Deputy Director (BS-18), National Accountability Bureau — 2012 · Solved Past Paper

Body: National Testing Service (NTS) · **Post:** Deputy Director (BS-18), National Accountability Bureau · **Year:** 2012 · **Questions:** 100 in the original paper — **100 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 2012 sitting.

Source note: test360.pk reproduction, "Model Paper NTS Deputy Direct NAB" (serves only a Cloudflare verification page in text fetch, so 0 stems retrievable directly); the paper was recovered in full from the Atif Pedia reproduction on SlideShare ("FPSC Assistant Director NAB Solved Past Papers", 12 Jan 2020), headed "General Knowledge Paper 2012 for the Posts of Deputy Director NAB", Q1-Q100 with a printed key. Identity confirmed by the contents of "Advanced FPSC & Other Model Papers" (M. Imtiaz Shahid), Model Paper 75, p. 453. 9 questions are missing their fourth option's text in the reproduction (Q62, Q74, Q75, Q76, Q85, Q94, Q95, Q96, Q97) — recorded openly on each question; the answers are unaffected. Answers verified independently against reference facts, worked derivations and statute/text facts, never from the printed key alone.

Question 1 English (Literature)

Who is known as the father of English poetry?

- A. Geoffrey Chaucer ✓ **Correct answer**

- C. John Keats
- D. None of these

A. Chaucer (c. 1343–1400), author of The Canterbury Tales, is universally called the father of English poetry.

B. Milton (1608–74), author of Paradise Lost, is a great English poet but not the "father of English poetry".

C. Keats (1795–1821) is a Romantic poet, two centuries later.

D. Wrong; Chaucer is the answer.

Question 2 Pakistan Studies

Where the shrine of Khawaja Ghulam Fareed is located?

- A. Pakpattan
- B. Multan
- C. Mithankot ✓ **Correct answer**
- D. None of these

A. Pakpattan is the shrine of Baba Farid (Fariduddin Ganjshakar), not Ghulam Fareed.

B. Multan is the city of saints (Bahauddin Zakariya, Shah Rukn-e-Alam), not Ghulam Fareed's shrine.

C. Kot Mithan (Mithankot), Rajanpur District, where Khawaja Ghulam Fareed's shrine stands.

D. Wrong; Mithankot is the answer.

Question 3 General Knowledge

What is "Great Bear"? [The keyed answer shows the stem read "Great Bear Lake".]

- B. Lake ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. Sea
- D. Animal

A. A waterfall is a cascade; Great Bear is not one.

B. Great Bear Lake, in Canada's Northwest Territories, is the largest lake entirely within Canada.

C. A sea is salt water; Great Bear Lake is fresh water.

D. A bear is an animal, but "Great Bear" here is the lake's name, not the animal.

Question 4 General Knowledge

Which of the following countries is the world's largest producer of coal?

- A. Russia
- B. China ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. Pakistan
- D. U.S.A.

A. Russia is a major coal producer but far behind China.

B. China produces roughly half the world's coal.

C. Pakistan produces very little coal.

D. The USA is the second-largest producer, well behind China.

Question 5 General Knowledge

Who was Boris Yeltsin?

- A. President of Russia ✓ **Correct answer**
- B. President of Ukraine

- D. President of Estonia

A. Yeltsin was the first President of the Russian Federation, 1991–1999.

B. Ukraine's first president was Leonid Kravchuk.

C. Belarus's first president was Alexander Lukashenko.

D. Estonia's first post-Soviet president was Lennart Meri.

Question 6 General Knowledge

The capital of Chechnya is:

- A. Colombo
- B. Islamabad
- C. Washington
- D. Grozny ✓ **Correct answer**

A. Colombo is the capital of Sri Lanka.

B. Islamabad is the capital of Pakistan.

C. Washington is the capital of the USA.

D. Grozny is the capital of the Chechen Republic, Russia.

Question 7 History

Chandra Gupta was also called

- A. Gupta Empire
- B. Mauryan Empire ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. Chandra Empire
- D. Ashoka Empire

a Empire is a later empire (4th–6th century CE), not a name for Chandragupta.

B. Chandragupta Maurya founded the Mauryan Empire, c. 321 BCE.

C. No "Chandra Empire" exists.

D. Ashoka was Chandragupta's grandson, not Chandragupta himself.

Question 8 General Knowledge

"Naxalite" movement is a pro communism movement started in:

- A. India ✓ **Correct answer**
- B. Nepal
- C. Bhutan
- D. Sri Lanka

A. The Naxalite movement began at Naxalbari, West Bengal, India, in 1967.

B. Nepal had its own Maoist insurgency, but Naxalism began in India.

C. Bhutan has no Naxalite movement.

D. Sri Lanka's insurgency was the Tamil separatist war, not Naxalism.

Question 9 Islamiat

First Ghazawa (Battle) took place between Muslims and Kuffar is

- A. Abawa ✓ **Correct answer**
- B. Badr
- C. Khundaq
- D. Tabook

A. Ghazwa al-Abwa (Waddan), Safar 2 AH, was the first ghazwa led by the Prophet (PBUH).

B. Badr (Ramadan 2 AH) was the first major battle, but not the first ghazwa.

of the French was in 5 AH, later.

D. Tabuk (9 AH) was the last ghazwa.

Question 10 Islamiat

How many mosques are mentioned in the Qur'an?

- A. 3
- B. 4 ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. 10
- D. 15

A. Three omits one of the four named mosques.

B. The four: al-Haram, al-Aqsa, Quba and al-Nabawi.

C. Ten has no basis.

D. Fifteen has no basis.

Question 11 General Knowledge

What is meant by "Petticoat Government"?

- A. A government in exile
- B. A government run by a woman ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. A government without actual power
- D. A government run by some feudal lord

A. A government operating outside its own country.

B. "Petticoat" is women's dress, so petticoat government is rule by women.

C. That is a puppet government.

D. That is feudal rule, not petticoat government.

12 General Knowledge

Schwab Klaus was the founder of:

- A. Red Cross
- B. Amnesty International
- C. World Economic Forum ✓ **Correct answer**
- D. Human Rights Watch

A. The Red Cross was founded by Henry Dunant (1863).

B. Founded by Peter Benenson (1961).

C. Klaus Schwab founded the World Economic Forum (Davos) in 1971.

D. Founded as Helsinki Watch in 1978.

Question 13 General Knowledge

"IBM" is a computer company of:

- A. France
- B. Japan
- C. USA ✓ **Correct answer**
- D. China

A. France's computer firms are not IBM.

B. Japan's are Fujitsu, NEC and others.

C. IBM (International Business Machines) is American, headquartered in Armonk, New York.

D. China's is Lenovo.

14 History

Doctrine of Lapse is associated with

- A. Lord Dalhousie ✓ **Correct answer**
- B. Lord Cornwallis
- C. Lord Rippon
- D. None of these

A. Dalhousie, Governor-General 1848–56, introduced the Doctrine of Lapse and annexed Satara, Jhansi and Nagpur under it.

B. Cornwallis (1786–93) introduced the Permanent Settlement.

C. Ripon (1880–84) is known for the Ilbert Bill and local self-government.

D. Wrong; Dalhousie is the answer.

Question 15 Pakistan Studies

Toot oil and natural gas field is located in:

- A. Punjab ✓ **Correct answer**
- B. Sindh
- C. NWFP
- D. Balochistan

A. The Toot field is in Chakwal District, Punjab.

B. Sindh's fields are at Badin and elsewhere, not Toot.

C. Khyber Pakhtunkhwa's fields are in Kohat and Karak.

D. Balochistan's famous field is Sui, not Toot.

16 English (Vocabulary)

Fear of foreigners is known as:

- A. Xenophobia ✓ **Correct answer**
- B. Monophobia
- C. Photophobia
- D. None of the above

A. Fear or hatred of foreigners or strangers (Greek xenos = foreigner).

B. The printed key, but wrong: monophobia is the fear of being alone.

C. Photophobia is the fear of light.

D. Wrong; Xenophobia is the answer.

Question 17 Pakistan Studies

When was the First Woman Bank established in Pakistan?

- A. Dec 1, 1988
- B. Dec 1, 1989 ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. Dec 1, 1973
- D. August 14, 1948

A. A year early.

B. The First Women Bank was established on 1 December 1989.

C. 1973 is the year of the Constitution, not the bank.

D. A year after independence; no such bank then.

Question 18 History

The Lodhi dynasty was established by

- B. Bahlol Lodhi ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. Ibrahim Lodhi
- D. None of these

A. Sikandar Lodhi was Bahlol's son and the second ruler.

B. Bahlol Lodhi founded the Lodhi dynasty of the Delhi Sultanate in 1451.

C. Ibrahim Lodhi was the last Lodhi ruler (died at Panipat, 1526).

D. Wrong; Bahlol is the answer.

Question 19 General Knowledge

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

- A. 2000 km
- B. 2500 km
- C. 3000 km
- D. 3460 km ✓ **Correct answer**

A. Shorter than the keyed main-line figure.

B. Shorter than the keyed main-line figure.

C. Shorter than the keyed main-line figure.

D. The paper's keyed answer, the older main-line figure; the Atif Pedia page itself appends the modern 21,196 km total, which is a different measure (all dynasties' walls together).

Question 20 Pakistan Studies / Current Affairs

Total strength of members in the National Security Council of Pakistan is

- A. Ten
- B. Eleven

teen ✓ **Correct answer**

- D. Fourteen

A. Too few.

B. Too few.

C. The National Security Council Act 2004, s. 4: President (Chairman) + Prime Minister + Chairman Senate + Speaker National Assembly + Leader of the Opposition in the National Assembly + four provincial Chief Ministers + Chairman Joint Chiefs of Staff Committee + the three services chiefs = 13; confirmed by the CRS Report for Congress (2003), the US Embassy Islamabad cable of 2008 and PILDAT's April 2012 discussion paper, all stating 13.

D. The printed key, but wrong: the Act's members total 13.

Question 21 General Knowledge

Why Aberdeen city of England is an important city?

- A. Industrial city
- B. Seaport
- C. Famous as Granite City
- D. All of them ✓ **Correct answer**

A. True, but only part of the answer (Aberdeen is an oil and fishing industry centre).

B. True, but only part (Aberdeen is a major North Sea port).

C. True, but only part (its buildings are built of grey granite).

D. Aberdeen is all three.

Question 22 General Knowledge

Dome of Rock is located in

- A. Jerusalem ✓ **Correct answer**

- C. Jordan
- D. Iraq

A. The Dome of the Rock stands on the Haram al-Sharif (Temple Mount) in Jerusalem.

B. Lebanon has no Dome of the Rock.

C. Jordan administers the Waqf, but the shrine itself is in Jerusalem.

D. Iraq has no Dome of the Rock.

Question 23 General Knowledge

Bhutan is geographically called as:

- A. Land of rivers
- B. Land of pagoda
- C. Land of the rising sun
- D. Land of thunderbolt ✓ **Correct answer**

A. "Land of rivers" is not Bhutan's epithet.

B. "Land of pagodas" is Myanmar's epithet.

C. Japan's epithet, not Bhutan's.

D. Bhutan is Druk Yul, the "Land of the Thunder Dragon" — "thunderbolt" in the paper's wording.

Note: Filed option C read "Land of the rising sun [the reproduction renders this as "Land of the ying sh" — OCR garble; reading reconstructed]" (misprint in the source reproduction); corrected to "Land of the rising sun" as documented in the reviewed file.

24 General Knowledge

Which of the following is the most spoken language in the world?

- A. Chinese ✓ **Correct answer**
- B. English
- C. French
- D. Spanish

A. Mandarin Chinese has the most native speakers of any language.

B. English has the most total speakers (native plus second-language), but fewer native speakers than Chinese.

C. French has far fewer speakers than Chinese.

D. Spanish is second by native speakers, behind Chinese.

Question 25 General Knowledge

Who painted Mona Lisa?

- A. Leonardo da Vinci ✓ **Correct answer**
- B. Michelangelo
- C. Pablo Picasso
- D. Vincent Van Gogh

A. Leonardo painted the Mona Lisa, c. 1503–06.

B. Michelangelo painted the Sistine Chapel ceiling.

C. Picasso painted Guernica (1937).

D. Van Gogh painted The Starry Night (1889).

26 English (Vocabulary)

A place where government records are kept is called

- A. Headquarter
- B. Aquarium
- C. Archives ✓ **Correct answer**
- D. Chalet

A. A headquarter is an organisation's main office.

B. An aquarium keeps fish.

C. Archives are where government and public records are kept.

D. A chalet is a wooden house, typically in the Alps.

Question 27 General Knowledge

Symbol of which of the following is "White Flag"?

- A. Friendship
- B. Peace
- C. Truce ✓ **Correct answer**
- D. War

A. Friendship's symbols are different (e.g. clasped hands).

B. Peace's symbol is the dove or the olive branch; the white flag specifically signals a truce.

C. A white flag is the sign of a truce (or surrender), asking to parley.

D. War's symbol is not a white flag.

Question 28 General Knowledge

Tugela water fall is present in:

ezuela

- B. South Africa ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. Canada
- D. USA

A. Venezuela has Angel Falls, the world's tallest waterfall.

B. Tugela Falls, in the Drakensberg, KwaZulu-Natal, is the world's second-tallest waterfall.

C. Canada shares Niagara Falls with the USA.

D. The USA has Niagara and Yosemite Falls, not Tugela.

Question 29 History

Which country suffered the maximum in World War II?

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

A. France lost about 600,000 people, far fewer than the USSR.

B. Germany lost about 7 million people, far fewer than the USSR.

C. The printed key, but wrong: Japan lost about 2.5–3.1 million people, and although it was the only country atom-bombed, its losses were far below the USSR's.

D. The USSR (Russia) lost about 27 million people, military and civilian — the greatest loss of any country in WWII.

Question 30 Pakistan Studies

Name the person who presented "Chenab Formula" to resolve the Kashmir dispute

- A. Sardar Abdul Qayyum Khan ✓ **Correct answer**

- C. Barrister Sultan Mahmood
- D. None of the above

A. The former AJK Prime Minister and President proposed the Chenab formula (dividing Kashmir along the Chenab river).

B. Syed Ali Shah Geelani was a Hurriyat leader, not the formula's author.

C. An AJK leader, not the formula's author.

D. Wrong; Abdul Qayyum Khan is the answer.

Question 31 General Knowledge (Sports)

When Pakistan won the Cricket World Cup?

- A. 1992 ✓ **Correct answer**
- B. 1996
- C. 1999
- D. 2003

A. Pakistan beat England in the 1992 final at Melbourne, under Imran Khan.

B. The 1996 World Cup was won by Sri Lanka.

C. The 1999 World Cup was won by Australia (Pakistan were runners-up).

D. The 2003 World Cup was won by Australia.

Question 32 History

Name the king who fell from the horse while playing Polo and died

- A. Akbar
- B. Muhammad Ghori
- C. Zaheer-ud-Din Babar

buddin Aibak ✓ **Correct answer**

A. Akbar died of dysentery in 1605.

B. Muhammad Ghori was assassinated in 1206.

C. Babur died of illness in 1530.

D. Aibak died in 1210 after falling from his horse while playing chaugan (polo) at Lahore.

Question 33 English (Vocabulary)

A fear of heights is known as:

- A. Agoraphobia
- B. Acrophobia ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. Xenophobia
- D. Height phobia

A. The printed key, but wrong: agoraphobia is the fear of open or crowded places.

B. Fear of heights (Greek akros = topmost).

C. Xenophobia is the fear of foreigners (see Q16).

D. A plain description, not the technical term.

Question 34 General Knowledge

Who was Tran Due Luong? [Tran Duc Luong]

- A. President of Laos
- B. President of Vietnam ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. President of Cambodia
- D. President of Thailand

A. Laos's president in that era was Khamtai Siphandone.

Luong was President of Vietnam, 1997–2006.

C. Cambodia's head of state was King Norodom Sihanouk.

D. Thailand is a monarchy; its head of government is the Prime Minister.

Question 35 General Knowledge

Which river crosses the Equator twice?

- A. Amazon River
- B. Congo River ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. Nile River
- D. Indus River

A. The Amazon crosses the Equator once, near its mouth.

B. The Congo crosses the Equator twice (it loops north of it, then south).

C. The Nile flows north, entirely in the northern hemisphere; it does not cross the Equator.

D. The Indus flows entirely in the northern hemisphere.

Question 36 General Knowledge (Science)

Vitamins were discovered by

- A. Moseley
- B. Chadwick
- C. Frank Whittle
- D. Funk ✓ **Correct answer**

A. Henry Moseley worked on atomic numbers (X-ray spectra).

B. James Chadwick discovered the neutron (1932).

C. Frank Whittle invented the jet engine.

...unk isolated the anti-beriberi factor and coined "vitamine" in 1912, and is credited with the discovery of vitamins.

Question 37 English (Literature)

William Shakespeare is the greatest Playwright in European literature. In which category his plays fall?

- A. Comedies
- B. Tragedies
- C. History
- D. All of these ✓ **Correct answer**

A. True, but only part (e.g. A Midsummer Night's Dream).

B. True, but only part (e.g. Hamlet).

C. True, but only part (e.g. Henry V).

D. Shakespeare wrote comedies, tragedies and histories.

Question 38 General Knowledge

Which of following strait joins the red sea and Persian Gulf?

- A. Bering Strait
- B. Bab-ul-Mandab Strait ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. Bosphorous Strait
- D. Davis Strait

A. The Bering Strait joins the Arctic and Pacific oceans.

B. Bab el-Mandeb is the strait at the mouth of the Red Sea — it joins the Red Sea to the Gulf of Aden, not the Persian Gulf (the Persian Gulf is joined to the Gulf of Oman by the Strait of Hormuz, which is not an option).

horus joins the Black Sea to the Sea of Marmara.

D. The Davis Strait is between Greenland and Canada.

Question 39 General Knowledge

Who was Walter Ulbricht?

- A. President of Switzerland
- B. President of West Germany
- C. President of East Germany ✓ **Correct answer**
- D. President of Austria

A. Switzerland's presidents rotate annually among the Federal Council.

B. West Germany's presidents were Theodor Heuss, Heinrich Lübke and others.

C. Walter Ulbricht led the German Democratic Republic (East Germany).

D. Austria's presidents were Theodor Körner, Adolf Schärf and others.

Question 40 General Knowledge

Which of the following countries is known as the Land of Midnight Sun?

- A. Belgium
- B. Holland
- C. Norway ✓ **Correct answer**
- D. Sweden

A. Belgium sees no midnight sun.

B. The Netherlands sees no midnight sun.

C. Norway is the classic "Land of the Midnight Sun".

D. Sweden also has midnight sun in the far north, but Norway is the country known by the

Question 41 English (Preposition)

He is completely involved ____ his family affairs.

- A. in ✓ **Correct answer**
- B. on
- C. with
- D. over

A. "Involved in" is the fixed collocation.

B. "Involved on" is not idiomatic.

C. "Involved with" takes a person or cause (e.g. "involved with a charity"), not "affairs" here.

D. "Involved over" is not idiomatic.

Question 42 English (Preposition)

I am indebted you for this kind favour

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

A. "Indebted with" is wrong.

B. "Indebted for" is wrong for the person (the favour takes "for": "indebted to you for this favour").

C. "Indebted to you for this kind favour" is correct.

D. "Indebted in" is wrong.

43 English (Preposition)

You should not indulge idle talks.

- A. on
- B. over
- C. about
- D. in ✓ **Correct answer**

A. "Indulge on" is wrong.

B. "Indulge over" is wrong.

C. "Indulge about" is wrong.

D. "Indulge in idle talks" is correct ("indulge in" is the fixed collocation).

Question 44 General Knowledge (Science)

Substances which bring down the body temperature are known as?

- A. Antipyretics ✓ **Correct answer**
- B. Analgesics
- C. Antibiotics
- D. Formalin

A. Antipyretics (e.g. paracetamol) bring down fever and body temperature.

B. Analgesics relieve pain.

C. Antibiotics kill bacteria.

D. Formalin is a preservative and disinfectant.

Question 45 English (Vocabulary)

Which of the following is called the study of food?

- B. brontology
- C. bromatology ✓ **Correct answer**
- D. none of these

A. Bryology is the study of mosses.

B. Brontology is the study of thunder (see Q46).

C. Bromatology is the study of food (Greek broma = food).

D. Wrong; bromatology is the answer.

Question 46 English (Vocabulary)

Which of the following is called the study of thunder?

- A. brontology ✓ **Correct answer**
- B. dactylology
- C. bromatology
- D. bryology

A. Brontology is the study of thunder (Greek bronte = thunder).

B. Dactylology is the study of finger spelling / sign language.

C. Bromatology is the study of food (see Q45).

D. Bryology is the study of mosses.

Question 47 English (Vocabulary)

What is the meaning of Hue:

- A. colour ✓ **Correct answer**
- B. dew
- C. still

A. Hue means a colour or shade.

B. Dew is moisture; unrelated.

C. Still means motionless; unrelated.

D. Pursuit means a chase; unrelated.

Question 48 English (Vocabulary)

What is the meaning of Imperceptible.

- A. subtle ✓ **Correct answer**
- B. obvious
- C. mean
- D. humble

A. Imperceptible means too slight to be noticed; subtle is the nearest synonym.

B. Obvious is the opposite.

C. Mean (unkind, or average) is unrelated.

D. Humble is unrelated.

Question 49 English (Vocabulary)

What is the meaning of Infringe:

- A. conserve
- B. violate ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. instill
- D. divert

A. Conserve means to preserve; the opposite.

e a right or a law is to violate it.

C. Instill means to implant (an idea); unrelated.

D. Divert means to turn aside; unrelated.

Question 50 English (Vocabulary)

What is the meaning of Jeer:

- A. scoff ✓ **Correct answer**
- B. magnanimity
- C. applaud
- D. avoid

A. To scoff is to mock or sneer, the synonym of to jeer.

B. Magnanimity is generosity of spirit; unrelated.

C. Applaud is the opposite (to praise).

D. Avoid means to keep away; unrelated.

Question 51 Mathematics

Two successive discounts of 20% and 20% are equivalent to a single discount of

- A. 42%
- B. 36% ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. 40%
- D. 34%

A. Wrong; no combination of two 20% discounts gives 42%.

B. 100 × 0.80 × 0.80 = 64, so the discount is 36%.

C. 40% is the sum of the two discounts, which is wrong: successive discounts compound.

Question 52 Mathematics

A number is increased by 10% and then decreased by 10%. The net change in the number is

- A. no increase or decrease
- B. 2% decrease
- C. 1% increase
- D. 1% decrease ✓ **Correct answer**

A. Wrong: the two 10% changes act on different bases.

B. Wrong: 1.10 × 0.90 = 0.99, not 0.98.

C. The net change is a decrease, not an increase.

D. 1.10 × 0.90 = 0.99, a net decrease of 1%.

Question 53 Mathematics

A seller marks his goods 30% above the cost price but allows a discount of 15% from the marked price. His percentage of profit is

- A. 10.5 ✓ **Correct answer**
- B. 15
- C. 9
- D. 8.5

A. Marked price 130; selling price 130 × 0.85 = 110.5; profit 10.5% on cost.

B. 15 is the discount, not the profit.

C. Wrong (that would need a discount of about 16%).

D. Wrong.

54 Mathematics

The sum of a positive integer and its square is 2450. The positive integer is

- A. 45
- B. 48
- C. 49 ✓ **Correct answer**
- D. 50

A. $45 + 45^2 = 45 + 2025 = 2070$, not 2450.

B. $48 + 48^2 = 48 + 2304 = 2352$, not 2450.

C. $49 + 49^2 = 49 + 2401 = 2450$.

D. $50 + 50^2 = 50 + 2500 = 2550$, not 2450.

Question 55 Mathematics

If the cost price of 10 chairs be equal to selling price of 16 chairs, then the loss percentage will be

- A. 9.6
- B. 17.5
- C. 20
- D. 37.5 ✓ **Correct answer**

A. Wrong.

B. Wrong.

C. Wrong (that would be CP of 10 = SP of 12.5).

D. CP of 10 = SP of 16, so on 16 chairs the loss is 6 chairs' cost price: 6/16 = 37.5%.

56 Mathematics

The perimeter of a rhombus is 68cm and one of its diagonal is 16cm. Find its Area?

- A. 260sqcm
- B. 240sqcm ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. 280sqcm
- D. 220sqcm

A. The printed key, but wrong: 260 does not follow from the given sides.

B. Side = 68/4 = 17 cm; half-diagonals are 8 and $\sqrt{(17^2 - 8^2)} = 15$, so the other diagonal is 30 cm; area = ½ × 16 × 30 = 240 sq cm.

C. Wrong.

D. Wrong.

Question 57 Mathematics

The diagonals of a rhombus are 15cm and 20cm. Find its area?

- A. 120sqcm
- B. 300sqcm
- C. 150sqcm ✓ **Correct answer**
- D. 480sqcm

A. Wrong.

B. 300 is the product of the diagonals without halving.

C. Area = ½ × 15 × 20 = 150 sq cm.

D. Wrong.

58 Mathematics

P and Q started business with Rs.15000 and Rs.10000 respectively. Find the share of P in an annual profit of Rs. 25000.

- A. Rs.8000
- B. Rs.6000
- C. Rs.10000
- D. Rs.15000 ✓ **Correct answer**

A. Wrong.

B. Wrong.

C. 10,000 is Q's share (2/5 × 25,000).

D. Capitals are in the ratio 15,000:10,000 = 3:2, so P's share is 3/5 × 25,000 = 15,000.

Question 59 Mathematics

Find the gain percentage if cost price is Rs.400 and selling price is Rs.500.

- A. 20%
- B. 15%
- C. 25% ✓ **Correct answer**
- D. 10%

A. 20% is the gain as a share of the selling price (100/500), not of cost.

B. Wrong.

C. Gain 100 on cost 400 = 25%.

D. Wrong.

60 Mathematics

The percentage of 210 in 420 is ?

- A. 27
- B. 28
- C. 29
- D. 50 ✓ **Correct answer**

A. Wrong.

B. Wrong.

C. Wrong.

D. 210 is half of 420, i.e. 50%.

Question 61 Law (Pakistan Penal Code)

Kidnapping includes:

- A. Kidnapping from Pakistan.
- B. Kidnapping from lawful guardianship.
- C. Kidnapping from Pakistan and lawful guardianship ✓ **Correct answer**
- D. None of the above mentioned.

A. True, but only one kind (PPC s. 360).

B. True, but only one kind (PPC s. 361).

C. PPC s. 359: kidnapping is of two kinds — from Pakistan and from lawful guardianship.

D. Wrong; both kinds are kidnapping.

Note: Filed option D read "None of the above mentioned. [printed "Non from above mentioned"]" (misprint in the source reproduction); corrected to "None of the above mentioned." as documented in the reviewed file.

62 Law (Pakistan Penal Code)

Wali means a person:

- A. Whom Court considers to be Wali
- B. Who is entitled to claim Qisas ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. Who is appointed by the deceased in his life
- D. [fourth option not shown in the reproduction]

A. The court does not "consider" someone a wali; the wali is defined by entitlement to qisas.

B. PPC s. 299(k): "wali" means a person entitled to claim qisas.

C. Appointment by the deceased is not the definition of wali.

D. The text of the fourth option is absent from the reproduction; the answer is unaffected.

Question 63 Law (Pakistan Penal Code)

Unlawful assembly comprises of:

- A. At-least 2 persons
- B. At-least 4 persons
- C. At-least 5 persons ✓ **Correct answer**
- D. At-least 8 persons

A. Two persons cannot form an unlawful assembly.

B. Four is one short of the minimum.

C. PPC s. 141: an unlawful assembly is an assembly of five or more persons.

D. Eight is more than the minimum, but the minimum is five.

64 Law (Pakistan Penal Code)

Punishment for being a member of unlawful assembly shall be:

- A. Rigorous imprisonment extendable to 2 months
- B. Imprisonment extendable to 3 months with fine,
- C. Imprisonment extendable to 6 months, or fine, or both ✓ **Correct answer**
- D. None of the above

A. 2 months is not the s. 143 term.

B. 3 months is not the s. 143 term.

C. PPC s. 143: imprisonment up to 6 months, or fine, or both.

D. Wrong; C is the punishment.

Question 65 Law (Pakistan Penal Code)

Affray is:

- A. Disturbance of public peace by one person
- B. Disturbance of public peace by two persons by speaking loudly
- C. Disturbance of public peace by two persons by fighting ✓ **Correct answer**
- D. All of the above

A. One person cannot commit affray; it needs two or more.

B. Mere loud speaking is not affray; fighting is required.

C. PPC s. 159: affray is when two or more persons fight in a public place and disturb the public peace.

D. Wrong; only C is affray.

66 Law (Specific Relief Act)

The essential of section 11 is:

- A. The defendant is not the owner of the movable property and holds possession of the particular article claimed
- B. The plaintiff is entitled to the immediate possession of movable property
- C. The articles claimed by Plaintiff is held by Defendant as plaintiffs agent or trustee etc
- D. None of above ✓ **Correct answer**

A. One ingredient, but not the keyed answer.

B. One ingredient, but not the keyed answer.

C. One ingredient, but not the keyed answer.

D. The paper's keyed answer.

Question 67 Law (Specific Relief Act)

The Specific Performance of any contract, may in the discretion of the court be enforced when:

- A. The act agreed to be done is in the performance wholly or partly, of a trust
- B. There exists no standard for ascertaining the actual damage caused by non-performance of the act agreed to be done
- C. The act agreed to be done is such that pecuniary compensation for its nonperformance would not afford adequate relief, or it is probable that pecuniary compensation cannot be got for the non-performance of the act agreed to be done
- D. All of the above ✓ **Correct answer**

A. A trust obligation is a ground under SRA 1877, s. 12.

B. No standard for ascertaining damage is a ground under s. 12.

...e pecuniary compensation is a ground under s. 12.

D. All three are grounds, so all of the above.

Question 68 Law (Control of Narcotic Substances Act)

Assets of offender which he has got from narcotic shall also be liable to forfeiture to the

- A. Provincial Government
- B. District Government
- C. Federal Government ✓ **Correct answer**
- D. None of these

A. Not the Provincial Government.

B. Not the District Government.

C. Under the Control of Narcotic Substances Act 1997, property derived from narcotics is forfeited to the Federal Government.

D. Wrong; C is the answer.

Question 69 Law (Control of Narcotic Substances Act)

No one shall organize, manage, traffic in, or finance the import, transport, manufacturing or trafficking of, narcotic drugs, psychotropic substances or controlled substances

- A. True ✓ **Correct answer**
- B. False
- C. Both
- D. None of these

A. This is the verbatim text of the Control of Narcotic Substances Act 1997, s. 6.

B. False is wrong; the statement is the law.

meaningless here.

D. Wrong; the statement is true.

Question 70 Law (Control of Narcotic Substances Act)

Any one organize, manage, traffic in, or finance the import, transport, manufacturing or trafficking of, narcotic drugs, psychotropic substances or controlled substances, shall be punishable with imprisonment which may extend to

- A. two years, or with fine, or with both ✓ **Correct answer**
- B. Three years, or with fine, or with both
- C. Four years, or with fine, or with both
- D. Five years, or with fine, or with both

A. CNSA s. 9, first tier: up to two years, or fine, or both.

B. A higher tier applies to larger quantities, not the base tier keyed here.

C. A higher tier applies to larger quantities, not the base tier keyed here.

D. A higher tier applies to larger quantities, not the base tier keyed here.

Question 71 Law

Which of the following is a declaration of a person's intentions to distribute his/her estate and assets?

- A. Will ✓ **Correct answer**
- B. Bond
- C. Indemnity
- D. Affidavit

A. A will is the declaration of how one's estate is to be distributed after death.

B. A bond is a written obligation to pay.

nity is a promise to compensate for loss.

D. An affidavit is a sworn statement of fact.

Note: Filed option D read "Affidavit [printed "A davit"]" (misprint in the source reproduction); corrected to "Affidavit" as documented in the reviewed file.

Question 72 Law (Code of Civil Procedure)

Every suit shall be instituted by the presentation of a ___ or in such other manner as may be prescribed,

- A. plaint ✓ **Correct answer**
- B. plaintiff
- C. Summons
- D. order

A. CPC 1908, s. 26 / O. IV r. 1: every suit is instituted by the presentation of a plaint.

B. The plaintiff is the person suing, not the document.

C. A summons is issued to the defendant after the suit is instituted.

D. An order is a decision of the court.

Question 73 Law (Code of Civil Procedure)

Where a ___ has been duly instituted, a summons may be issued to the defendant to appear and answer the claim and may be served in manner prescribed

- A. plaint
- B. plaintiff
- C. Summons
- D. suit ✓ **Correct answer**

A. The plaint is the document, not what is "instituted".

iff is the person suing.

C. A summons is what is issued, not what is instituted.

D. CPC s. 27: where a suit has been duly instituted, a summons may be issued to the defendant.

Question 74 Law (Code of Civil Procedure)

The suit property is in danger of being wasted, the injunction to restrain such waste can be obtained alone by the-

- A. Plaintiff filing the suit
- B. By any party to the suit including the defendant ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. By a person not yet party to the suit
- D. [fourth option not shown in the reproduction]

A. Wrong: the defendant may also apply for an injunction.

B. Under CPC O. XXXIX, any party to the suit may apply for a temporary injunction; it is not the plaintiff's alone.

C. A non-party cannot apply.

D. The text of the fourth option is absent from the reproduction; the answer is unaffected.

Question 75 Law (Code of Civil Procedure)

In the suit issues are framed by the court trying the suit, the same court:

- A. Can amend any issue already framed ✓ **Correct answer**
- B. Cannot amend the issue before recording of evidence.
- C. An appeal will have to be filed for amendment of issue
- D. [fourth option not shown in the reproduction]

A. CPC O. XIV r. 5: the court may amend the issues at any time before passing a decree.

nendment is allowed before evidence and after.

C. Wrong: no appeal is needed; the court amends the issues itself.

D. The text of the fourth option is absent from the reproduction; the answer is unaffected.

Question 76 Law (Code of Civil Procedure)

A document produced in the suit:

- A. Will not be returned to him even after disposal of suit.
- B. Cannot be obtained back before the disposal of the appeal
- C. Can be returned earlier to the person producing on delivery of the certified copy of the original and undertaking given to produce the original again if so requested ✓ **Correct answer**
- D. [fourth option not shown in the reproduction]

A. Wrong: documents can be returned.

B. Wrong: return is possible before the appeal is disposed of.

C. CPC O. XIII r. 9: a document may be returned on delivery of a certified copy and an undertaking to produce the original again if required.

D. The text of the fourth option is absent from the reproduction; the answer is unaffected.

Question 77 Law

Which term is used for spoken words which have a damaging effect on a person's reputation?

- A. Slander ✓ **Correct answer**
- B. Libel
- C. Contempt
- D. Defamation

spoken defamation.

B. Libel is written defamation.

C. Contempt is disobedience to a court.

D. Defamation is the general term covering both spoken and written forms, but the spoken form is specifically slander.

Question 78 Law

The members of the legal profession are chiefly concerned with advising clients and preparing their cases and representing them in courts. What this member is called?

- A. Lawyer
- B. Solicitor
- C. Barrister
- D. All of them ✓ **Correct answer**

A. A lawyer advises clients, prepares cases and represents them in court.

B. A solicitor does the same.

C. A barrister does the same.

D. All three do.

Question 79 Law

What is called the legal proceedings that are commenced by petition?

- A. Case
- B. Suit ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. Law suit
- D. Trial

A. "Case" is a general word, not the keyed term.

C. "Lawsuit" is the same as a suit in plain words, not the keyed term.

D. A trial is the hearing, not the proceedings as a whole.

Question 80 Law

What is called an order to appear or to produce evidence to a court?

- A. Call
- B. Production
- C. Summons ✓ **Correct answer**
- D. Court orders

A. "Call" is not the legal term.

B. Production is the act, not the order.

C. A summons is the court's order to appear or to produce evidence.

D. "Court orders" is too general.

Question 81 Law

There is a civil wrong that is committed against a person for which compensation may be sought through a civil court, e.g. Personal injury, negligent driving, libel etc. What this wrong is called?

- A. Tort ✓ **Correct answer**
- B. Damage
- C. Special wrong
- D. Minor wrong

A. A tort is a civil wrong (negligence, libel, personal injury) for which compensation is sought in a civil court.

s the loss suffered, not the wrong itself.

C. "Special wrong" is not a legal term.

D. "Minor wrong" is not a legal term.

Question 82 Law

What is called a person who holds or administers property in a trust for another or others?

- A. Appointee
- B. Receiver
- C. Liquidator
- D. Trustee ✓ **Correct answer**

A. An appointee is a person appointed to an office.

B. A receiver is appointed by a court to hold property in litigation.

C. A liquidator winds up a company.

D. A trustee holds and administers property in trust for the beneficiary.

Question 83 Law (Code of Civil Procedure)

___ means any person against whom a decree has been passed or an order capable of execution has been made

- A. Government Pleader
- B. Judge
- C. Judgment
- D. Judgment-debtor ✓ **Correct answer**

A. A Government Pleader represents the government in court.

B. A judge decides cases.

nt is the court's decision.

D. CPC s. 2(10): "judgment-debtor" means any person against whom a decree has been passed or an order capable of execution has been made.

Question 84 Law (Code of Criminal Procedure)

Under first proviso of Section 497 Cr. P.C., the Court may grant bail to any person under age of:

- A. 16 years ✓ **Correct answer**
- B. 17 years
- C. 18 years
- D. 19 years

A. CrPC s. 497, first proviso: bail may be granted to a person under sixteen years of age, or a woman, or a sick or infirm person.

B. The proviso says sixteen, not seventeen.

C. The proviso says sixteen, not eighteen.

D. The proviso says sixteen, not nineteen.

Question 85 Law (Code of Criminal Procedure)

Section 190 of the Criminal Procedure code deals with the:

- A. First information report.
- B. A report Under Section 173, Cr. P.C
- C. Private complaint to the Magistrate ✓ **Correct answer**
- D. [fourth option not shown in the reproduction]

A. An FIR is s. 154, not s. 190.

B. A s. 173 report is one mode of cognizance under s. 190(1)(b), but not the one keyed.

): cognizance upon receiving a complaint.

D. The text of the fourth option is absent from the reproduction; the answer is unaffected.

Question 86 Law (Code of Criminal Procedure)

Section 249-A of the code of Criminal Procedure gives powers to acquit the accused at any stage of the proceeding by:

- A. The High Court
- B. The Supreme Court
- C. The Magistrate ✓ **Correct answer**
- D. The Civil Judge

A. The High Court's acquittal powers are under other provisions (e.g. s. 439), not s. 249-A.

B. The Supreme Court does not try cases under s. 249-A.

C. CrPC s. 249-A: a Magistrate may acquit the accused at any stage of the proceedings.

D. A Civil Judge tries civil cases, not criminal acquittals under the CrPC.

Question 87 Law (Representation of the People Act)

Electoral right means the right of a person:

- A. To stand as a candidate
- B. Not to stand as candidate
- C. To vote or not to vote in an election
- D. All of the above ✓ **Correct answer**

A. One limb of the definition.

B. One limb of the definition.

C. One limb of the definition.

...tation of the People Act 1976: "electoral right" means the right of a person to stand or not to stand as a candidate, or to vote or refrain from voting at an election — all three limbs together.

Note: Filed option C read "To vote or not to vote in an election [the reproduction renders this as "Do note/not to note in an election" — OCR garble; reading reconstructed]" (misprint in the source reproduction); corrected to "To vote or not to vote in an election" as documented in the reviewed file.

Question 88 Law (Pakistan Penal Code)

A voluntarily burns a valuable security belonging to Z intending to cause wrongful loss to Z. A has committed:

- A. Theft
- B. Dacoity
- C. Mischief ✓ **Correct answer**
- D. Cheating

A. Theft (PPC s. 378) needs dishonest taking of movable property, not burning it.

B. Dacoity (PPC s. 391) is robbery by five or more persons.

C. PPC s. 425, illustration (a): this is the Code's own illustration of mischief.

D. Cheating (PPC s. 415) needs deception.

Question 89 Law (Pakistan Penal Code)

A person is said to commit house breaking by night when he commits house breaking:

- A. After 2 pm before 4 am.
- B. After sunset and before sunrise ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. After 7 pm and before sunrise.
- D. After sunset and before 4 am.

s printed, not the statutory window.

B. PPC s. 446: house-breaking by night is committed after sunset and before sunrise.

C. 7 pm is not the statutory start (sunset is).

D. 4 am is not the statutory end (sunrise is).

Note: Filed option A read "After 2 pm before 4 am. [sic — reproduction garble]" (misprint in the source reproduction); corrected to "After 2 pm before 4 am." as documented in the reviewed file.

Question 90 Law (Code of Civil Procedure)

___ means a person who in law represents the estate of a deceased person, and includes any person who intermeddles with the estate of the deceased and where a party sues or is sued in a representative character the person on whom the estate devolves on the death of the party so suing or sued

- A. Legal representative ✓ **Correct answer**
- B. Mesne profits
- C. Movable property
- D. Order

A. CPC s. 2(11): "legal representative" means a person who in law represents the estate of a deceased person, and includes any person who intermeddles with the estate and the person on whom the estate devolves.

B. Mesne profits are the profits of wrongful possession (s. 2(12)).

C. Movable property is property that can be moved.

D. An order is the formal expression of a decision that is not a decree (s. 2(14)).

91 Law (Code of Civil Procedure)

___ of property means those profits which the person in wrongful possession of such property actually received or might with ordinary diligence have received therefrom, together with interest on such profits but shall not include profits due to improvements made by the person in wrongful possession

- A. Legal representative
- B. Mesne profits ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. Movable property
- D. Order

A. A legal representative represents a deceased person's estate (s. 2(11)).

B. CPC s. 2(12): "mesne profits" of property means those profits which the person in wrongful possession actually received or might with ordinary diligence have received, with interest, excluding profits due to improvements.

C. Movable property is property that can be moved.

D. An order is the formal expression of a decision that is not a decree (s. 2(14)).

Question 92 Law (Code of Civil Procedure)

___ means the formal expression of any decision of a civil Court which is not a decree

- A. Legal representative
- B. Mesne profits
- C. Movable property
- D. Order ✓ **Correct answer**

A. A legal representative represents a deceased person's estate (s. 2(11)).

B. Mesne profits are the profits of wrongful possession (s. 2(12)).

C. Movable property is property that can be moved.

4). "order" means the formal expression of any decision of a Civil Court which is not a decree.

Question 93 Law (Code of Criminal Procedure)

Chapter XVII of Cr.P.C. is:

- A. Of the commencement of proceedings before courts ✓ **Correct answer**
- B. Of inquiry into cases tri-able by the court of session or High Court
- C. Of the trial of cases by Magistrate
- D. Of the trial of warrant-cases by magistrates

A. Ch. XVII covers the commencement of proceedings (ss. 190–199).

B. That is Ch. XVIII.

C. That is Ch. XX.

D. That is Ch. XXI.

Question 94 Law (Code of Criminal Procedure)

In case where accused or any of the accused does not adduce any evidence in his defence, the Court shall, on the close of the prosecution case call upon the ___ to sum up his case in the first instance:

- A. Accused
- B. Prosecutor ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. Defence counsel
- D. [fourth option not shown in the reproduction]

A. The printed key, but wrong: the accused sums up first only where a defence witness HAS been examined — the opposite of this stem.

B. Where the accused adduces no evidence, the prosecutor sums up first and the accused is entitled to reply (CrPC s. 265-J, Pakistan 1898 Code; s. 234, Indian Code 1973: "When the

of the witnesses (if any) for the defence is complete, the prosecutor shall sum up his case and the accused or his pleader shall be entitled to reply").

C. Defence counsel replies after the prosecutor; counsel does not sum up first here.

D. The text of the fourth option is absent from the reproduction; the answer is unaffected.

Question 95 Law (Pakistan Penal Code)

Offence of Qatl-e-Amad can be compounded by the:

- A. Heirs of the victim ✓ **Correct answer**
- B. Complainant.
- C. Witnesses.
- D. [fourth option not shown in the reproduction]

A. PPC ss. 309–310: qatl-e-amd may be compounded by the wali, the heirs of the victim.

B. The complainant as such cannot compound qatl-e-amd.

C. Witnesses cannot compound it.

D. The text of the fourth option is absent from the reproduction; the answer is unaffected.

Question 96 Law (Code of Criminal Procedure)

A court of Additional Session Judge passed a sentence of 20 days. The convict may file appeal before:

- A. Session Judge
- B. High Court
- C. None of the said Courts ✓ **Correct answer**
- D. [fourth option not shown in the reproduction]

A. No appeal lies to the Sessions Judge against an Additional Sessions Judge's sentence.

B. No appeal lies to the High Court where the sentence is one month or less (CrPC s. 412).

2. no appeal lies where a Court of Session passes a sentence of imprisonment not exceeding one month; 20 days is within one month.

D. The text of the fourth option is absent from the reproduction; the answer is unaffected.

Question 97 Law (Limitation Act)

A person aggrieved by order of acquittal passed by any court other than High Court may file an appeal against the said order within:

- A. 20 days
- B. 30 days ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. 90 days
- D. [fourth option not shown in the reproduction]

A. 20 days is not the period.

B. Limitation Act 1908, Art. 157: a complainant's appeal against an order of acquittal must be filed within 30 days.

C. 90 days is the period for other classes of appeal, not this one.

D. The text of the fourth option is absent from the reproduction; the answer is unaffected.

Question 98 Law (Pakistan Penal Code)

Where no sum is expressed to which a fine may extend, the amount of fine to which, the offender is liable:

- A. Under 50,000
- B. Unlimited
- C. Unlimited but shall not be excessive ✓ **Correct answer**
- D. Settled between parties.

A. No Rs. 50,000 cap exists in PPC s. 63.

d" alone omits the statutory qualifier.

C. PPC s. 63, verbatim: "Where no sum is expressed to which a fine may extend, the amount of fine to which the offender is liable is unlimited, but shall not be excessive."

D. A fine is fixed by the court, not settled between parties.

Question 99 Law (Pakistan Penal Code)

Attempt to commit suicide is:

- A. Not punishable at all.
- B. Is punishable with simple imprisonment of 3 months or with fine or with both.
- C. Is punishable with imprisonment of 6 months or with fine or with both.
- D. Is punishable with imprisonment of one year or with fine or with both ✓ **Correct answer**

A. Wrong in 2012: it was punishable then.

B. 3 months is not the s. 325 term.

C. 6 months is not the s. 325 term.

D. PPC s. 325 (2012): attempt to commit suicide punishable with simple imprisonment up to one year, or fine, or both.

Question 100 Law (Pakistan Penal Code)

Which of these is not the kind of Shajjah:

- A. Mudihah
- B. Manaqillah
- C. Badiah ✓ **Correct answer**
- D. Ammah

A. Mudihah is a kind of shajjah (PPC s. 337-A).

ah is a kind of shajjah (s. 337-A).

C. "Badiah" is not a kind of shajjah; the kinds are Khafifah, Mudihah, Hashimah, Munaqqilah, Ammah and Damighah.

D. Ammah is a kind of shajjah (s. 337-A).

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