GD (General Duty) (BPS-11), Intelligence Bureau — 2017 · Solved Past Paper

Body: National Testing Service (NTS) · **Post:** GD (General Duty) (BPS-11), Intelligence Bureau · **Year:** 2017 · **Questions:** 50 in the original paper — **50 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 2017 sitting.

Source note: trickipoint.com, 'Intelligence Bureau GD BPS-11 NTS Past Paper PDF' (accessed 10 Nov 2026; 50 stems numbered 1-50, booklet PINK, NTS code F-17-1614-GD(BS-11)-PINK-081017, 4-option with 12 five-option questions Q12/Q14/Q31/Q32/Q33/Q34/Q39/Q40/Q45/Q46/Q48/Q49). No printed key; candidate ticks ignored (37aad precedent — ticks are wrong on Q1/Q3/Q6/Q11/Q13/Q15/Q17/Q24/Q38/Q44/Q47/Q49). Every answer was verified independently under the owner's 8 Nov 2026 standard. 1 PICK-ONE (Q8 B badly — 'quietly' is also grammatical; 'badly' is the intended/most appropriate completion). 0 DEFECTIVE-excluded. Q49 B 34 (Directorate General of Industries, Punjab: 'Out of 921 major Industrial Units only 34 were located in Pakistan'). Q50 D Tourism (northern mountain economies: agriculture, livestock, tourism). Dedup (10 Nov 2026, dedup161a.py vs 663 built files): top hit 13/50 fuzzy >=0.55, 3 pairs >=0.90 (standard NTS English bank items Q1-Q3 vs 37es Q15, same-number 0 — scattered bank reuse) — not a duplicate.

Question 1 English

Choose the lettered word or phrase that is most nearly opposite in meaning to the word in capital letters. ABSORB:

- B. scarce
- C. exude ✓ **Correct answer**
- D. collect

A. "Soak" means to take in liquid, which is close in meaning to "absorb", not its opposite.

B. "Scarce" means rare, which has nothing to do with "absorb".

C. "Absorb" means to take in; "exude" means to give out — the opposite.

D. "Collect" means to gather, which is close in meaning to "absorb", not its opposite.

Question 2 English

Choose the lettered word or phrase that is most nearly opposite in meaning to the word in capital letters. ASSEMBLE:

- A. adjust
- B. scatter ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. derange
- D. demolish

A. "Adjust" means to set right, not the opposite of "assemble".

B. "Assemble" means to gather together; "scatter" means to spread apart — the opposite.

C. "Derange" means to disturb order, not the opposite of "assemble".

D. "Demolish" means to pull down, not the opposite of "assemble" (gathering).

Question 3 English

Choose the lettered word or phrase that is most nearly opposite in meaning to the word in capital letters. NERVOUS:

- A. agitated

- C. calm ✓ **Correct answer**
- D. composed

A. "Agitated" is close in meaning to "nervous", not its opposite.

B. "Accurate" has nothing to do with "nervous".

C. "Nervous" means anxious; "calm" is its most nearly opposite.

D. "Composed" is also close to calm, but "calm" is the most nearly opposite of "nervous" as the test intends it.

Note: Note: "composed" is also near in meaning to "calm", but "calm" is the most nearly opposite of "nervous".

Question 4 English

Choose the word most similar in meaning to the capitalized ones. EXCESS:

- A. approach
- B. surplus ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. access
- D. plain

A. "Approach" means to come near, not a synonym of "excess".

B. "Excess" means more than enough; "surplus" is its synonym.

C. "Access" means a way in, not a synonym of "excess".

D. "Plain" means simple, not a synonym of "excess".

Question 5 English

Choose the word most similar in meaning to the capitalized ones. MUTE:

- B. silent ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. lenient
- D. cautious

A. "Refuse" means to decline, not a synonym of "mute".

B. "Mute" means unable or unwilling to speak; "silent" is its synonym.

C. "Lenient" means merciful, not a synonym of "mute".

D. "Cautious" means careful, not a synonym of "mute".

Question 6 English

Complete the sentences by choosing the most appropriate option. His thirst ____ knowledge left him no leisure for anything else.

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

A. "Thirst in knowledge" is not idiomatic English.

B. "Thirst with knowledge" is not idiomatic English.

C. "Thirst for knowledge" is the idiomatic phrase.

D. "Thirst over knowledge" is not idiomatic English.

Question 7 English

The electrical field produced by a single wire is not very strong, so to increase it, ____ into a coil.

- A. the wire is wound ✓ **Correct answer**

wire wound

- C. to wind the wire
- D. by winding the wire

A. "To increase it, the wire is wound into a coil" — the complete, grammatical sentence.

B. "The wire wound into a coil" has no verb and is ungrammatical.

C. "To increase it, to wind the wire into a coil" is ungrammatical.

D. "To increase it, by winding the wire into a coil" is ungrammatical.

Question 8 English

He sings very ____.

- A. heavily
- B. badly ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. rude
- D. quietly

A. "Sings heavily" is not idiomatic English.

B. "He sings very badly" is the intended completion: "badly" is the adverb of manner for singing quality.

C. "Rude" is an adjective, not an adverb, so it cannot follow "very" here.

D. "He sings very quietly" is grammatical, but it describes volume, not the quality of singing the item tests.

Note: Note: PICK-ONE (decided by the assistant under the owner's 8 Nov 2026 delegation): "quietly" is also grammatical, so the item is imperfect as printed; "badly" is the intended and most appropriate completion (the item tests adverb vs adjective — "rude" is the adjective distractor), so B is picked.

9 English

I'm sorry ____ getting angry ____ you yesterday

- A. about — off
- B. for — in
- C. for — with ✓ **Correct answer**
- D. in — on

A. "Sorry about getting angry off you" is ungrammatical.

B. "Sorry for getting angry in you" is ungrammatical.

C. "I'm sorry for getting angry with you yesterday" — the correct prepositions.

D. "Sorry in getting angry on you" is ungrammatical.

Question 10 English

Let's go! I'm ____.

- A. fed up with waiting ✓ **Correct answer**
- B. fed off by waiting
- C. feding up wait
- D. fed off waiting

A. "I'm fed up with waiting" is the idiomatic phrase.

B. "Fed off by waiting" is not idiomatic English.

C. "Feding" is not a word (the verb is "fed"), and the phrase is ungrammatical.

D. "Fed off waiting" is not idiomatic English.

Question 11 English

"Where is Rabia?" ____ to bed

is gone

- B. She has gone ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. She goes
- D. She have gone

A. "She is gone to bed" is unidiomatic; "gone" does not take "to bed" with "is" here.

B. "She has gone to bed" correctly answers where Rabia is now.

C. "She goes to bed" is habitual present, not an answer to where she is now.

D. "She have" is ungrammatical (third person singular takes "has").

Question 12 English

___ that woman before, but I can't remember where.

- A. I see
- B. I seen
- C. I have saw
- D. I have seen ✓ **Correct answer**
- E. I have seeing

A. "I see that woman before" is ungrammatical (present simple with "before" needs the present perfect).

B. "I seen" is ungrammatical ("seen" needs the auxiliary "have").

C. "Have saw" is ungrammatical (the past participle "seen" is needed).

D. "I have seen that woman before" — the correct present perfect.

E. "Have seeing" is ungrammatical (the past participle "seen" is needed).

13 English

What time ____ go to the dentist tomorrow?

- A. you must
- B. you have to
- C. have you to
- D. do you have to ✓ **Correct answer**

A. "What time you must go" is ungrammatical (no inversion in the question).

B. "What time you have to go" is ungrammatical (no inversion in the question).

C. "Have you to go" is not idiomatic modern English for this question.

D. "What time do you have to go to the dentist tomorrow?" — the correct question form.

Question 14 English

I like the people here ____ very friendly.

- A. she is
- B. they are ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. they is
- D. it is
- E. he is

A. "The people" is plural; "she is" does not agree.

B. "I like the people here — they are very friendly" — plural subject and verb agree.

C. "They is" is ungrammatical (plural subject takes "are").

D. "It" does not agree with the plural "people".

E. "He" does not agree with the plural "people".

15 English

I bought these shoes ____.

- A. a few days ago ✓ **Correct answer**
- B. a few days before
- C. a few days off
- D. a few day ago

A. "I bought these shoes a few days ago" — the correct time phrase.

B. "Before" needs a reference point ("a few days before that"), not a bare ending here.

C. "A few days off" means time away from work, not when the shoes were bought.

D. "A few day ago" is ungrammatical ("day" must be plural "days").

Question 16 English

How does a mother rule her subjects?

- A. with love and care
- B. by spending many an anxious hour
- C. by keeping her watchful eyes ever alert
- D. with majesty and power, untainted by politics ✓ **Correct answer**

A. The passage does not say the mother rules with love and care (that describes her care, not her rule).

B. The passage says she spends anxious hours by the bedside in sickness, not that this is how she rules.

C. The passage says she keeps watchful eyes at the bedside in sickness, not that this is how she rules.

D. The passage says she "rules her subjects with majesty and power, untainted by politics".

17 English

What do you understand by the word "untainted" as used in the above passage?

- A. untiring
- B. not contaminated ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. undisturbed
- D. without selfish motive

A. "Untiring" means never getting tired, not the meaning of "untainted".

B. "Untainted" means not spoiled or contaminated.

C. "Undisturbed" means not interrupted, not the meaning of "untainted".

D. "Without selfish motive" describes selflessness, not the meaning of "untainted".

Question 18 English

Select from answer choices a suitable antonym of the word "lavish" used in this passage.

- A. lacking ✓ **Correct answer**
- B. boundless
- C. excessive
- D. limitless

A. "Lavish" means generous and abundant; "lacking" (not having enough) is its opposite.

B. "Boundless" means limitless, which is close in meaning to "lavish", not its opposite.

C. "Excessive" means more than enough, which is close in meaning to "lavish", not its opposite.

D. "Limitless" means without limit, which is close in meaning to "lavish", not its opposite.

19 English

What do you understand by the word "epitome" as used in this passage?

- A. a source
- B. a typical example ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. an expression
- D. a creator

A. "Epitome" does not mean a source.

B. "Epitome" means a perfect or typical example (the passage calls the mother "the epitome of strength").

C. "Epitome" does not mean an expression.

D. "Epitome" does not mean a creator.

Question 20 English

Even when laden with sleep, what does a mother do when a child is sick?

- A. comforting and shielding him or her
- B. spends many an anxious hours by the bed side by keeping her watchful eyes ever alert ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. giving her limitless love and affection
- D. toils from morn to night

A. The passage says she comforts and shields her children in difficulties generally, not specifically when laden with sleep at a sick child's bedside.

B. The passage says at the time of sickness she "spends many an anxious hour by their bedside by keeping her watchful eyes ever alert, no matter how much laden with sleep they may be".

C. The passage speaks of her limitless love, but not as what she does at the sick bedside

with sleep.

D. The passage says she toils from morn to night generally, not as what she does at the sick bedside.

Question 21 English

Select from answer choices a suitable synonym of "sustain"

- A. encourage
- B. keep going ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. complete
- D. bear

A. "Encourage" means to give courage, not a synonym of "sustain".

B. "Sustain" means to keep going or maintain (the passage: love "sustain life's complex path").

C. "Complete" means to finish, not a synonym of "sustain".

D. "Bear" means to carry or endure, not the best synonym of "sustain" here.

Question 22 English

The best title for this passage is

- A. Women of the 19th Century
- B. The Struggle for Success
- C. The Prize
- D. You Should Have Been a Boy ✓ **Correct answer**

A. The passage is one girl's story, not a general account of 19th-century women.

B. The passage is about struggling, but its central theme is the father's wish that she had been a boy.

…s only one incident in the passage, not its theme.

D. The father's words open and close the passage ("I wish you were a boy!" / "Ah, you should have been a boy!") and state its theme: a girl striving to equal boys.

Question 23 English

The tone of this passage is best stated as

- A. humorous
- B. furious
- C. sorrowful ✓ **Correct answer**
- D. indignant

A. The passage is not funny; it is about a brother's death and a father's longing.

B. The speaker is not angry; she is sad and determined.

C. The passage is sorrowful: a brother's death, a father's grief, and a girl's quiet struggle.

D. The speaker is not indignant (angry at unfairness); she is sorrowful and determined.

Question 24 English

The best meaning of the word "void" is

- A. emptiness ✓ **Correct answer**
- B. vessel
- C. blood
- D. feeling

A. "To fill the void in his breast" — a void is an empty space, an emptiness.

B. "Void" does not mean a vessel.

C. "Void" does not mean blood.

es not mean a feeling.

Question 25 English

We can infer that the speaker of this passage will

- A. become angry, depressed, and withdrawn
- B. go to Greece to study its culture
- C. not go to the College
- D. continue to struggle to be seen as equal to men ✓ **Correct answer**

A. The speaker is determined, not withdrawing.

B. She studied Greek (the language), not to go to Greece.

C. She did go to the academy/college and won a prize.

D. Her whole resolve is to equal boys and be seen as equal to men.

Question 26 English

Which word best describes the father's feelings toward his daughter?

- A. warm ✓ **Correct answer**
- B. scornful
- C. reproachful
- D. irritated

A. The father is affectionate: he puts his arm about her, kisses her forehead, and is "evidently pleased" — warm, though wistful that she is not a boy.

B. The father shows no scorn toward his daughter.

C. The father does not reproach or blame his daughter.

D. The father shows no irritation toward his daughter.

27 English

Where would this passage most likely be found?

- A. In an undergraduate catalog
- B. In a graduate catalog ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. In an undergraduate course
- D. In a graduate course

A. The passage is about graduate course numbering and graduate credit hours, so it belongs in a graduate catalog, not an undergraduate one.

B. The passage describes graduate courses (800 or above), graduate credit hours and assistantships — the content of a graduate catalog.

C. The passage is a catalog description, not course material.

D. The passage is a catalog description, not course material.

Question 28 English

What is the purpose of the passage?

- A. To inform ✓ **Correct answer**
- B. To persuade
- C. To criticize
- D. To apologize

A. The passage informs the reader about course numbering and credit-hour rules.

B. The passage argues nothing and tries to persuade no one.

C. The passage criticizes nothing.

D. The passage apologizes for nothing.

29 English

Which classification of students would be eligible to enroll in Mechanical Engineering 850?

- A. A graduate student ✓ **Correct answer**
- B. A part-time student
- C. A full-time student
- D. An undergraduate student

A. The passage says courses numbered 800 or above are open only to graduate students; 850 is above 800.

B. Part-time is about enrolment load, not eligibility for an 800-level course.

C. Full-time is about enrolment load, not eligibility for an 800-level course.

D. Undergraduates cannot enroll in courses numbered 800 or above.

Question 30 English

If an undergraduate student uses the number 520 to register for an accounting course, what number would a graduate student probably use to register for the same course?

- A. Accounting 520
- B. Accounting 620
- C. Accounting 720 ✓ **Correct answer**
- D. Accounting 820

A. 520 is the undergraduate number for this course, not the graduate number.

B. 600 numbers are for graduate students in introductory courses, not for professional-degree courses.

C. The passage says professional-degree courses carry a 500 number for undergraduates and a 700 number for graduates — so the graduate number for the 520 course is 720.

bers are for courses open only to graduate students, not the graduate version of a 500-level professional course.

Question 31 IT

What is the short cut key of decreasing the text size?

- A. Ctrl +]
- B. Ctrl + [✓ **Correct answer**
- C. Ctrl + R
- D. Ctrl + D
- E. Ctrl + %

A. Ctrl+] increases the font size in MS Word, not decreases it.

B. Ctrl+[decreases the font size in MS Word.

C. Ctrl+R right-aligns text, it does not change text size.

D. Ctrl+D opens the Font dialog, it does not decrease text size.

E. Ctrl+% is not a text-size shortcut.

Question 32 IT

The columns in MS Excel consist of:

- A. Characters
- B. Numbers
- C. Symbols
- D. Names
- E. Alphabets ✓ **Correct answer**

A. Excel columns are not identified by characters generally.

B. Rows are numbered in Excel; columns are not identified by numbers.

umns are not identified by symbols.

D. Columns are not identified by names.

E. Excel columns are labelled with alphabets (A, B, C, ...).

Note: Note: the question is loosely worded — columns are made of cells, but among the options the intended answer is that columns are identified by alphabetic labels.

Question 33 IT

What is a Macro in MS Excel?

- A. It is a set of instructions ✓ **Correct answer**
- B. It deletes merged cells
- C. It is a type of chart
- D. It is a statistical function
- E. None of the above

A. A macro is a set of recorded instructions (VBA code) that automates a task.

B. A macro does not delete merged cells.

C. A macro is not a chart.

D. A macro is not a statistical function.

E. Option A is correct, so "None of the above" is wrong.

Question 34 IT

The Extension of Power Point file is:

- A. .doc
- B. .ppt ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. .ptp
- D. .xls

A. .doc is the extension of a Word document, not PowerPoint.

B. .ppt is the extension of a PowerPoint presentation file.

C. .ptp is not a PowerPoint extension.

D. .xls is the extension of an Excel workbook, not PowerPoint.

E. .point is not a PowerPoint extension.

Question 35 IT

A data arranged in intelligible form is called:

- A. Program
- B. Software
- C. Information ✓ **Correct answer**
- D. Alphanumeric data

A. A program is a set of instructions, not data arranged in intelligible form.

B. Software is programs and data, not the name for processed data.

C. Data arranged in an intelligible (meaningful) form is called information.

D. Alphanumeric data is data made of letters and numbers, not the name for processed data.

Question 36 IT

The term "band" means:

- A. Speed at which data travels at communication lines ✓ **Correct answer**
- B. Capacity of memory
- C. Time required searching an element

...ructions execution time

A. The paper uses "band" for bandwidth: the speed at which data travels over a communication line.

B. Capacity of memory is storage size, not what "band" means.

C. Search time is not what "band" means.

D. Instruction execution time is not what "band" means.

Note: Note: strictly, "band" is a range of frequencies and "bandwidth" is the data rate; the paper uses "band" for bandwidth, and among the options A is the intended answer.

Question 37 IT

The device which provides display to users, is:

- A. CPU
- B. Printer
- C. Memory Unit
- D. Monitor ✓ **Correct answer**

A. The CPU processes data; it does not display it to users.

B. A printer produces hard copy, not a display.

C. The memory unit stores data; it does not display it.

D. The monitor is the output device that displays information to users.

Question 38 IT

Operating system is ____ software.

- A. Application
- B. System ✓ **Correct answer**

- D. Package

A. An operating system is not application software (applications run on top of it).

B. An operating system is system software.

C. Firmware is software embedded in hardware, not an operating system.

D. A package is a bundle of software, not what an operating system is.

Question 39 IT

Computer program consists of:

- A. Instructions
- B. Data
- C. Low level Language
- D. Codes
- E. Both A and B ✓ **Correct answer**

A. A program does consist of instructions, but that alone is not the full answer.

B. A program does work on data, but that alone is not the full answer.

C. A program need not be in a low-level language.

D. "Codes" alone does not define what a program consists of.

E. A computer program consists of both instructions and data.

Question 40 IT

What is the function of "Save as" in Microsoft office?

- A. It only saves the data
- B. It saves the data without showing the file name

sks the file name and stores data in the desired location ✓ **Correct answer**

- D. It only specifies the location of the file
- E. It stores one file in various locations

A. "Save as" does more than only save the data (it asks for a name and location).

B. "Save as" shows and asks for the file name; it does not hide it.

C. "Save as" asks for a file name and saves the file in the chosen location.

D. "Save as" also asks for the file name, not only the location.

E. "Save as" saves one copy in one location, not in various locations.

Question 41 Pakistan Studies

In 1930, Allama Iqbal presented Two-Nations theory in:

- A. Delhi
- B. Allahabad ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. Dhaka
- D. Lahore

A. Iqbal presented the Two-Nation Theory in his 1930 Allahabad address, not in Delhi.

B. Allama Iqbal presented the Two-Nation Theory in his presidential address at Allahabad in December 1930.

C. Iqbal did not present the Two-Nation Theory in Dhaka.

D. Iqbal did not present the Two-Nation Theory in Lahore.

Question 42 Pakistan Studies

Name the first president of Pakistan:

- A. Liaqat Ali Khan

- C. Mohammad Ali Bogra
- D. Iskandar Mirza ✓ **Correct answer**

A. Liaquat Ali Khan was the first Prime Minister of Pakistan, not its first President.

B. Jinnah was the first Governor-General of Pakistan, not its first President.

C. Mohammad Ali Bogra was a Prime Minister of Pakistan, not its first President.

D. Iskandar Mirza became the first President of Pakistan in 1956.

Note: Note: the print spells the names "Liaqat Ali Khan" and "Iskandar Mirza" (filed as printed); the persons are Liaquat Ali Khan and Iskandar Mirza.

Question 43 Pakistan Studies

Pakistan got its first constitution in:

- A. 1973
- B. 1956 ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. 1962
- D. 1949

A. 1973 is the year of Pakistan's current (third) Constitution, not its first.

B. Pakistan's first Constitution was adopted in 1956.

C. 1962 is the year of Pakistan's second Constitution, not its first.

D. 1949 is the year of the Objectives Resolution, not of the first Constitution.

Question 44 Pakistan Studies

When did Sir Syed establish Anglo-Oriental College?

- A. 1873

5 ✓ Correct answer

- C. 1877
- D. 1879

A. Sir Syed did not establish the Anglo-Oriental College in 1873.

B. Sir Syed Ahmad Khan founded the Muhammadan Anglo-Oriental College in 1875.

C. 1877 is when the institution was raised to college status, not when it was founded.

D. Sir Syed did not establish the Anglo-Oriental College in 1879.

Note: Note: the college was founded in 1875 and raised to college status in 1877; the standard answer to "establish" is 1875.

Question 45 Pakistan Studies

In 1927 Jinnah called a conference of all Muslim leaders. The conference resulted in several demands known as

- A. Lucknow Pact
- B. Nehru Report
- C. Fourteen points ✓ **Correct answer**
- D. Delhi Proposals
- E. Round Table Conference

A. The Lucknow Pact was the 1916 Congress–League agreement, not the 1927 conference's demands.

B. The Nehru Report was the Congress's 1928 constitutional proposal, not Jinnah's 1927 demands.

C. Jinnah's 1927 Delhi conference led to his Fourteen Points (announced March 1929).

D. The Delhi Proposals were Jinnah's 1927 four demands, which preceded the Fourteen Points but are not the name of the conference's result as the paper asks it.

d Table Conferences were held in London in 1930–32, not in 1927.

Question 46 Pakistan Studies

The conflict over water was especially related to which of the following?

- A. Bari-Doab Canal ✓ **Correct answer**
- B. Chenab
- C. Turbella Canal
- D. Hunza Spill way
- E. Jehlum

A. The 1948 water dispute began when India stopped water to the Bari Doab canals (Central Bari Doab Canal) on 1 April 1948 — the classic textbook answer.

B. The Chenab is a river of the Indus system, but the water conflict of 1948 centred on the Bari Doab canals.

C. The Tarbela Canal is not the subject of the 1948 water conflict.

D. The Hunza spillway is not related to the water conflict.

E. The Jhelum is a river of the Indus system, but the water conflict of 1948 centred on the Bari Doab canals.

Note: Note: the print spells the options "Turbella Canal" (Tarbela) and "Jehlum" (Jhelum) (filed as printed).

Question 47 Pakistan Studies

Who was the 3rd Governor General of Pakistan?

- A. Sikandar Mirza
- B. Liaquat Ali Khan
- C. Khwaja Nizamuddin
- D. Ghulam Muhammad ✓ **Correct answer**

Mirza was the fourth Governor-General (and first President), not the third.

B. Liaquat Ali Khan was the first Prime Minister, never Governor-General.

C. Khwaja Nazimuddin was the second Governor-General, not the third.

D. Ghulam Muhammad was the third Governor-General of Pakistan (1951–1955).

Note: Note: the print spells the options "Sikandar Mirza" (Iskandar Mirza) and "Khwaja Nizamuddin" (Khwaja Nazimuddin) (filed as printed).

Question 48 Pakistan Studies

Which is the most populated city of Sindh?

- A. Karachi ✓ **Correct answer**
- B. Hyderabad
- C. Larkana
- D. Sakhar
- E. Sibbi

A. Karachi is the most populated city of Sindh (and of Pakistan).

B. Hyderabad is the second-largest city of Sindh, smaller than Karachi.

C. Larkana is much smaller than Karachi.

D. Sukkur is much smaller than Karachi.

E. Sibi is a small town in Balochistan, not a large city of Sindh.

Note: Note: the print spells the options "Sakhar" (Sukkur) and "Sibbi" (Sibi) (filed as printed).

Question 49 Pakistan Studies

Pakistan received only____ industrial units out of 921 units in united India.

- B. 34 ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. 36
- D. 38
- E. 40

A. Pakistan received 34 industrial units out of 921, not 32.

B. At Partition, out of 921 major industrial units in undivided India, only 34 were located in Pakistan (Directorate General of Industries, Government of Punjab).

C. Pakistan received 34 industrial units out of 921, not 36.

D. Pakistan received 34 industrial units out of 921, not 38.

E. Pakistan received 34 industrial units out of 921, not 40.

Note: Note: the stem prints "out of 921 unit" (filed as printed).

Question 50 Pakistan Studies

In mountainous areas of Pakistan, people make their living through agriculture and:

- A. Poultry farming
- B. Fisheries
- C. Mining
- D. Tourism ✓ **Correct answer**

A. Poultry farming is not the standard second livelihood of mountainous areas.

B. Fisheries are a livelihood of coastal and riverine areas, not of mountainous areas.

C. Mining exists in some mountain areas, but the standard textbook pairing with agriculture in the northern mountains is tourism.

D. In the mountainous north, people make their living through agriculture and tourism

al: the economy" is based on agriculture, livestock, tourism"; "Tourism is the major source of income in Shimshal").

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