PPSC Inspector Cooperative Societies (BS-11) — 2012 · Solved Past Paper

Body: Punjab Public Service Commission (PPSC) · **Post:** Inspector Cooperative Societies (BS-11) · **Year:** 2012 · **Questions:** 100 in the original paper — **95 solved and verified**, 5 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 2012 sitting.

Source note: Primary source: test360.pk reproduction, "Inspector Cooperative Societies (BS-11) 2012" (accessed 31 Oct 2026). The page shows 99 numbered headings (Q51 absent) each with 4 options and a printed key, except Q36, which shows no printed key. The printed keys were NOT trusted — every answer was verified from reference facts, worked derivations, and targeted sources, never from the printed key alone. 3 printed keys are wrong and are recorded openly: Q23 (B Droupadi Murmu — anachronistic; the 2012 President, Pranab Mukherjee, is absent), Q48 (C Library — correctly spelt), Q49 (C Government — correctly spelt). 5 questions are DEFECTIVE-excluded by the assistant's decision under the owner's 8 Nov 2026 delegation (37be precedent): Q23 (no correct option), Q41 (cultivated-area share about 27.5–28%, not among the options; the filed 35% is the 'agricultural land' share), Q48/Q49 (no wrongly spelt word), Q51 (missing from the source page, unrecoverable after a second-reproduction search 1–8 Nov 2026). Dated answers are as of the 2012 sitting.

Question 1 Pakistan Studies

The Muslim League was founded in 1906 at:

- B. Delhi
- C. Dacca ✓ **Correct answer**
- D. Karachi

A. The League was not founded in Lahore.

B. The League was not founded in Delhi.

C. The All-India Muslim League was founded at Dacca (Dhaka) in December 1906.

D. The League was not founded in Karachi.

Question 2 Pakistan Studies

Pakistan is located in:

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

A. East Asia is China, Japan and Korea, not Pakistan.

B. South East Asia is Thailand, Indonesia and neighbours, not Pakistan.

C. Pakistan lies in South Asia, with India, Bangladesh, Nepal, Sri Lanka, Bhutan, Maldives and Afghanistan.

D. Not a region containing Pakistan.

Question 3 Islamiat

The present Hijri years is:

- A. 1435
- B. 1423

- D. 1433 ✓ **Correct answer**

A. 1435 AH began in November 2013, after this paper.

B. 1423 AH was 2002–2003, too early.

C. 1434 AH began in November 2012, after most of the paper's year.

D. For most of 2012 the Hijri year was 1433 AH. FLAG: dated — the Hijri year changes every year; 1433 is correct only as of 2012.

Question 4 Pakistan Studies

The Major export of Pakistan is:

- A. Rice
- B. Sugarcane
- C. Wheat
- D. Cotton ✓ **Correct answer**

A. Rice is a major export, but textiles/cotton head the export list as the paper frames it.

B. Sugarcane is a domestic crop, not the major export.

C. Wheat is grown for domestic use, not the major export.

D. Cotton and cotton textiles were Pakistan's leading export group in 2012. FLAG: export leadership is measured by group (textiles) and year; the item is carried as printed and flagged. PROMOTED to VERIFIED — 37bc-wave20-addendum-2026-11-02.md (2 Nov 2026): textiles are about 60% of Pakistan's exports (The News; Government of Pakistan Textiles & Apparel Sector Profile) — D is the only option in the cotton-textile export chain.

Question 5 Pakistan Studies

The first Round Table Conferences was held in 1930 at:

- B. Simla
- C. London ✓ **Correct answer**
- D. Delhi

A. Not the venue.

B. The Simla Conference was 1945, not the first Round Table Conference.

C. The first Round Table Conference opened in London in November 1930.

D. Not the venue.

Question 6 Pakistan Studies

The famous Muslim Saint Baba Fareed Ganjshakar is buried at:

- A. Jhang
- B. Multan
- C. Pakpattan ✓ **Correct answer**
- D. KotMithan

A. Not Baba Fareed's burial place.

B. Not his burial place.

C. Baba Fariduddin Ganjshakar's shrine is at Pakpattan.

D. Kot Mithan is associated with Khwaja Ghulam Fareed, not Baba Fareed Ganjshakar.

Question 7 Pakistan Studies

The biggest Barrage in Pakistan is:

- A. Taunsa Barrage
- B. Kotri Barrage
- C. Guddu Barrage

khar Barrage ✓ **Correct answer**

A. A large barrage, but not cited as the biggest.

B. A large barrage, but not cited as the biggest.

C. Guddu is sometimes cited for discharge; the paper keys Sukkur.

D. Sukkur Barrage is conventionally cited in Pakistani GK as the biggest barrage in Pakistan. FLAG: "biggest" depends on the measure (length, discharge, command area); the item rests on the standard GK convention and is flagged. PROMOTED to VERIFIED — 37bc-wave16-addendum-2026-11-01.md (1 Nov 2026): Sukkur Barrage's irrigation system is cited as the largest of its kind in the world, commanding about 7.63 million acres (Sindh heritage site; LEAD Pakistan; Sukkur.net).

Question 8 Pakistan Studies

Who was the first Chief Justice of Pakistan?

- A. A.R. Cornelius
- B. A.R Cornelius
- C. Mian Abdul Rashid ✓ **Correct answer**
- D. Maulana Tamiz-ud-din

A. Cornelius was a later Chief Justice (1960–1968), not the first.

B. The same person as A, duplicated (the options differ only in punctuation).

C. The first Chief Justice of Pakistan (1949–1954).

D. Speaker of the Constituent Assembly, not Chief Justice. FLAG: options A and B are the same person.

Question 9 Pakistan Studies

What was the profession of Mohtarma Fatima Jinnah?

- B. Lawyer
- C. Dentist ✓ **Correct answer**
- D. Economist

A. She trained in dentistry specifically, not general medicine.

B. She was not a lawyer.

C. Fatima Jinnah qualified as a dental surgeon in Calcutta.

D. She was not an economist.

Question 10 Pakistan Studies

Quaid-e-Azem Muhammad Ali Jinnah joined the Muslim League in:

- A. 1906
- B. 1908
- C. 1913 ✓ **Correct answer**
- D. 1914

A. The League's founding year; Jinnah did not join then.

B. Not the year he joined.

C. Jinnah joined the Muslim League in 1913.

D. Too late.

Question 11 Pakistan Studies

The famous news paper "Comrade and Hamdard" were launched by:

- A. Maulana Muhammad Ali Johar ✓ **Correct answer**
- B. Sir Syed Ahmed Khan
- C. Ch. Rehmat Ali

A. He launched the English weekly "Comrade" (1911) and the Urdu daily "Hamdard" (1913).

B. He founded the "Aligarh Institute Gazette" and "Tehzeeb-ul-Akhlaq", not these papers.

C. He wrote "Now or Never", he did not launch these papers.

D. Iqbal was a poet-philosopher, not the launcher of these papers.

Question 12 Pakistan Studies

Maulana Muhammad Ali Johar is buried at:

- A. Dehli
- B. Ali Garh
- C. Bait-ul-Maqdas ✓ **Correct answer**
- D. London

A. Not his burial place.

B. Not his burial place.

C. He died in London in 1931 and was buried in Jerusalem (Bait-ul-Maqdas), near Al-Aqsa.

D. He died in London but was buried in Jerusalem.

Question 13 Pakistan Studies

Indus Water Treaty was signed during the regime of:

- A. Ayub Khan ✓ **Correct answer**
- B. Z.A. Bhutto
- C. Liaquat Ali Khan
- D. Pervez Musharraf

A. The Indus Waters Treaty was signed in Karachi in September 1960, during Ayub Khan's

B. Bhutto came to power in 1971, after the Treaty.

C. Prime Minister 1947–1951, before the Treaty.

D. In power 1999–2008, decades after the Treaty.

Question 14 Pakistan Studies

Which country is located in the north of Pakistan?

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

A. Afghanistan lies to the north-west/west of Pakistan.

B. India lies to the east.

C. China lies to the north of Pakistan.

D. Iran lies to the west.

Question 15 Pakistan Studies

Kala Bagh is in:

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

A. Kala Bagh is just south of the Punjab boundary, in Punjab's Mianwali district.

B. Kala Bagh (site of the proposed dam) is in Mianwali district, Punjab.

Bagh's province.

D. Not Kala Bagh's province.

Question 16 Pakistan Studies

The Objectives Resolution was passed in:

- A. 1947
- B. 1948
- C. 1949 ✓ **Correct answer**
- D. 1950

A. The Constituent Assembly first met in 1947, but the Resolution came later.

B. Not the year.

C. The Objectives Resolution was passed on 12 March 1949.

D. Too late.

Question 17 Pakistan Studies

Pakistan joined the United Nations in:

- A. 1947 ✓ **Correct answer**
- B. 1950
- C. 1951
- D. 1952

A. Pakistan became a UN member on 30 September 1947.

B. Too late.

C. Too late.

D. Too late.

18 Pakistan Studies

The famous Khyber Pass links Peshawar with:

- A. Quetta
- B. Chamman
- C. Kabul ✓ **Correct answer**
- D. Kandhar

A. Quetta is linked via the Bolan Pass, not the Khyber.

B. Chaman is the Balochistan border town, not the Khyber route.

C. The Khyber Pass links Peshawar with Kabul (via Jalalabad).

D. Kandahar is reached via Chaman, not the Khyber Pass.

Question 19 Pakistan Studies

Which city is famous for handicrafts & glazed pottery?

- A. Sialkot
- B. Faisalabad
- C. Multan ✓ **Correct answer**
- D. Gujranwala

A. Famous for sports goods and surgical instruments.

B. Famous for textiles.

C. Famous for blue glazed pottery (kashi-kari) and handicrafts.

D. Famous for steel and wrestling, not glazed pottery.

Question 20 Pakistan Studies

Gwadar is in:

- B. Sindh
- C. Khyber Pakhtunkhwa
- D. Balochistan ✓ **Correct answer**

A. Landlocked; Gwadar is not there.

B. Gwadar is west of Sindh's coast.

C. Landlocked; Gwadar is not there.

D. Gwadar port lies on the Balochistan coast.

Question 21 Pakistan Studies

Pakistan has a coastline of:

- A. 800 mi
- B. 650 mi ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. 700 mi
- D. 500 mi

A. Too long.

B. Pakistan's coastline is about 1,046 km, i.e. about 650 miles.

C. Too long.

D. Too short.

Question 22 Pakistan Studies

Gomal University is in:

- A. Quetta
- B. D.G. Khan
- C. Peshawar

a Ismail Khan ✓ **Correct answer**

A. Quetta has the University of Balochistan, not Gomal.

B. Dera Ghazi Khan is a different city.

C. Peshawar has the University of Peshawar, not Gomal.

D. Gomal University is at Dera Ismail Khan, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa.

Question 24 Economics

The dominant source of employment in Pakistan is:

- A. Trade
- B. Agriculture ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. Public Service Sector
- D. Manufacturing

A. Trade employs many, but fewer than agriculture.

B. Agriculture was the largest employer in Pakistan in 2012 (roughly two-fifths of the workforce).

C. Employs far fewer than agriculture.

D. Employs fewer than agriculture.

Question 25 Pakistan Studies

Durand Line is the boundary between Pakistan and:

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

:an–Iran border is a separate boundary.

B. The Pakistan–India boundary is the Radcliffe Line/Line of Control.

C. The Pakistan–China boundary is a separate boundary.

D. The Durand Line is the Pakistan–Afghanistan boundary.

Question 26 Economics

The largest industry of Pakistan is:

- A. Cotton Textile ✓ **Correct answer**
- B. Sugar industry
- C. Cement industry
- D. Steel industry

A. Textiles were Pakistan's largest industry in 2012.

B. Large, but smaller than textiles.

C. Smaller than textiles.

D. Pakistan Steel Mills aside, steel is smaller than textiles. FLAG: industry size depends on the measure and year; carried as printed and flagged. PROMOTED to VERIFIED — 37bc-wave18-addendum-2026-11-02.md (1–2 Nov 2026): 'The textile industry is Pakistan's largest manufacturing sector' (Wikipedia, Textiles of Pakistan; Pakistan & Gulf Economist).

Question 27 Pakistan Studies

The total number of seats in the Senate of Pakistan is:

- A. 104 ✓ **Correct answer**
- B. 105
- C. 110
- D. 112

8th Amendment, the Senate had 104 seats in 2012 (reduced to 96 by the 25th Amendment in 2018).

B. Not the 2012 figure.

C. Not the figure.

D. Not the figure.

Question 28 Economics

IMF stand for:

- A. International Management Fund
- B. International Monetary Fund ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. Investment Monetary Forum
- D. Investment Management Force

A. Not the IMF's name.

B. The IMF's full name.

C. Not the IMF.

D. Not the IMF.

Question 29 Economics

GDP stands for:

- A. Gross Domestic Product ✓ **Correct answer**
- B. General Defense Policies
- C. General Development Plants
- D. General Development projects

A. GDP is the total value of goods and services produced in a country.

C. Not GDP.

D. Not GDP.

Question 30 General Knowledge

The world's most populous city is:

- A. London
- B. Tokyo ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. New York
- D. Paris

A. Large, but smaller than Tokyo's metropolitan area.

B. The Tokyo metropolitan area was the world's most populous urban agglomeration as of 2012.

C. Large, but smaller than Tokyo's agglomeration.

D. Smaller than Tokyo's agglomeration. FLAG: "most populous city" depends on city-proper vs metropolitan definitions and the year; carried as printed and flagged. PROMOTED to VERIFIED — 37bc-wave16-addendum-2026-11-01.md (1 Nov 2026): Tokyo was the world's largest urban agglomeration at the paper's era, about 38 million (UN World Urbanization Prospects 2014 revision).

Question 31 General Knowledge

10 Downings Street is the official residence of:

- A. French President
- B. Queen of England
- C. British Prime Minister ✓ **Correct answer**
- D. American President

h President lives at the Elysée Palace.

B. The monarch's official London residence is Buckingham Palace.

C. 10 Downing Street is the Prime Minister's official residence and office.

D. The US President lives at the White House.

Question 32 General Knowledge

Wimbledon Tennis Ground in:

- A. Australia
- B. France
- C. England ✓ **Correct answer**
- D. Germany

A. The Australian Open is in Melbourne.

B. The French Open is in Paris.

C. Wimbledon is in London, England.

D. No Grand Slam is held in Germany.

Question 33 General Knowledge

The Muslim country with largest population is:

- A. Bangladesh
- B. Pakistan
- C. Malaysia
- D. Indonesia ✓ **Correct answer**

A. A large Muslim population, but smaller than Indonesia's.

B. The second largest, but smaller than Indonesia's.

r than Indonesia.

D. The world's most populous Muslim-majority country.

Question 34 General Knowledge

Bill Gates is the founder of:

- A. HP
- B. Apple
- C. Microsoft ✓ **Correct answer**
- D. Dell

A. Founded by Hewlett and Packard.

B. Founded by Jobs, Wozniak and Wayne.

C. Co-founded by Bill Gates and Paul Allen in 1975.

D. Founded by Michael Dell.

Question 35 Economics

Fiscal years is from:

- A. June 1 to June 30
- B. July 1 to June 30 ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. June 15 to July 31
- D. July 1 to August 31

A. A single month, not a fiscal year.

B. Pakistan's fiscal year runs 1 July to 30 June.

C. Not a fiscal year.

D. Fourteen months, not a fiscal year.

36 Economics

Pakistan's economy has suffered in the Past due to:

- A. Fast growing population
- B. Confrontation with India
- C. Internal political disputes
- D. All of these ✓ **Correct answer**

A. One of the pressures on the economy as the paper frames it.

B. One of the pressures as the paper frames it.

C. One of the pressures as the paper frames it.

D. The paper's framing treats all three as causes, so "All of these" is the intended answer. FLAG: the fetched text shows NO printed key for this question; the answer is now established by the standard economy-overview text (see promotion note), which lists all three causes in one sentence. PROMOTED to VERIFIED — assistant's own check, 8 Nov 2026, decided by assistant under the owner's 8 Nov 2026 delegation: the standard Pakistan-economy overview text states verbatim, 'The economy has suffered in the past from decades of internal political disputes, a fast growing population and ongoing confrontation with neighboring India' — all three options in one sentence, the stem's own source wording — so D 'All of these' is confirmed. (Scribd, 'Overview of Pakistan's Economy'; the same sentence appears in 'Overview of Pakistan's Five-Year Plans'.)

Question 37 Economics

The Headquarters of World Bank is in:

- A. New York
- B. Geneva
- C. Washington DC ✓ **Correct answer**
- D. London

quarters, not the World Bank.

B. UN/Red Cross offices, not the World Bank.

C. The World Bank is headquartered in Washington, D.C.

D. Not the World Bank's headquarters.

Question 38 Economics

Pakistan's estimated population in 2012 is:

- A. 180 million ✓ **Correct answer**
- B. 160 million
- C. 150 million
- D. 170 million

A. The commonly cited estimate for Pakistan's population in 2012 (about 179–180 million).

B. Too low for 2012.

C. Too low for 2012.

D. Below the usual 2012 estimate. FLAG: population figures are estimates that vary by source; carried as printed and flagged. PROMOTED to VERIFIED — 37bc-wave18-addendum-2026-11-02.md (1–2 Nov 2026): UK Parliament DFID written evidence, November 2012, uses exactly 'an estimated population of 180 million'.

Question 39 Economics

Inflation means:

- A. Increase in overall prices ✓ **Correct answer**
- B. Decrease in prices
- C. Increase in the family income
- D. Increase in the purchasing power

s a general rise in the price level.

B. That is deflation.

C. Rising income is not inflation.

D. Inflation REDUCES purchasing power; this is the opposite effect.

Question 40 Economics

Per Capita income means:

- A. Income per person ✓ **Correct answer**
- B. Income per family
- C. Average income of a country
- D. Average income of a city

A. Per capita income is total income divided by population: income per person.

B. Per-family income is a different measure.

C. Loosely related, but "per person" is the precise definition the paper wants.

D. Too narrow; per capita income is national unless stated otherwise.

Question 42 Economics

Pakistan largest food crop is:

- A. Rice
- B. Sugarcane
- C. Wheat ✓ **Correct answer**
- D. Pulses

A. An important crop and export, but wheat production is larger.

B. Grown in large tonnage, but wheat is the staple food crop.

largest food (staple) crop.

D. Grown in much smaller quantities than wheat.

Question 43 Current Affairs

The leader of opposition in the National Assembly is:

- A. Ch. Pervez Elhi
- B. Ch. Nisar Ali ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. Mr. Raza Rabbani
- D. Ch. Shujaat Hussain

A. Chaudhry Pervez Elahi was not the opposition leader.

B. Chaudhry Nisar Ali Khan was Leader of the Opposition in the National Assembly 2008–2013.

C. A PPP senator, not the opposition leader.

D. PML-Q leader, not the opposition leader at the time.

Question 44 English

Alcohol is injurious ___health.

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

A. "Injurious for" is not the idiom.

B. "Injurious to health" is the correct idiom.

C. "Injurious with" is not idiomatic.

of" is not idiomatic.

Question 45 English

The old man is blind ____ one eye.

- A. from
- B. in ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. of
- D. with

A. "Blind from one eye" is not idiomatic.

B. "Blind in one eye" is the correct idiom.

C. "Blind of" is not idiomatic here (though "blind of one eye" appears in older usage, the exam idiom is "in").

D. "Blind with one eye" is not idiomatic.

Question 46 English

It is ten O'clock ------ my watch.

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

A. "By my watch it is ten o'clock" is the correct idiom (according to my watch).

B. "On my watch" means during my period of duty, not the time shown.

C. "In my watch" is not idiomatic.

D. "With my watch" is not idiomatic.

47 English

He agreed -------- my proposal.

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

A. "Agree with" takes a person, not a proposal.

B. "Agree for" is not idiomatic.

C. "Agree to a proposal" is correct: one agrees TO a proposal, WITH a person.

D. "Agree on" takes a matter/plan by mutual consent; the exam idiom for a proposal is "agree to".

Question 50 English

Which word is wrongly spelt in the following ?

- A. Begger ✓ **Correct answer**
- B. Scholar
- C. Controller
- D. Liar

A. Misspelt: the correct spelling is "beggar".

B. Correctly spelt.

C. Correctly spelt.

D. Correctly spelt.

52 English

Enormous means:

- A. Hard
- B. Huge ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. Amazing
- D. Many

A. Means difficult/solid, not enormous.

B. Enormous means very large, huge.

C. Means surprising, not enormous.

D. Means a large number, not enormous in size.

Question 53 English

The horseman pulled the ____ of the horse.

- A. reigns
- B. rains
- C. reins ✓ **Correct answer**
- D. ranes

A. "Reign" means to rule (a king reigns), wrong here.

B. "Rain" is precipitation, wrong here.

C. The straps used to control a horse.

D. Not a word.

Question 54 English

Industrious means

- B. Sensible
- C. Diligent ✓ **Correct answer**
- D. Labourer

A. Success may follow industry, but it is not the meaning.

B. Means reasonable, not industrious.

C. Industrious means hard-working, diligent.

D. A worker, not the meaning of the adjective.

Question 55 English

Commence means:

- A. Arrange
- B. Understand
- C. Try
- D. Begin ✓ **Correct answer**

A. Means to organise, not to commence.

B. Means to grasp, not to commence.

C. Means to attempt, not to commence.

D. Commence means to begin or start.

Question 56 English

Opposite of contract is:

- A. Subtract
- B. Expand ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. Attract

A. The opposite of "add", not of "contract".

B. To contract is to shrink; to expand is to grow — the opposite.

C. The opposite of "repel", not of "contract".

D. Related to expand, but "expand" is the direct opposite of "contract" as the paper frames it.

Question 57 Everyday Science

A long sighted person cannot see objects which are:

- A. Far
- B. Near ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. Both for & near
- D. Coloured

A. A long-sighted (hypermetropic) person sees distant objects clearly.

B. Long sight (hypermetropia) makes near objects blurry.

C. Wrong: far vision is preserved.

D. Colour vision is unaffected by long sight.

Question 58 Everyday Science

Which of the following is a renewable source of energy?

- A. Coal
- B. Crude Oil
- C. Water ✓ **Correct answer**
- D. Gas

el, non-renewable.

B. A fossil fuel, non-renewable.

C. Hydropower from flowing water is renewable.

D. Natural gas is a fossil fuel, non-renewable.

Question 59 Everyday Science

Which component of diet prevents constipation?

- A. Minerals
- B. Fiber ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. Protein
- D. Vitamins

A. Needed for body functions, but fibre is what prevents constipation.

B. Dietary fibre (roughage) adds bulk and prevents constipation.

C. Needed for growth/repair, not constipation prevention.

D. Needed in small amounts, not constipation prevention.

Question 60 Everyday Science

Which of the following has maximum calories?

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

A. About 4 kcal per gram, less than fats.

B. About 4 kcal per gram, less than fats.

cal per gram, the most energy-dense.

D. Provide no calories.

Question 61 Everyday Science

Sunlight is a good source of:

- A. Vitamin A
- B. Vitamin B
- C. Vitamin C
- D. Vitamin D ✓ **Correct answer**

A. Found in foods like carrots and liver, not made by sunlight.

B. Found in foods, not made by sunlight.

C. Found in citrus fruits, not made by sunlight.

D. Sunlight on skin synthesises vitamin D.

Question 62 Everyday Science

The hole developed in the Ozone layer is over:

- A. Arctic
- B. Alaska
- C. Antarctica ✓ **Correct answer**
- D. Amazon

A. Ozone depletion occurs there too, but the famous "hole" is over Antarctica.

B. Not the site of the ozone hole.

C. The ozone hole develops over Antarctica each spring.

D. Not the site of the ozone hole.

63 General Knowledge

In Pakistan the sale of cigarettes is prohibited to persons under the age of:

- A. 20
- B. 18 ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. 16
- D. 15

A. Not the prohibited age.

B. Under Pakistan's tobacco-control law, sale of cigarettes to persons under 18 is prohibited.

C. Too low.

D. Too low. FLAG: the age is fixed by the Prohibition of Smoking and Protection of Non-Smokers Health Ordinance 2002, s.8 (under 18); see promotion note. PROMOTED to VERIFIED — 37bc-wave18-addendum-2026-11-02.md (1–2 Nov 2026): Prohibition of Smoking and Protection of Non-Smokers Health Ordinance 2002, s.8 — 'No person shall sell cigarettes or any other smoking substance to any person who is below the age of eighteen years.'

Question 64 Computer Science

Programmes written to make computer function in a desired way are called:

- A. Codes
- B. Pacts
- C. Software ✓ **Correct answer**
- D. Instructions

A. Code is part of software, but the collective term the paper wants is software.

B. Agreements, not computer programmes.

nes that make a computer function as desired.

D. Individual instructions make up a programme, but "software" is the term for the programmes collectively.

Question 65 Everyday Science

The best conductor of electricity is:

- A. Iron
- B. Copper
- C. Steel
- D. Silver ✓ **Correct answer**

A. A conductor, but poorer than copper or silver.

B. An excellent conductor, widely used, but silver conducts better.

C. A poorer conductor than copper or silver.

D. The best electrical conductor among common metals.

Question 66 Everyday Science

The unchanged particle in atom is called:

- A. Proton
- B. Electron
- C. Neutron ✓ **Correct answer**
- D. Molecule

A. Positively charged, not the uncharged particle.

B. Negatively charged, not the uncharged particle.

C. The neutron carries no charge.

e is a group of atoms, not a subatomic particle. FLAG: the stem prints "unchanged"; it is read as "uncharged" (the charge-neutral particle), the only reading under which the item makes sense. PROMOTED to VERIFIED — 37bc-wave18-addendum-2026-11-02.md, re-verified 37bc-wave20-addendum-2026-11-02.md (1–2 Nov 2026): neutrons have no charge — they are electrically neutral (Chemistry LibreTexts; Encyclopaedia Britannica).

Question 67 Everyday Science

The speed of sound is ____ the speed of light.

- A. greater than
- B. equal to
- C. lesser than ✓ **Correct answer**
- D. 1/10 of

A. Sound is far slower than light.

B. Sound is far slower than light.

C. Sound travels at about 343 m/s in air; light at about 300,000 km/s — sound is far slower.

D. Sound is roughly one-millionth of light's speed, not one-tenth.

Question 68 Mathematics

0.26 ÷ 100 = ?

- A. 0.026
- B. 0.0026 ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. 26
- D. 0.00026

A. That is 0.26 ÷ 10, one place short.

B. Dividing by 100 moves the decimal point two places left: 0.26 → 0.0026.

6 × 100.

D. That is 0.26 ÷ 1000, one place too far.

Question 69 Mathematics

5448 rounded off to the nearest 1000 is:

- A. 5400
- B. 5000 ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. 4500
- D. 6000

A. That is rounding to the nearest 100.

B. 5448 is nearer to 5000 (distance 448) than to 6000 (distance 552).

C. Not a multiple of 1000.

D. 5448 is farther from 6000 than from 5000.

Question 70 Mathematics

A rectangle has a length of 16 cm and a breadth of 3 cm. What is the area of?

- A. 46 cm
- B. 48 cm² ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. 19 cm
- D. 48 cm

A. A length, not the area.

B. Area = length × breadth = 16 × 3 = 48 cm².

C. The sum 16 + 3, not the area.

D. The right number with the wrong unit; area is measured in square units.

71 Mathematics

3/7/10 written as a fraction is:

- A. 3.7 ✓ **Correct answer**
- B. 0.037
- C. 0.37
- D. 37.00

A. On the intended reading, 3 7/10 (three and seven-tenths) = 3.7.

B. Too small by a factor of 100.

C. That is 37/100, not 3 7/10.

D. Ten times too large. FLAG: the stem as printed, "3/7/10", is garbled; it is read as the mixed number 3 7/10, the only reading that yields a listed option. PROMOTED to VERIFIED — 37bc-wave18-addendum-2026-11-02.md (1–2 Nov 2026): by derivation — the garbled stem read as the mixed number 3 7/10 = 3.7.

Question 72 Mathematics

When you divided 0.7 by 10 you will get:

- A. 7
- B. 0.07 ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. 70
- D. 0.007

A. That is 0.7 × 10.

B. Dividing by 10 moves the decimal point one place left: 0.7 → 0.07.

C. That is 0.7 × 100.

D. That is 0.7 ÷ 100.

73 Mathematics

In a class of 550 students 42% wish to go to college. How many wish to attend the college?

- A. 108
- B. 210
- C. 231 ✓ **Correct answer**
- D. 252

A. Too few.

B. Too few.

C. 42% of 550 = 0.42 × 550 = 231.

D. Too many.

Question 74 Mathematics

In a class of 20 boys and 28 girls, the percentage of girls is:

- A. 41.7%
- B. 48%
- C. 58.3% ✓ **Correct answer**
- D. 70%

A. That is the boys' percentage (20/48).

B. Not the girls' share.

C. 28 ÷ 48 = 0.5833..., i.e. 58.3%.

D. Too high.

75 Mathematics

What per cent of 12 is 3?

- A. 45%
- B. 25% ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. 30%
- D. 20%

A. Too high.

B. 3 ÷ 12 = 0.25 = 25%.

C. Too high.

D. Too low.

Question 76 Mathematics

18 is 75% of?

- A. 24 ✓ **Correct answer**
- B. 28
- C. 34
- D. 32

A. 75% of 24 = 0.75 × 24 = 18.

B. 75% of 28 is 21, not 18.

C. 75% of 34 is 25.5, not 18.

D. 75% of 32 is 24, not 18.

Question 77 Islamiat

قرآن مجید میں حروف مقطعات کی کل تعداد کتنی ہے ؟

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

A. Too few.

B. Too few.

C. The muqatta'at open 29 surahs of the Qur'an.

D. One too many. FLAG: as in 37bb Q85, the count is of the surahs beginning with muqatta'at.

Question 78 Islamiat

خلافت راشدہ کا عرصہ کتنا ہے؟

A. تیئیس سال

B. پچیس سال

C. ستائیس سال

Correct answer ✓ D. تیس سال

A. 23 years is the period of the Prophet's mission, not the Rashidun Caliphate.

B. Not the conventional figure.

C. Not the conventional figure.

D. The Rashidun Caliphate (632–661 CE) is conventionally counted as 30 years.

Question 79 Islamiat

حضرت محمد صلی اللہ علیہ والہ وسلم کا وصال کے سن ہجری میں ہوا؟

• B. دس ہجری

Correct answer ✓ • C. گیارہ ہجری

• D. بارہ ہجری

A. 9 AH, too early.

B. 10 AH, the Farewell Pilgrimage year, not the year of passing.

C. The Prophet passed away in 11 AH (632 CE).

D. 12 AH, too late.

Question 80 Islamiat

طائف کے سفر میں حضرت محمد صلی اللہ علیہ والہ وسلم کے ہمراہ کون سے صحابی تھے؟

Correct answer ✓ • A. حضرت زید بن حارث رضی اللہ عنہ

• B. حضرت بلال رضی اللہ عنہ

• C. حضرت ابوبکر صدیق رضی اللہ عنہ

• D. حضرت سعد بن ابی وقاص رضی اللہ عنہ

A. Zaid bin Harithah accompanied the Prophet on the journey to Taif.

B. Bilal did not accompany him to Taif.

C. Abu Bakr accompanied him on the Hijra, not the Taif journey.

D. Saad bin Abi Waqqas did not accompany him to Taif.

Question 81 Islamiat

قران مجید کی پہلی وحی محفل کتنی آیات نازل ہوئیں؟

Correct answer ✓ B. پانچ

C. چھ

D. سات

A. Too few.

B. The first revelation (Surah Al-Alaq, verses 1–5) comprised five verses.

C. Too many.

D. Too many.

Question 82 Islamiat

ہجرت حبشہ کے موقع پر نجاشی کے دربار میں کس صحابی نے تقریر فرمائی؟

A. حضرت زید بن حارث رضی اللہ عنہ

B. حضرت عثمان رضی اللہ عنہ

Correct answer ✓ C. حضرت جعفر طیارہ رضی اللہ عنہ

D. حضرت بلال رضی اللہ عنہ

A. Zaid did not deliver the address before the Negus.

B. Uthman did not deliver the address.

C. Ja'far ibn Abi Talib addressed the Negus's court on behalf of the migrants to Abyssinia.

D. Bilal did not deliver the address.

Question 83 Islamiat

عرب میں یہودیوں کی طاقت کا سب سے بڑا مرکز کون سا تھا؟

Correct answer ✓ B. خیبر

C. طائف

D. حبشہ

A. Makkah was a pagan trading centre, not the Jewish stronghold.

B. Khaybar, north of Madinah, was the greatest centre of Jewish power in Arabia.

C. Taif was not the Jewish stronghold.

D. Abyssinia is not in Arabia and was not the Jewish centre.

Question 84 Islamiat

جد آلا نبیاء کے پیغمبر کو کہا جاتا ہے؟

A. حضرت آدم علیہ السلام

B. حضرت موسیٰ علیہ السلام

Correct answer ✓ C. حضرت ابراہیم علیہ السلام

D. حضرت عیسیٰ علیہ السلام

A. Adam is the father of mankind, not titled Abu al-Anbiya.

B. Musa is a great prophet, but not called Abu al-Anbiya.

C. Ibrahim is called Abu al-Anbiya, Father of the Prophets.

it is ;("جد آلا نبیاء") **D.** Isa is not called Abu al-Anbiya. FLAG: the stem is garbled on the page the same question as 37bb Q90, where the — "ابو الانبیاء کس پیغمبر کو کہا جاتا ہے؟" read as .printed key was wrong; here the printed key C is correct

85 Islamiat

قرآن حکیم میں کس غزوہ یوم ا لفرقان کہا گیا ہے؟

Correct answer ✓ A. غزوہ بدر

B. غزوہ احد

C. غزوہ خندق

D. غزوہ تبوک

A. The Qur'an calls the Day of Badr "Yawm al-Furqan" (the Day of Distinction, 8:41).

B. Uhud is not called Yawm al-Furqan.

C. The Trench is not called Yawm al-Furqan.

D. Tabuk is not called Yawm al-Furqan.

Question 86 Islamiat

بیت المقدس کس کے دور میں فتح ہوئی؟

A. حضرت ابوبکر صدیق رضی اللہ تعالی عنہ

Correct answer ✓ B. حضرت عمر فاروق رضی اللہ تعالی عنہ

C. حضرت علی کرم اللہ وجہہ

D. حضرت عثمان غنی رضی اللہ تعالی عنہ

A. Jerusalem was not conquered in Abu Bakr's caliphate.

B. Jerusalem was conquered in 637 CE during Umar's caliphate; he visited the city himself.

C. Jerusalem was already conquered before Ali's caliphate.

D. Jerusalem was already conquered before Uthman's caliphate.

87 Islamiat

نماز جمعہ کس سن ہجری میں فرض ہوئی؟

Correct answer ✓ A. ایک ہجری

B. دو ہجری

C. تین ہجری

D. چار ہجری

A. Jumu'ah prayer was established in 1 AH, as printed.

B. Not the year as printed.

C. Not the year as printed.

D. Not the year as printed. FLAG: the dating of the Jumu'ah obligation is a matter of scholarly convention; carried as printed and flagged. PROMOTED to VERIFIED — 37bc-wave20-addendum-2026-11-02.md (2 Nov 2026): Jumu'ah was made obligatory in the first year of Hijrah; the Prophet performed the first Friday prayer on the fifth day after arrival at Madinah (Daily Bijoy News; Maududi, Tafhim al-Qur'an, Surah Al-Jumu'ah).

Question 88 Islamiat

قران پاک میں کس صحابی کا ذکر آیا ہے؟

A. حضرت علی رضی اللہ تعالی عنہ

B. حضرت سعد بن ابی وقاص رضی اللہ تعالی عنہ

Correct answer ✓ C. حضرت زید بن حارث رضی اللہ تعالی عنہ

D. حضرت زید بن ثابت رضی اللہ تعالی عنہ

A. Ali is not named in the Qur'an.

B. Saad is not named in the Qur'an.

anthan is the only Companion named in the Qur'an (33:37).

D. Zaid bin Thabit, the scribe, is not named in the Qur'an; he is a different Zaid.

Question 89 Urdu

مشہور ڈرامہ " قرطبہ کا قاضی" کس کی تصنیف ہے ؟

A. پطرس بخاری

B. احمد ندیم قاسمی

C. سعادت حسن منٹو

Correct answer ✓ D. سید امتیاز علی تاج

A. Patras Bukhari, a different writer.

B. Ahmad Nadeem Qasmi, a different writer.

C. Saadat Hasan Manto, a different writer.

D. "Qurtuba ka Qazi" is a famous drama by Syed Imtiaz Ali Taj. PROMOTED to VERIFIED — 37bc-wave20-addendum-2026-11-02.md (2 Nov 2026): 'Qurtuba ka Qazi' is listed among Syed Imtiaz Ali Taj's translated books (Rekhta) and named as his work in the textbook lesson notes (Urdu Notes).

Question 90 Urdu

جو لفظ کسی خاص وصف کی وجہ سے مشہور ہو جائے اسے کیا کہتے ہیں؟

A. تخلص

B. کنیت

C. عرف

Correct answer ✓ D. لقب

s is a poet's pen-name, not a title earned by a quality.

B. A kunniyat is a teknonym (Abu/Umm so-and-so), not a quality-title.

C. "Urf" (alias/known as) is close, but the technical term for a title given for a distinctive quality is laqab.

D. A laqab is a title bestowed for a particular attribute or quality. FLAG: the laqab/urf distinction is a textbook convention; carried as printed and flagged. PROMOTED to VERIFIED — 37bc-wave18-addendum-2026-11-02.md (1–2 Nov 2026): a laqab is a descriptive title given for an admirable quality (Wikipedia, Laqab (Arabic); SCA Arabic naming practices; IASJ honorifics paper).

Question 91 Urdu

رسالہ تہذیب الاخلاق کس نے جاری کیا؟

A. الطاف حسین حالی

Correct answer ✓ B. سر سید احمد خان

C. ڈپٹی نذیر احمد

D. علامہ اقبال

A. Hali was Sir Syed's biographer and associate, not the journal's founder.

B. Sir Syed Ahmed Khan started "Tehzeeb-ul-Akhlaq" in 1870.

C. Deputy Nazir Ahmad, a different writer.

D. Iqbal did not start this journal.

Question 92 Urdu

علامہ اقبال کی مشہور نظم "شکوہ "ان کی کس مجموعہ کلام میں ہے؟

Correct answer ✓ A. بانگ درا

B. ضرب کلیم

C. بال جبریل

D. اور مغان حجاز

A. "Shikwa" (1909) appears in Bang-e-Dara, Iqbal's first collection.

B. Zarb-e-Kalim is a later collection; "Shikwa" is not in it.

C. Bal-e-Jibril is a later collection; "Shikwa" is not in it.

D. Not a collection containing "Shikwa". FLAG: the fourth option is garbled on the page ("مغان حجاز"; اور
"no reading of it contains "Shikwa.

Question 93 Urdu

"ڈوبتے کو تنکے کا سہارا "قواعد کی روح سے کیا ہے؟

A. محاورہ

Correct answer ✓ B. ضرب المثل

C. کہاوت

D. قول

A. A muhavara is an idiomatic phrase; "Doobte ko tinke ka sahara" is a complete proverbial sentence, not a phrase.

B. A zarbul-masal is a complete proverbial sentence used as an example; this saying is one.

C. Kahawat overlaps with zarbul-masal in popular usage, but the textbook classification the paper wants is zarbul-masal.

D. A saying/quotation in general, not the technical class. FLAG: the muhavara/zarbul-

wal distinctions are textbook conventions; carried as printed and flagged.

PROMOTED to VERIFIED — 37bc-sprint-addendum-2026-11-05.md (5 Nov 2026): Rekhta directly, and two grammar sources confirm ضرب المثل a 'ڈوبتے کو تنکے کا سہارا' Dictionary labels a complete sentence used as an example is a کہاوت / ضرب المثل, not a محاورہ.

Question 94 Urdu

پطرس بخاری کی وجہ شہرت کیا ہے؟

A. شاعری

B. افسانہ نگاری

C. ناول نگاری

Correct answer ✓ D. مزاح نگاری

A. Patras Bukhari was not famed as a poet.

B. He was not famed as a short-story writer.

C. He was not famed as a novelist.

D. Patras Bukhari is famed for humorous writing (notably "Patras ke Mazameen").

Question 95 Urdu

"مسابقت" کا مطلب ہے"

Correct answer ✓ A. مقابلہ

B. کمی بیشی

C. سختی

D. برابری

A. "Musabaqat" means competition/rivalry.

rease/decrease, not musabaqat.

C. Means harshness, not musabaqat.

D. Means equality, not musabaqat.

Question 96 Urdu

"تذبذب" کا مطلب ہے "

Correct answer ✓ A. سوچ بچار

B. پریشانی

C. غصہ

D. حیرت

A. "Tazabzub" (hesitation, wavering) is closest to deliberation/being torn in thought among the options.

B. Distress is a related feeling, but not the primary sense of tazabzub.

C. Anger is not the sense.

D. Wonder/astonishment is not the sense. FLAG: tazabzub strictly means hesitation/indecision; "soch-bichar" is the nearest listed sense, carried as printed and flagged. PROMOTED to VERIFIED — 37bc-wave18-addendum-2026-11-02.md, confirmed with a second source in 37bc-wave19-addendum-2026-11-02.md (1–2 Nov 2026): Rekhta Dictionary gives tazabzub as wavering/hesitation, with the Hindi gloss ऊहापोह (deliberation) Lane's Arabic-English Lexicon independently gives the same wavering-between- ;(سوچ بچار = two-affairs sense.

97 Urdu

مندرجہ ذیل میں سے ضرب المثل کون سی ہے؟

A. اپنے منہ میاں مٹھو بننا

B. پانی میں آگ لگانا

C. عید کا چاند ہونا

D. بوڑھی گوڑی لال لگام ✓ **Correct answer**

A. A muhavara (idiom), a phrase, not a complete proverb.

B. A muhavara (idiom), a phrase.

C. A muhavara (idiom), a phrase.

D. "An old mare with a red bridle" is a complete proverbial saying (zarbul-masal). FLAG: the muhavara/zarbul-masal distinction is a textbook convention; carried as printed and flagged. PROMOTED to VERIFIED — 37bc-wave19-addendum-2026-11-02.md (1–2 Nov 2026): Rekhta labels 'بوڑھی گوڑی لال لگام' a Proverb while A, B and C are labelled Idiom/Phrase; NUML Journal of Critical Inquiry lists it among Urdu proverbs.

Question 98 Urdu

صد برگ" کس کی شاعری کا مجموعہ ہے"؟

A. فیض احمد فیض

B. کشور ناہید

C. ناصر کا ضمی

D. پروین شاکر ✓ **Correct answer**

A. Faiz Ahmed Faiz, a different poet.

aheed, a different poet.

C. Nasir Kazmi, a different poet.

D. "Sad Barg" (A Hundred Leaves, 1980) is a poetry collection by Parveen Shakir.

PROMOTED to VERIFIED — 37bc-wave18-addendum-2026-11-02.md (1–2 Nov 2026): 'Sad Barg' (1980) is a poetry collection by Parveen Shakir (FreeDictionary encyclopedia; Wikipedia, Parveen Shakir).

Question 99 Urdu

مسدس کہ ہر بند میں کتنے مصرعے ہوتے ہیں؟

A. چار

B. پانچ

Correct answer ✓ C. چھ

D. اٹھ

A. Four lines to a stanza is a murabba.

B. Five lines to a stanza is a mukhammas.

C. A musaddas has six lines (misras) in each band/stanza.

D. Eight lines is not a musaddas.

Question 100 Urdu

پیام مشرق "کس کی تصنیف ہے؟"

A. حفیظ جالندھری

Correct answer ✓ B. علامہ اقبال

C. الطاف حسین حالی

.D.

A. Hafeez Jalandhari wrote the national anthem's lyrics, not Payam-e-Mashriq.

B. "Payam-e-Mashriq" (Message of the East, 1923) is by Allama Iqbal.

C. Hali wrote "Musaddas-e-Hali", not Payam-e-Mashriq.

D. Faiz did not write Payam-e-Mashriq.

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