays "live".

Question 19 English (Sentence Completion)

When Jamila had finished her speed she ___ down. [Stem prints "speed" for "speech".]

- A. had sat
- B. sat ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. sit
- D. was sitting

A. WRONG: the past perfect "had finished" already marks the earlier action; the later action takes the past simple, not a second past perfect.

B. CORRECT: "When Jamila had finished her speech, she sat down" — past perfect for the earlier action, past simple "sat" for the action that followed.

C. WRONG: "sit" is the base/present form; the sentence is in the past.

D. WRONG: "was sitting" (past continuous) would describe an ongoing state, not the single act of sitting down after the speech.

Question 20 English (Sentence Completion)

I remember my father ___ me that news.

- B. telling ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. to tell
- D. was told

A. WRONG: "remember my father tell me" is ungrammatical; "remember" + person needs the -ing form for a recalled past action.

B. CORRECT: "I remember my father telling me that news" — "remember + -ing" recalls a past event.

C. WRONG: "remember to tell" means not forgetting a future duty; here the news was already told, so the -ing form is needed.

D. WRONG: "was told" would make the father the one told, reversing the meaning; the father told the speaker.

Question 21 General Knowledge

In the wild primary diet of the Pandas is ___.

- A. bamboos ✓ **Correct answer**
- B. fruits
- C. insects
- D. small birds

A. CORRECT: giant pandas eat almost nothing but bamboo — about 99% of their wild diet is bamboo stems, shoots and leaves.

B. WRONG: pandas eat fruit only rarely and in tiny amounts; fruit is not their primary diet.

C. WRONG: pandas are bears with a carnivore's gut but eat almost no insects; insects form no part of their primary diet.

D. WRONG: pandas essentially never hunt birds; meat is a negligible part of their diet.

22 General Knowledge

Which of the following is the national flowers of Pakistan?

- A. Jasmine ✓ **Correct answer**
- B. Lily
- C. Sunflower
- D. Tulip

A. CORRECT: the jasmine (chambeli) is the national flower of Pakistan.

B. WRONG: the lily is not Pakistan's national flower (it is associated with other countries, e.g. France's fleur-de-lis tradition).

C. WRONG: the sunflower is the national flower of Ukraine, not Pakistan.

D. WRONG: the tulip is the national flower of Turkey (and associated with the Netherlands), not Pakistan.

Question 23 General Knowledge

Which of the following fish has no skeleton at all?

- A. Jellyfish ✓ **Correct answer**
- B. Salmon
- C. Silver Fish
- D. Starfish

A. CORRECT: a jellyfish has no bones, no skeleton at all — its body is a soft bell of jelly-like tissue (and it is not a true fish).

B. WRONG: a salmon is a bony fish with a full skeleton of bone.

C. WRONG: the silver fish (a bony fish) has a skeleton like other bony fish.

D. WRONG: a starfish has an internal skeleton of calcareous plates (ossicles) under its skin; it is not skeleton-free.

24 General Knowledge

Who from the following was the founder of the Pakistan People's Party?

- A. Benazir Bhutto
- B. Murtaza Bhutto
- C. Nusrat Bhutto
- D. Zulfikar Ali Bhutto ✓ **Correct answer**

A. WRONG: Benazir Bhutto later led the PPP and twice became Prime Minister, but she did not found it.

B. WRONG: Murtaza Bhutto was Zulfikar's son and a PPP figure, not its founder.

C. WRONG: Nusrat Bhutto, Zulfikar's wife, led the party after his death; she did not found it.

D. CORRECT: Zulfikar Ali Bhutto founded the Pakistan People's Party in Lahore on 30 November 1967.

Question 25 General Knowledge

What is "HAMAS"?

- A. A town of Jordan
- B. Israel Militant Group
- C. Palestine Militant Group ✓ **Correct answer**
- D. State of Lebanon

A. WRONG: Hamas is not a place; no town of Jordan bears this name.

B. WRONG: Hamas is Palestinian, not Israeli; the label reverses the parties.

C. CORRECT: Hamas (Harakat al-Muqawama al-Islamiyya) is a Palestinian Islamist militant/political organisation based in Gaza.

D. WRONG: Lebanon is a separate state; Hamas is not a Lebanese state body (Hezbollah is

e organisation).

Question 26 General Knowledge

AirBlue is the airline of ___?

- A. Britain
- B. Canada
- C. Japan
- D. Pakistan ✓ **Correct answer**

A. WRONG: Britain's airlines include British Airways and Virgin Atlantic; AirBlue is not British.

B. WRONG: Canada's airlines include Air Canada; AirBlue is not Canadian.

C. WRONG: Japan's airlines include Japan Airlines and ANA; AirBlue is not Japanese.

D. CORRECT: AirBlue (Airblue) is a private Pakistani airline headquartered in Islamabad, flying domestic and international routes from Pakistan.

Question 27 General Knowledge

Which one of the following is known as the "Red Planet" due to its reddish appearance?

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

A. WRONG: Jupiter is the largest planet, banded in cream and brown; it is not the Red Planet.

B. CORRECT: Mars looks reddish because its surface is rich in iron oxide (rust), and it has been called the Red Planet since antiquity.

Mercury is a small grey-brown rocky planet; it is not red.

D. WRONG: Venus is veiled in yellowish-white cloud; it is the "morning/evening star", not the Red Planet.

Question 28 General Knowledge

When white light is passed through a prism, it splits into ___ colors.

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

A. WRONG: four is too few; the visible spectrum shows more than four bands.

B. WRONG: five omits two of the conventional bands.

C. WRONG: six omits one band of the conventional seven.

D. CORRECT: a prism disperses white light into the seven colours of the spectrum — violet, indigo, blue, green, yellow, orange and red (VIBGYOR).

Question 29 General Knowledge

Which blood type is considered as the universal donor.

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

A. WRONG: A+ blood carries A antigens and Rh factor, so it can only go to A+ and AB+ recipients.

B. WRONG: AB blood carries both A and B antigens and can only be given to AB recipients;

versal RECIPIENT type, not donor.

C. WRONG: B blood carries B antigens and can only go to B and AB recipients.

D. CORRECT: O negative red cells carry neither A, B nor Rh(D) antigens, so they can be given to recipients of any ABO/Rh type — the universal donor.

Question 30 General Knowledge

Maria Toorpakai Wazir is the first tribal Pakistani International ___ player.

- A. Football
- B. Hockey
- C. Squash ✓ **Correct answer**
- D. Tennis

A. WRONG: Maria Toorpakai did not play international football.

B. WRONG: she is not a hockey player.

C. CORRECT: Maria Toorpakai Wazir, from South Waziristan, became Pakistan's top women's squash player and the first tribal Pakistani woman to play squash internationally.

D. WRONG: she is not a tennis player.

Question 31 General Knowledge

Which was the first city destroyed by the atomic bomb in World War II?

- A. Hiroshima ✓ **Correct answer**
- B. London
- C. Nagasaki
- D. Paris

A. CORRECT: the first atomic bomb used in war was dropped on Hiroshima, Japan, on 6 August 1945.

London was heavily bombed in the Blitz, but never by an atomic bomb.

C. WRONG: Nagasaki was the SECOND city hit, on 9 August 1945, three days after Hiroshima.

D. WRONG: Paris was occupied, not destroyed by an atomic bomb.

Question 32 General Knowledge

What is the name of the historic fort located in Peshawar Pakistan?

- A. Bala Hisar Fort ✓ **Correct answer**
- B. Baltit Fort
- C. Derawar Fort
- D. Rohtas For [sic]

A. CORRECT: the Bala Hisar Fort stands in Peshawar, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa; "Bala Hisar" means "high fort".

B. WRONG: Baltit Fort is in Karimabad, Hunza (Gilgit-Baltistan), not Peshawar.

C. WRONG: Derawar Fort is in the Cholistan Desert near Bahawalpur, Punjab, not Peshawar.

D. WRONG: Rohtas Fort is near Jhelum, Punjab (built by Sher Shah Suri); the option also prints "For" for "Fort". *Defect noted:* option D prints "Rohtas For".

Question 33 General Knowledge

The famous novel "Pride and Prejudice" was written by ___.

- A. Charles Dickens
- B. Jane Austen ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. Paulo Coelho
- D. Stephen King

Dickens wrote Oliver Twist, David Copperfield and Great Expectations — not Pride and Prejudice.

B. CORRECT: Pride and Prejudice (1813) is Jane Austen's best-known novel.

C. WRONG: Coelho is the Brazilian author of The Alchemist, written nearly two centuries later.

D. WRONG: Stephen King writes horror and suspense fiction, not Regency novels.

Question 34 General Knowledge

In Pakistan, the upper house of the parliament is known as ___.

- A. Majlis-e-Shoora
- B. National Assembly
- C. Provincial Assembly
- D. Senate ✓ **Correct answer**

A. WRONG: "Majlis-e-Shoora (Parliament)" is the collective name for BOTH houses together under the Constitution, not the upper house alone.

B. WRONG: the National Assembly is the LOWER house of Pakistan's Parliament.

C. WRONG: a Provincial Assembly is a province's legislature, not a house of the national Parliament.

D. CORRECT: the Senate is the upper house of Pakistan's Parliament, representing the provinces and territories equally.

Question 35 General Knowledge

CIA is the Central Intelligence Agency of ___.

- A. Afghanistan
- B. America ✓ **Correct answer**

- D. India

A. WRONG: Afghanistan's intelligence service is not the CIA (its former agency was the NDS).

B. CORRECT: the CIA is the foreign-intelligence agency of the United States of America.

C. WRONG: Canada's intelligence service is CSIS, not the CIA.

D. WRONG: India's external intelligence agency is RAW, not the CIA.

Question 36 General Knowledge

Which of the following is the official currency of Japan?

- A. Japanese Dollar
- B. Japanese Lari
- C. Japanese Ringgit
- D. Japanese Yen ✓ **Correct answer**

A. WRONG: there is no "Japanese dollar"; the dollar belongs to the USA and other countries, not Japan.

B. WRONG: the lari is Georgia's currency, not Japan's.

C. WRONG: the ringgit is Malaysia's currency, not Japan's.

D. CORRECT: the yen (¥) is the official currency of Japan.

Question 37 General Knowledge

Capital of Germany is ___.

- A. Berlin ✓ **Correct answer**
- B. Frankfurt
- C. Hamburg

A. CORRECT: Berlin is the capital and largest city of Germany.

B. WRONG: Frankfurt is Germany's financial centre, not its capital.

C. WRONG: Hamburg is Germany's largest port and second-largest city, not its capital.

D. WRONG: Munich is the capital of Bavaria, not of Germany.

Question 38 General Knowledge

Which of the following organelle is called the power house of the cell?

- A. Cytoplasm
- B. Golgi bodies
- C. Mitochondria ✓ **Correct answer**
- D. Ribosome

A. WRONG: the cytoplasm is the jelly-like substance filling the cell; it is not the energy-producing organelle.

B. WRONG: the Golgi apparatus packages and ships proteins; it does not generate the cell's energy.

C. CORRECT: mitochondria produce most of the cell's ATP (energy) through respiration, and are universally called the powerhouse of the cell.

D. WRONG: ribosomes build proteins; they do not produce energy.

Question 39 General Knowledge

South Africa is often referred to as ___.

- A. City of Dreams
- B. City of Love
- C. Rainbow Nation ✓ **Correct answer**

A. WRONG: "City of Dreams" is a nickname for Mumbai, not a name for South Africa.

B. WRONG: "City of Love" is a nickname for Paris, not South Africa.

C. CORRECT: Archbishop Desmond Tutu's phrase "Rainbow Nation" describes post-apartheid South Africa's many peoples living together, like the colours of a rainbow.

D. WRONG: "Sunshine State" is a nickname for Florida (USA) and Queensland (Australia), not South Africa.

Question 40 General Knowledge

The Sahara Desert located in ___.

- A. Africa ✓ **Correct answer**
- B. Asia
- C. Australia
- D. Europe

A. CORRECT: the Sahara, the world's largest hot desert, covers most of North Africa.

B. WRONG: Asia has its own deserts (Arabian, Gobi), but the Sahara is not in Asia.

C. WRONG: Australia's deserts include the Great Victoria and Simpson deserts, not the Sahara.

D. WRONG: Europe has no desert on the Sahara's scale; the Sahara is African.

Question 41 Pakistan Study

Name the pact in which the Muslims and Hindus agreed for separate electorate?

- A. Gandhi-Jinnah pact
- B. Liaqat-Nehru pact
- C. Lucknow pact ✓ **Correct answer**

A. WRONG: no pact of this name settled separate electorates; the Gandhi–Jinnah talks of 1944 concerned Pakistan's demand, not electorates.

B. WRONG: the Liaquat–Nehru Pact (Delhi Pact, 1950) concerned minorities in India and Pakistan after Partition, not separate electorates.

C. CORRECT: the Lucknow Pact (1916) between the Indian National Congress and the Muslim League accepted separate electorates for Muslims (and weightage), the League's key demand.

D. WRONG: there is no "Reforms pact" of this description; the 1919 reforms (Montagu–Chelmsford) came later and separately.

Question 42 Pakistan Study

The largest province by area in Pakistan is ___.

- A. Baluchistan ✓ **Correct answer**
- B. Khyber Pakhtunkhwa
- C. Punjab
- D. Sindh

A. CORRECT: Balochistan is Pakistan's largest province by area (about 44% of the country's land), though the smallest by population.

B. WRONG: Khyber Pakhtunkhwa is far smaller in area than Balochistan.

C. WRONG: Punjab is the most populous province, but second in area, well behind Balochistan.

D. WRONG: Sindh is smaller than both Balochistan and Punjab in area.

43 Pakistan Study

Tashkent Agreement is also called a peace agreement, it was singed to formalize the ceasefire between Pakistan and ___ on January 10th 1966. [Stem prints "singed" for "signed".]

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

A. WRONG: the Tashkent talks were not with Afghanistan; Pakistan's 1965 war was with India.

B. WRONG: China was not a party to the 1965 war settlement.

C. CORRECT: the Tashkent Agreement (Declaration) of 10 January 1966, signed by Ayub Khan and Lal Bahadur Shastri with Soviet mediation, formalised the ceasefire and withdrawal after the 1965 Pakistan–India war.

D. WRONG: Iran was not a party to the Tashkent Agreement. *Defect noted:* the stem prints "singed" for "signed".

Question 44 Pakistan Study

The Durand line is the 2460 km long border between Pakistan and ___.

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

A. CORRECT: the Durand Line (1893) is the border between Pakistan and Afghanistan.

B. WRONG: the Pakistan–China border is the Khunjerab/Siachen line, not the Durand Line.

he Pakistan–India boundary is the Radcliffe Line / Line of Control, not the Durand Line.

D. WRONG: the Pakistan–Iran border is a separate boundary (the Goldsmid Line tradition), not the Durand Line. *Note on the figure:* the stem prints "2460 km"; published figures for the Durand Line's length vary (2,640 km is the most commonly cited figure). The country answer does not depend on the length figure, which is recorded as printed.

Question 45 Pakistan Study

Under the 1973 Constitution of Pakistan, the National Assembly is elected for a terms of ___ years unless sooner dissolved.

- A. three
- B. four
- C. five ✓ **Correct answer**
- D. six

A. WRONG: no National Assembly term of three years exists under the 1973 Constitution.

B. WRONG: four years is the term of some other offices, not the National Assembly's.

C. CORRECT: Article 52 of the Constitution of Pakistan 1973 provides that the National Assembly continues for a term of five years from the day of its first meeting, unless sooner dissolved.

D. WRONG: six years is the Senate's term, not the National Assembly's.

Question 51 Islamiat

Which of the following Sahabi was titled as Saifu-ul-Allah

- A. Hazrat Ali (RA)
- B. Hazrat Khalid bin Waleed (RA) ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. Hazrat Umar (RA)

A. WRONG: Hazrat Ali (RA) is titled "Asadullah" (Lion of Allah) and "Haider", not Saifullah.

B. CORRECT: the Prophet (PBUH) gave Hazrat Khalid bin Walid (RA) the title "Saifullah" — the Sword of Allah — for his military leadership.

C. WRONG: Hazrat Umar (RA) is titled "Al-Farooq" (one who distinguishes truth from falsehood), not Saifullah.

D. WRONG: Hazrat Usman (RA) is titled "Zun-Noorain" (Possessor of Two Lights), not Saifullah.

Question 52 Islamiat

Who gave the idea to Hazrat Muhammad (P.B.U.H) to dig a ditch around the city of Madina in battle of Gazwa-e-Ahzab.

- A. Hazrat Umar (RA)
- B. Hazrat Khalid-Bin-Walid (RA)
- C. Hazrat Salman Farsi (RA) ✓ **Correct answer**
- D. Hazrat Ali (RA)

A. WRONG: Hazrat Umar (RA) did not propose the trench; the idea came from the companion who knew Persian warfare.

B. WRONG: Hazrat Khalid (RA) had not yet accepted Islam at the time of the Battle of the Trench (5 AH); he fought on the other side.

C. CORRECT: Hazrat Salman al-Farsi (RA), who knew the Persian practice of digging defensive trenches, suggested digging the ditch (khandaq) around Madinah; the battle is therefore also called Ghazwa-e-Khandaq.

D. WRONG: Hazrat Ali (RA) fought in the battle, but the trench idea is credited to Salman Farsi (RA).

53 Islamiat

There are ___ Manazil in the Holy Quran.

- A. Seven ✓ **Correct answer**
- B. Fourteen
- C. Eighteen
- D. Twenty-one

A. CORRECT: for recitation the Holy Quran is traditionally divided into seven Manazil (stages/portions), so that one portion is read each day of the week.

B. WRONG: fourteen is twice the traditional number; there are 14 "Sajda" verses, not 14 Manazil.

C. WRONG: eighteen matches no standard division of the Quran.

D. WRONG: twenty-one matches no standard division of the Quran (the Quran has 30 Juz/Para, not 21 Manazil).

Question 54 Islamiat

The stoning of Devil Ritual is performed at the Jamarat, which is located in ___ near Mecca.

- A. Arafat
- B. Mina ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. Muzdalfa
- D. Taif

A. WRONG: Arafat is the plain where pilgrims stand in prayer (Wuquf) on 9 Dhul-Hijjah; the stoning does not happen there.

B. CORRECT: the three Jamarat pillars stand at Mina, east of Mecca, where pilgrims perform Rami (stoning of the Devil) during Hajj.

…t Muzdalifah pilgrims spend the night and collect pebbles for the stoning; the stoning itself is at Mina.

D. WRONG: Taif is a separate city east of Mecca; the Jamarat are not there.

Question 55 Islamiat

The basic unity of society is ___.

- A. colony
- B. home ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. masjid
- D. school

A. WRONG: a colony is a settlement or group of houses; it is larger than the basic unit and is not the family unit.

B. CORRECT: in the standard textbook teaching, the family — the home — is the basic unit of society; of the four options, "home" is the only one that expresses the family unit.

C. WRONG: the mosque is the centre of the Muslim community's worship, but it is not the basic unit of society.

D. WRONG: the school is an institution for education; society's basic unit is the family/home, not the school.

Question 56 Islamiat

which of the following was the first slave to accept Islam?

- A. Hazrat Bilal (RA) ✓ **Correct answer**
- B. Hazrat Osama (RA)
- C. Hazrat Suleman (RA)
- D. Hazrat Usman (RA)

A. CORRECT: Hazrat Bilal ibn Rabah (RA), an Abyssinian slave, is recorded as the first slave

am, and became the first muezzin.

B. WRONG: Hazrat Usama bin Zayd (RA) was a young commander, the son of Zayd; he was not the first slave to accept Islam.

C. WRONG: no companion of this name and description holds this distinction.

D. WRONG: Hazrat Usman (RA) was a wealthy free Qurayshi merchant and the third Caliph, not a slave.

Question 57 Islamiat

The Frist degree of faith is to stop evil by ___. [Stem prints "Frist" for "First".]

- A. hand ✓ **Correct answer**
- B. heart
- C. tongue
- D. wealth

A. CORRECT: the hadith teaches: "Whoever among you sees an evil, let him change it with his hand; if he cannot, then with his tongue; if he cannot, then with his heart — and that is the weakest of faith." Stopping evil by hand (action) is the FIRST and strongest degree.

B. WRONG: stopping evil in the heart (disliking it inwardly) is the THIRD and weakest degree, not the first.

C. WRONG: stopping evil by the tongue (speaking against it) is the SECOND degree, after action by hand.

D. WRONG: wealth is not one of the three degrees named in the hadith.

Question 58 Islamiat

The last war fought against non-believers in era of Prophet (P.B.U.H) was ___.

- A. Ghazwa Hunin

- C. Ghazwa Tabuk ✓ **Correct answer**
- D. Ghazwa Taif

A. WRONG: Hunayn was fought in 8 AH, before Tabuk; it was not the last.

B. WRONG: Khaybar was fought in 7 AH, two years before Tabuk.

C. CORRECT: the expedition to Tabuk (9 AH / 630 CE) against the Byzantine frontier was the Prophet's (PBUH) last military expedition; no battle was fought, but it stands as the last ghazwa.

D. WRONG: the siege of Taif followed Hunayn in 8 AH, before Tabuk.

Question 59 Islamiat

Injeel is the Holy Book of ___. [Stem printed at the foot of PDF page 9; options at the top of page 10.]

- A. Christians ✓ **Correct answer**
- B. Jews
- C. Muslims
- D. Parisi

A. CORRECT: the Injeel (Gospel) is the revelation given to Hazrat Isa (Jesus, AS) and is the Holy Book of the Christians.

B. WRONG: the Jews' scripture is the Torah (Taurat), revealed to Hazrat Musa (AS); the Injeel is not theirs.

C. WRONG: the Muslims' Holy Book is the Quran, revealed to Hazrat Muhammad (PBUH).

D. WRONG: "Parisi" (Parsees/Zoroastrians) follow the Avesta; the Injeel is not their book. *Defect noted:* option D prints "Parisi".

60 Islamiat

The woman caught under allegation of theft in era of Prophet (P.B.U.H) belonged to tribe of ___.

- A. Banu Aus
- B. Banu Bakar
- C. Banu Khazraj
- D. Banu Mukhzum ✓ **Correct answer**

A. WRONG: the Aus were a Madinan tribe (Ansar); the theft case did not involve a woman of Aus.

B. WRONG: Banu Bakr were a tribe allied in the Hudaybiyyah period; the famous theft case is not theirs.

C. WRONG: the Khazraj were the other Madinan Ansar tribe; the case did not involve them.

D. CORRECT: the woman was Fatimah bint al-Aswad of Banu Makhzum; when intercession was sought, the Prophet (PBUH) said that even if Fatimah, the daughter of Muhammad, stole, he would cut off her hand — establishing equality before the law.

Question 62 Mathematics

Car A is moving with s peed of 60 km/h in east direction while Car B is moving with a speed of 80 km/h in north direction such that the distance between them is increasing. The distance between the cars after 2 hours will be ___ if initially they are 40 km apart. [Stem prints "s peed" for "speed".]

- A. 200 km ✓ **Correct answer**
- B. 240 km
- C. 280 km
- D. 320 km

A. ASSERTED (intended standard answer): the cars move at right angles, so their

rows at √(60² + 80²) = √(3600 + 6400) = √10000 = 100 km/h; in 2 hours the separation grown from a common start is 200 km — the 3–4–5 triangle (120 km east, 160 km north, 200 km apart).

B. NOT ASSERTED: 240 km is 40 + 200, i.e. adding the stated 40 km initial separation to the 200 km grown separation as if the two were collinear; the stem gives no geometry for the initial 40 km, so this reading cannot be derived from the stem as printed.

C. WRONG: 280 km matches no derivation from the given speeds and time.

D. WRONG: 320 km would be the sum of the two distances travelled (120 + 160 = 280) plus 40 — it ignores the right-angle geometry entirely. *DEFECT NOTE (open):* the stem is defective as printed — the clause "if initially they are 40 km apart" cannot be reconciled with ANY listed option under any stated geometry (e.g. if B starts 40 km north of A, the distance after 2 hours is √(120² + 200²) ≈ 233 km, which is not listed). The asserted answer A follows the standard same-start-point textbook reading (3–4–5 triangle). *PROMOTED 8 Nov 2026 (assistant, under the owner's 8 Nov 2026 delegation):* SINGLE-SOURCE → VERIFIED — under the owner's 8 Nov 15:44 verification standard one source is FINAL, and the exact worked derivation is that source; option A is also the bold option on PDF p. 10 and the pklawnotes reproduction lists the same option set (corroboration only). The defect is recorded here rather than silently passed over.

Note: DECIDED 8 Nov 2026 (assistant, under the owner's 8 Nov 2026 delegation): promoted SINGLE-SOURCE -> VERIFIED — one source is FINAL under the owner's 8 Nov 2026 verification standard, and the exact worked derivation (3-4-5 triangle, 200 km) is that source. Option A is also the bold option on PDF p. 10 (corroboration only). The stem defect stands: the "40 km apart" clause cannot be reconciled with any listed option under any stated geometry.

Question 63 Mathematics

There is 10% increase in the length of a rectangle and 10% increase in the width of rectangle. What is the percentage change in the area of rectangle?

- B. 20%
- C. 21% ✓ **Correct answer**
- D. 23%

A. WRONG: 10% would be the change if only one side grew; both sides grow, so the area grows by more.

B. WRONG: 20% is the naive sum 10% + 10%; it misses the extra 1% from the product of the two increases.

C. CORRECT: new area = 1.10 × 1.10 = 1.21 times the old area — a 21% increase (10% + 10% + 1% from 10% of 10%).

D. WRONG: 23% matches no derivation; 1.10 × 1.10 is 1.21, not 1.23.

Question 64 Mathematics

Solution of the equation $7x = 9x - 4$.

- A. -2
- B. -4
- C. 2 ✓ **Correct answer**
- D. 4

A. WRONG: substituting $x = -2$ gives $7(-2) = -14$ but $9(-2) - 4 = -22$; $-14 \neq -22$.

B. WRONG: substituting $x = -4$ gives -28 against -40; the two sides are not equal.

C. CORRECT: $7x = 9x - 4 \rightarrow$ bring terms together: $4 = 9x - 7x = 2x \rightarrow x = 2$. Check: $7(2) = 14$ and $9(2) - 4 = 14$.

D. WRONG: substituting $x = 4$ gives 28 against 32; the two sides are not equal.

65 Mathematics

Asad gave Rs. 1000 to Bilal and Bilal gave Rs. 500 to Dabeer. After this all of them have an equal amount of money. How much Dabeer has less then Asad?

- A. Rs. 1000
- B. Rs. 1500 ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. Rs. 2000
- D. Rs. 2500

A. WRONG: Rs. 1000 is only the amount Asad gave away; it is not the initial difference between Asad's and Dabeer's money (see derivation).

B. CORRECT: let the final equal amount be E. Asad ends with (his initial − 1000) = E, so Asad started with E + 1000. Dabeer ends with (his initial + 500) = E, so Dabeer started with E − 500. The initial difference is (E + 1000) − (E − 500) = Rs. 1500. Check with E = 2000: Asad 3000, Bilal 1500, Dabeer 1500; after the transfers all hold 2000; Asad − Dabeer = 1500.

C. WRONG: Rs. 2000 matches no derivation from the given transfers.

D. WRONG: Rs. 2500 matches no derivation from the given transfers. *BOLD-DISCREPANCY NOTE (open):* option A is printed in bold type in the PDF. Bold type has no legend and was never treated as a key in this file; the worked derivation above is exact and unique, and it gives B. The bolding is therefore inconsistent with the arithmetic and is recorded here as a defect of the reproduction, not as evidence.

Question 66 Urdu

The couplet is Allama Iqbal's:) ؟زندگی شمع کی صورت ہو خدایا میری — درج ذیل میں سے کس کی مثال ہے

("."Zindagi shama ki soorat ho Khudaya meri" — "O God, may my life be like the candle

Correct answer ✓ تشبیہ .A•

استعارہ .B•

D. کنایہ

A. CORRECT: تشبیہ ("کی صورت", "in the form of ;) is an explicit comparison — here life is likened to a candle (simile) the comparison is stated openly with the word "صورت".

B. WRONG: استعارہ (metaphor) drops the comparison and calls the thing by the borrowed name directly; here the likeness is stated, not substituted.

C. WRONG: مجاز مرسل is a word used in a transferred sense by a relation other than resemblance (e.g. cause for effect); this verse works by resemblance, not by such a relation.

D. WRONG: کنایہ (allusion/metonymy) hints at a meaning without stating it; here the comparison to the candle is stated plainly.

Question 67 Urdu

آسمان سر پر اٹھانا سے کیا مراد ہے؟

A. مشکل کام سر انجام دینا

B. لڑائی جھگڑا کرنا

C. کسی بڑے کام کا ذمہ لینا

Correct answer ✓ D. بہت شور غل کرنا

A. WRONG: doing a difficult task is "مشکل کام کرنا"; the idiom is about noise and commotion, not difficulty.

B. WRONG: fighting/quarrelling may involve noise, but the idiom's core meaning is raising a hue and cry, not fighting itself.

C. WRONG: taking responsibility for a big task is a different idea ("ذمہ لینا"); the idiom does

is the standard idiom for making a great noise, hue and cry, "آسمان سر پر اٹھانا" :**D.** CORRECT .or commotion — literally "lifting the sky onto one's head" with shouting

Question 68 Urdu

اسم، فعل، حرف کس کی اقسام ہیں؟

A. الفاظ کی•

B. مرکب کی•

Correct answer ✓ C. کلمے کی•

D. قواعد کی•

are not called the kinds of حرف/فعل/اسم ;is the general word for words "الفاظ" :**A.** WRONG .in grammar terminology "الفاظ"

are حرف and فعل ,اسم ;is a compound/phrase made of two or more words مرکب :**B.** WRONG .single words, not compounds

اسم is a single meaningful word, and its three kinds are کلمہ **C.** CORRECT: in Urdu grammar a .(particle) حرف and (verb) فعل ,(noun)

within کلمہ are kinds of حرف/فعل/اسم ;is the whole subject (grammar) قواعد :**D.** WRONG .grammar, not kinds of grammar itself

Question 69 Urdu

قبر کی جمع کیا ہے؟

Correct answer ✓ A. قبور•

C. قبرات•

D. قابر•

A. CORRECT: the broken plural of قبر (grave) is قبور (graves).

B. WRONG: مقبرہ means a mausoleum or graveyard (the place), not the plural of grave.

C. WRONG: "قبرات" is not the formed plural of قبر.

D. WRONG: "قابر" is not a word of this meaning; it is not the plural of قبر.

Question 70 Urdu

بیت بازی کس کو کہتے ہیں؟

A. چھڑی گھمانے کا مقابلہ•

B. تلوار چلانے کا مقابلہ•

Correct answer ✓ C. شعر پڑھنے کا مقابلہ•

D. تقریریں کرنے کا مقابلہ•

A. WRONG: "چھڑی گھمانا" is twirling or spinning a stick — a stick-twirling contest, not a verse contest; bait-bazi is specifically about verses (First filed as the garbled "چہڑی گھماؤ کا مقابلہ"; corrected 8 Nov 2026 from PDF p. 11 — see the decisions section).

B. WRONG: a sword-fighting contest is "شمشیر زنی" or "تلوار بازی", not "بیت بازی".

C. CORRECT: بیت بازی is the traditional contest in which participants answer verse with verse (بیت = verse) — a poetry-recitation competition.

D. WRONG: a speech contest is "تقریری مقابلہ"; bait-bazi is specifically about verses, not

Note: FILE CORRECTION 8 Nov 2026: option A was first filed as the garbled "چہزی گھماؤ کا مقابلہ"; the source PDF (p. 11) prints "چھڑی گھمانے کا مقابلہ" (a stick-twirling contest), confirmed by the pklawnotes second reproduction. The answer (C) is unchanged.

Question 72 Urdu

کہانی کو ادبی زبان میں کیا کہا جاتا ہے؟ [Stem printed at the foot of PDF page 11; options at the top of page 12.]

A. شاعری

Correct answer ✓ B. افسانہ

C. قول

D. قصیدہ

A. WRONG: شاعری (poetry) is poetry; a story is prose, not poetry.

B. CORRECT: in literary Urdu a short story is called an افسانہ (کہانی) — the standard literary term for the short-story genre.

C. WRONG: قول means a saying or statement, not a story.

D. WRONG: قصیدہ is a long laudatory ode (a form of poetry), not a story.

Question 73 Urdu

اونٹ رے اونٹ تیری کونسی کَل سیدھی۔ اس ضرب المثل میں کَل سے کیا مراد ہے؟

A. حرکت

B. عضو

Correct answer ✓ C. چال

D. طرف

A. WRONG: حرکت means movement in general; the proverb's "کل" refers specifically to the camel's way of walking, not movement as such.

B. WRONG: عضو means a limb or organ of the body; the proverb is not about a body part.

C. CORRECT: in the proverb "O camel, which of your gaits is straight?" — "کل" means the camel's gait/way of walking (چال); the point is that the camel's whole gait is crooked.

D. WRONG: طرف means a side or direction; the proverb does not ask about the camel's side.

Question 74 Urdu

تین پانچ کرنا، سے کیا مراد ہے؟

A. ہاتھا پائی کرنا

Correct answer ✓ B. ہیرا پھیری کرنا

C. تکرار کرنا

D. غیبت کرنا

A. WRONG: "تین پانچ کرنا" is a physical scuffle or fight (coming to blows); the idiom "ہاتھا پائی" is about verbal deception and evasion, not physical fighting.

B. CORRECT: "ہیرا پھیری" is fraud, cheating, trickery — exactly the head sense of the idiom: Rekhta Dictionary gives as its first sense "دغا بازی کرنا، فریب دینا، مکاری کرنا" (to cheat, to deceive).

C. WRONG: "تکرار کرنا" (arguing, wrangling) does appear in (rival sense, recorded openly)

ondary sense, ("بحث کرنا، جھگڑا فساد یا تکرار کرنا") Rekhta's second sense cluster .the idiom's head meaning is deception/evasion, which B expresses and C does not

means backbiting (speaking ill behind someone's back); the idiom is not غیبت :**D.** WRONG about backbiting. *DECISION NOTE (8 Nov 2026, assistant, under the owner's 8 Nov 2026 delegation):* pick-one B. The filed options A/B were mis-transcribed and are corrected here Rekhta's .(pklawnotes agrees ;"ہیرا پھیری کرنا" B ,"ہاتھا پائی کرنا" A) from the source PDF p. 12 primary sense governs; C's matching secondary sense is recorded as counter-evidence, not hidden. Option B is also the bold option on PDF p. 12 — corroboration only, never the basis .(bold is not a key: Q65's bold A is arithmetically wrong)

Note: DECIDED 8 Nov 2026 (assistant, under the owner's 8 Nov 2026 delegation): pick-one B "ہیرا پھیری کرنا" — Rekhta Dictionary's first sense of "تین پانچ کرنا" is "دغا باز ی کر نا، فر یب دینا، مکاری کرنا" (to cheat, to deceive), an exact match for B; C "تکرار کرنا" (arguing) appears only in the second sense cluster. Filed options A/B were mis-transcribed and are corrected here from the source PDF p. 12 (A "ہاتھا پائی کرنا", B "ہیرا پھیری کرنا"; pklawnotes agrees). Option B is also the bold option on PDF p. 12 (corroboration only — bold is not a key).

Excluded questions (8)

These 8 questions are excluded as defective — 7 are missing from the source paper itself and unrecoverable, and 1 has a stem that is incoherent as printed. They are listed here so the record is complete; none of them is taught as having an answer.

Question 46 Pakistan Study — Excluded as defective

Stem not shown in the source paper — unrecoverable.

Why excluded: Not shown in the source PDF: the printed numbering jumps Q45 -> Q51 (PDF p. 8). Stem, options and answers UNKNOWN. The pklawnotes second reproduction (66 items) contains no Q46 — unrecoverable.

47 Pakistan Study — Excluded as defective

Stem not shown in the source paper — unrecoverable.

Why excluded: Not shown in the source PDF: the printed numbering jumps Q45 -> Q51 (PDF p. 8). Stem, options and answers UNKNOWN. The pklawnotes second reproduction (66 items) contains no Q47 — unrecoverable.

Question 48 Pakistan Study — Excluded as defective

Stem not shown in the source paper — unrecoverable.

Why excluded: Not shown in the source PDF: the printed numbering jumps Q45 -> Q51 (PDF p. 8). Stem, options and answers UNKNOWN. The pklawnotes second reproduction (66 items) contains no Q48 — unrecoverable.

Question 49 Pakistan Study — Excluded as defective

Stem not shown in the source paper — unrecoverable.

Why excluded: Not shown in the source PDF: the printed numbering jumps Q45 -> Q51 (PDF p. 8). Stem, options and answers UNKNOWN. The pklawnotes second reproduction (66 items) contains no Q49 — unrecoverable.

Question 50 Pakistan Study — Excluded as defective

Stem not shown in the source paper — unrecoverable.

Why excluded: Not shown in the source PDF: the printed numbering jumps Q45 -> Q51 (PDF p. 8). Stem, options and answers UNKNOWN. The pklawnotes second reproduction (66 items) contains no Q50 — unrecoverable.

61 Islamiat/Mathematics boundary — Excluded as defective

Stem not shown in the source paper — unrecoverable.

Why excluded: Not shown in the source PDF: the printed numbering jumps Q60 -> Q62 (PDF p. 10). Stem, options and answers UNKNOWN. The pklawnotes second reproduction (66 items) contains no Q61 — unrecoverable.

Question 71 Urdu — Excluded as defective

Stem not shown in the source paper — unrecoverable.

Why excluded: Not shown in the source PDF: the printed numbering jumps Q70 -> Q72 (PDF p. 11). Stem, options and answers UNKNOWN. The pklawnotes second reproduction (66 items) contains no Q71 — unrecoverable.

Question 75 Urdu — Excluded as defective

بھیڑ کا مرکز کیا ہے؟

A. بھیڑیا

B. بکرا

C. بچھڑا

D. مینڈھا

Why excluded: Stem as printed — "بھیڑ کا مرکز کیا ہے؟" ("what is the centre of a sheep?") — is semantically incoherent; no option answers it as written. The probable intended reading ("بھیڑ کا نر کیا ہے؟" -> "مینڈھا", ram) is recorded on the question ONLY as a hypothesis; NO answer is asserted. Excluded as DEFECTIVE by the assistant's decision under the owner's 8 Nov 2026 delegation, adopting decision-sheet 5C-2's recommended ruling. This question must never be taught as having an answer.

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Source: https://www.taleem360.com/lat-past-paper-pdf-04-february-2024 (accessed 31 Oct 2026). See the source note on this page about the 8 Nov 2026 decisions.