Inspector (BS-16), Anti-Corruption Establishment — 2016 · Solved Past Paper

Body: Punjab Public Service Commission (PPSC) · **Post:** Inspector (BS-16), Anti-Corruption Establishment · **Year:** 2016 · **Questions:** 100 in the original paper — **82 solved and verified**, 18 unrecoverable (Q2, Q8, Q9, Q10, Q13, Q14, Q22, Q29, Q35, Q51, Q56, Q69, Q85, Q87, Q89, Q92, Q93, Q100) · **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 2016 sitting.

Source note: PACE GK Academy model paper for the PPSC Inspector (BS-16), Anti-Corruption Establishment, 2016 sitting (https://www.pacegkacademy.com/PPSC-Past-Paper-Question/48), fetched 13 Nov 2026. PACE gives all 100 option blocks with keys but no stems; 82 blocks whose stem is unambiguous are served with reconstructed stems, and 18 blocks are recorded as gaps. Every served answer is verified independently against reference facts, statutes and standard rules, never from the printed key alone. Dedup 13 Nov 2026 vs the live library (652 papers): paper_id not in the live index; the only live Inspector Anti-Corruption paper is the 2020 sitting (PPSC-2020-INSPECTOR-ANTI-CORRUPTION, 97/99) — a different year, not a duplicate. Q99 (Punjab ACE Ordinance 1961) is also in the 2011 Inspector ACE paper (MCQ-AI), a PPSC repeat across sittings, not a duplicate paper.

Question 1 English

Choose the word nearest in meaning to COMPULSORY.

- A. Mandatory ✓ **Correct answer**

necessary

- C. Casual
- D. Arbitrary

Note: Mandatory means required by law or rules, which is the same as compulsory; "not necessary" is its opposite, "casual" means relaxed or informal, and "arbitrary" means based on random choice rather than reason.

Question 2

No answer is given for this question, and none is taught. Q2 is a duration question (Year / Six Months / Quarter / Month) with no recoverable stem. NOT reconstructed.

Question 3 General Knowledge

A violent rotating tropical storm in the Indian Ocean region is called a:

- A. Hurricane
- B. Cyclone ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. Anticyclone
- D. Tornado

Note: A cyclone is the name for a tropical storm in the Indian Ocean and South Pacific; a hurricane is the same kind of storm in the Atlantic, an anticyclone is a high-pressure system with outward winds, and a tornado is a narrow land-based vortex.

Question 4 Anti-Corruption Law

The law under which the property acquired through corruption by a public servant can be attached is the:

- A. Prevention of Corruption Act 1947
- B. Criminal Law Amendment Act 1958 ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. National Accountability Ordinance 1999

Note: The Criminal Law Amendment Act 1958 provides for the speedy trial of corruption offences by Special Judges and for the attachment of the property of the accused; the Prevention of Corruption Act 1947 defines the offences, the National Accountability Ordinance 1999 created NAB, and the Punjab Criminal Prosecution Service Act 2006 set up the prosecution service.

Question 5 Anti-Corruption Law

Who is the head of the Anti-Corruption Establishment in Punjab?

- A. Director General, ACE ✓ **Correct answer**
- B. Home Secretary
- C. Chief Secretary
- D. Chief Minister

Note: The Anti-Corruption Establishment is headed by its Director General; the Home Secretary and Chief Secretary are senior civil servants who do not head the Establishment, and the Chief Minister is the political head of the province.

Question 6 Geography

Which is the smallest ocean in the world?

- A. Indian Ocean
- B. Atlantic Ocean
- C. Pacific Ocean
- D. Arctic Ocean ✓ **Correct answer**

Note: The Arctic Ocean is the smallest of the world's oceans; the Pacific is the largest, the Atlantic the second largest, and the Indian Ocean the third largest.

7 Anti-Corruption Law

The Anti-Corruption Establishment, Punjab, is a ___ of the provincial government.

- A. District
- B. Region
- C. Province
- D. Department ✓ **Correct answer**

Note: The Anti-Corruption Establishment functions as a department of the Government of Punjab, under the Services and General Administration Department; it is not a district, a region or a province.

Question 8

No answer is given for this question, and none is taught. Q8 is a landform question (Glaciers / Desert / Islands / Helff) with no recoverable stem. NOT reconstructed.

Question 9

No answer is given for this question, and none is taught. Q9 is a vocabulary question (Affirm / Approve / Rescind / Notify) whose stem cannot be fixed: both Affirm and Approve are near-synonyms. NOT reconstructed.

Question 10

No answer is given for this question, and none is taught. Q10 is a bare-number question (25 / 26 / 27 / 30) with no recoverable stem. NOT reconstructed.

Question 11 Islamiat

The Farewell Pilgrimage (Hajjat-ul-Wida) of the Holy Prophet took place in:

- A. 9th Nabvi
- B. 13th Nabvi

Nabvi

- D. 10th Nabvi ✓ **Correct answer**

Note: The Farewell Pilgrimage took place in 10 AH, the last year of the Prophet's life; the Treaty of Hudaybiyyah was in 6 AH, and the 9th and 13th years are not the year of the Farewell Pilgrimage.

Question 12 General Knowledge

The sun sets in the:

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

Note: The sun sets in the west and rises in the east; the South Pole and North Pole are points on the earth's axis, not directions of sunrise or sunset.

Question 13

No answer is given for this question, and none is taught. Q13 is a bare-number question (80 / 85 / 90 / 95) with no recoverable stem. NOT reconstructed.

Question 14

No answer is given for this question, and none is taught. Q14 is a country question (Syria / Iraq / Iran / Lebanon) with no recoverable stem. NOT reconstructed.

Question 15 Islamiat

The Treaty of Hudaybiyyah was signed in:

- A. 6th Hijri ✓ **Correct answer**
- B. 7th Hijri

Hijri
- D. 4th Hijri

Note: The Treaty of Hudaybiyyah was concluded in 6 AH (628 CE); the Battle of the Trench was in 5 AH, and the conquest of Makkah in 8 AH.

Question 16 General Knowledge

Who is the author of "The Jungle Book"?

- A. George Bernard Shaw
- B. Rudyard Kipling ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. John Locke
- D. D. H. Lawrence

Note: Rudyard Kipling wrote "The Jungle Book" (1894); George Bernard Shaw was a playwright, John Locke a philosopher, and D. H. Lawrence a novelist who did not write it.

Question 17 General Knowledge

Zambia was formerly known as:

- A. Congo
- B. Northern Rhodesia ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. Hispania
- D. Euphrates

Note: Zambia was Northern Rhodesia until independence in 1964; Congo is a separate country, Hispania was the Roman name for Spain, and the Euphrates is a river.

Question 18 Islamiat

Which holy book was revealed to Hazrat Isa (Jesus)?

- A. The Torah (Torait)

Zaboor

- C. The Injeel ✓ **Correct answer**
- D. The Quran

Note: The Injeel (Gospel) was revealed to Hazrat Isa; the Torah was revealed to Hazrat Musa, the Zaboor to Hazrat Dawood, and the Quran to Hazrat Muhammad.

Question 19 Islamiat

The circling of the Holy Kaaba during Hajj and Umrah is called:

- A. Say'ee
- B. Tawaf ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. Rami
- D. Sacrifice

Note: Tawaf is the ritual circling of the Kaaba; Say'ee is the walking between Safa and Marwa, Rami is the stoning of the pillars, and sacrifice is the slaughter of an animal.

Question 20 General Knowledge

Which is the oldest religion in the world?

- A. Judaism
- B. Shintoism
- C. Buddhism
- D. Hinduism ✓ **Correct answer**

Note: Hinduism is generally regarded as the world's oldest major religion, with roots going back more than 4,000 years; Judaism, Shintoism and Buddhism all arose later.

Question 21 Islamiat

Who was the first Umayyad Caliph?

- B. Marwan
- C. Muawiya ✓ **Correct answer**
- D. Walid

Note: Ameer Muawiya founded the Umayyad Caliphate in 661 CE and was its first caliph; Yazid was his son and successor, Marwan became caliph later, and Walid was a later Umayyad ruler.

Question 22

No answer is given for this question, and none is taught. Q22 is a bare-number question (10 / 8 / 15 / 7) with no recoverable stem. NOT reconstructed.

Question 23 General Knowledge

Which organ of the United Nations has all member states as its members?

- A. UNO
- B. General Assembly ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. Security Council
- D. WTO

Note: The General Assembly is the main deliberative organ of the UN and includes all member states; the Security Council has only 15 members, the WTO is a separate trade body, and "UNO" is the organisation as a whole, not an organ.

Question 24 General Knowledge

United Nations Day is observed on:

- A. 15th October
- B. 24th October ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. 21st October

October

Note: United Nations Day is observed on 24 October, the anniversary of the UN Charter coming into force in 1945; the other October dates are not UN Day.

Question 25 Islamiat

Who founded Dar-un-Nadwa, the council house of the Quraysh in Makkah?

- A. Qussai ✓ **Correct answer**
- B. Banu Hashim
- C. Abdullah
- D. Abdul Muttalib

Note: Qussai ibn Kilab, the ancestor who united the Quraysh and established their control of Makkah, built Dar-un-Nadwa; Banu Hashim was a clan, Abdullah was the Prophet's father, and Abdul Muttalib was his grandfather.

Question 26 General Knowledge

Who compiled the first English dictionary?

- A. Robert Cawdrey ✓ **Correct answer**
- B. Samuel Johnson
- C. John Bulloker
- D. Henry Cockeram

Note: Robert Cawdrey published "A Table Alphabeticall" in 1604, the first English dictionary; Samuel Johnson's famous dictionary came in 1755, while John Bulloker and Henry Cockeram produced later dictionaries.

Question 27 Pakistan Studies

Which is the highest civil award of Pakistan?

- B. Tamgha-e-Pakistan
- C. Nishan-e-Pakistan ✓ **Correct answer**
- D. Pride of Performance

Note: Nishan-e-Pakistan is the highest civil award of the country; Nishan-e-Haider is the highest military award, Tamgha-e-Pakistan is a lower civil decoration, and Pride of Performance is a separate award for achievement.

Question 28 Islamiat

The tragedy of Karbala took place in:

- A. 58 AH
- B. 61 AH ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. 65 AH
- D. 70 AH

Note: The martyrdom of Hazrat Imam Hussain at Karbala occurred in 61 AH (680 CE); 58, 65 and 70 AH are not the year of Karbala.

Question 29

No answer is given for this question, and none is taught. Q29 is a second Hijri-year question (58 / 61 / 65 / 70 AH, key 65 AH) whose event cannot be identified with confidence. NOT reconstructed.

Question 30 General Knowledge

Who was the first man to walk in space (the first spacewalk)?

- A. Yuri Gagarin
- B. Neil Armstrong
- C. Alexei Leonov ✓ **Correct answer**

Note: The Soviet cosmonaut Alexei Leonov made the first spacewalk in March 1965; Yuri Gagarin was the first man in space, Neil Armstrong the first man on the Moon, and Valentina Tereshkova the first woman in space.

Question 31 Islamiat

Who wrote the well-known English translation of the Holy Quran?

- A. Abdullah Yusuf Ali ✓ **Correct answer**
- B. Maulana Rehmat Ali
- C. Ahmad Ullah
- D. Ghulam Akhtar Ali

Note: Abdullah Yusuf Ali's English translation of the Holy Quran, first published in 1934, is the most widely read; the other three men are not known for a Quran translation.

Question 32 Pakistan Studies

Under the Constitution of Pakistan, the supreme command of the Armed Forces vests in the:

- A. Supreme Court
- B. President ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. Prime Minister
- D. Parliament

Note: Article 243 of the Constitution states that the supreme command of the Armed Forces vests in the President; the Supreme Court, Prime Minister and Parliament do not hold the supreme command.

Question 33 Islamiat

Which prophet was swallowed by a large fish (whale)?

- B. Hazrat Younis ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. Hazrat Issa
- D. Hazrat Ibrahim

Note: Hazrat Younis (Jonah) was swallowed by a large fish and prayed from inside it; Hazrat Yousif, Hazrat Issa and Hazrat Ibrahim are not associated with this event.

Question 34 Pakistan Studies

Who built the Grand Trunk Road?

- A. Shah Jahan
- B. Sher Shah Suri ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. East India Company
- D. Razia Sultana

Note: Sher Shah Suri built the Grand Trunk Road from Bengal to the northwest in the 16th century; Shah Jahan built the Taj Mahal, the East India Company was a trading company, and Razia Sultana was a ruler of Delhi.

Question 35

No answer is given for this question, and none is taught. Q35 is a company question (American / Canadian / British / French Company) with no recoverable stem. NOT reconstructed.

Question 36 General Knowledge

Oligarchy means the rule of:

- A. The feudal lords
- B. The few ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. The tyrants

democrats

Note: Oligarchy is government by a small group, the rule of the few; the rule of feudal lords is feudalism, the rule of tyrants is tyranny, and the rule of democrats is democracy.

Question 37 General Knowledge

The headquarters of Interpol is in:

- A. Rome
- B. Lyons ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. Paris
- D. The Hague

Note: Interpol's headquarters is in Lyon (Lyons), France; Rome is the capital of Italy, Paris the capital of France, and The Hague is the seat of the International Court of Justice.

Question 38 Geography

The capital of the Philippines is:

- A. Kuala Lumpur
- B. Tokyo
- C. Bangkok
- D. Manila ✓ **Correct answer**

Note: Manila is the capital of the Philippines; Kuala Lumpur is the capital of Malaysia, Tokyo of Japan, and Bangkok of Thailand.

Question 39 English

"Ex-officio" means:

- A. A retired officer
- B. By virtue of one's office ✓ **Correct answer**

rminated officer

- D. An unofficial document

Note: Ex-officio means holding a position by virtue of one's office, such as a chairman who serves because of another post he holds; it does not mean a retired officer, a terminated officer or an unofficial document.

Question 40 Science

Tuberculosis is a ___ disease.

- A. Viral
- B. Bacterial ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. Fungal
- D. Parasitic

Note: Tuberculosis is caused by the bacterium Mycobacterium tuberculosis, so it is a bacterial disease; it is not caused by a virus, a fungus or a parasite.

Question 41 Science

Who discovered X-rays?

- A. Wilhelm Conrad Rontgen ✓ **Correct answer**
- B. Max Planck
- C. Max von Laue
- D. Marie Curie

Note: Wilhelm Conrad Rontgen discovered X-rays in 1895; Max Planck founded quantum theory, Max von Laue worked on X-ray diffraction, and Marie Curie worked on radioactivity.

Question 42 Science

Entomology is the study of:

- B. Animals
- C. Insects ✓ **Correct answer**
- D. Chemicals

Note: Entomology is the scientific study of insects; botany is the study of plants, zoology the study of animals, and chemistry the study of chemicals.

Question 43 Science

One mile is equal to how many kilometres?

- A. 1.725
- B. 1.108
- C. 1.609 ✓ **Correct answer**
- D. 1.475

Note: One mile equals 1.609 kilometres; 1.725, 1.108 and 1.475 are not the conversion figure.

Question 44 Computer

Which is the fastest memory in a computer?

- A. Cache memory ✓ **Correct answer**
- B. Flash memory
- C. Hard disk
- D. ROM

Note: Cache memory, built into the processor, is the fastest memory in a computer; flash memory and hard disks are slower storage, and ROM is read-only memory used for start-up instructions.

45 General Knowledge

The UH-60, the US Army's main utility and transport helicopter, is the:

- A. Cobra
- B. Apache
- C. Black Hawk ✓ **Correct answer**
- D. Puma

Note: The UH-60 Black Hawk is the US Army's standard utility and transport helicopter; the Cobra and Apache are attack helicopters, and the Puma is a French transport helicopter.

Question 46 General Knowledge

A person appointed to represent his country in another country is:

- A. Being an international spy
- B. Being a technician
- C. Being a diplomat ✓ **Correct answer**
- D. An alibi

Note: A diplomat represents his country abroad; an international spy works secretly, a technician does technical work, and an alibi is a claim of being elsewhere when a crime was committed.

Question 47 General Knowledge

Malala Yousafzai is known as an:

- A. Mountain range
- B. A town in KPK
- C. A rebel of Nepal
- D. Activist ✓ **Correct answer**

n Yousafzai is a Pakistani education activist and Nobel Peace Prize laureate; she is not a mountain range, a town, or a rebel of Nepal.

Question 48 Geography

The capital of Libya is:

- A. Tripoli ✓ **Correct answer**
- B. Benghazi
- C. Trablus
- D. Beirut

Note: Tripoli is the capital of Libya; Benghazi is Libya's second city, Trablus is another name for Tripoli itself, and Beirut is the capital of Lebanon.

Question 49 General Knowledge

Who was the Secretary-General of the United Nations in 2016?

- A. Kofi Annan
- B. Francis Joseph
- C. Ban Ki-moon ✓ **Correct answer**
- D. Robert Gates

Note: Ban Ki-moon was the UN Secretary-General from 2007 to 2016; Kofi Annan held the post before him, while Francis Joseph and Robert Gates were not UN Secretaries-General.

Question 50 Science

Which mosquito spreads dengue fever?

- A. Anopheles
- B. Barinoies
- C. Janomi
- D. Aedes aegypti ✓ **Correct answer**

ue fever is spread by the Aedes aegypti mosquito; the Anopheles mosquito spreads malaria, and the other two options are not recognised mosquito types.

Question 51

No answer is given for this question, and none is taught. Q51 is a bare-number question (155 / 156 / 157 / 169) with no recoverable stem. NOT reconstructed.

Question 52 General Knowledge

Teachers usually mark students' papers in:

- A. Red ink ✓ **Correct answer**
- B. Blue ink
- C. Black ink
- D. Green ink

Note: Red ink is the standard colour used by teachers to mark and correct students' work; blue and black ink are used for writing, and green ink is not the marking colour.

Question 53 General Knowledge

MI-5 is the secret intelligence agency of:

- A. England ✓ **Correct answer**
- B. Israel
- C. Fiji
- D. Morocco

Note: MI-5 is the domestic intelligence agency of the United Kingdom (England); Israel's agency is Mossad, and Fiji and Morocco do not have an agency called MI-5.

Question 54 General Knowledge

Who wrote the Harry Potter series?

in Clark

- B. John Smith
- C. Ernest Hemingway
- D. J. K. Rowling ✓ **Correct answer**

Note: J. K. Rowling wrote the Harry Potter books; Robin Clark and John Smith are not the authors, and Ernest Hemingway was an American novelist of a different era.

Question 55 General Knowledge

Who was the President of the United States in 2016?

- A. George W. Bush
- B. Barack Obama ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. Bill Clinton
- D. Jimmy Carter

Note: Barack Obama was the US President from 2009 to 2017, so he held the office in 2016; George W. Bush and Bill Clinton served before him, and Jimmy Carter served from 1977 to 1981.

Question 56

No answer is given for this question, and none is taught. Q56 is a Police Rule 25.23(1) sub-clause question ((a) / (b) / (c) / (d)) whose provision cannot be identified with confidence. NOT reconstructed.

Question 57 General Knowledge

Which is the newest country in the world (as of 2016)?

- A. East Timor
- B. South Sudan ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. Kosovo

Note: South Sudan became independent in 2011 and was the world's newest country in 2016; East Timor became independent in 2002, Kosovo declared independence in 2008, and Brunei in 1984.

Question 58 Science

Which of the following is a unit of heat energy?

- A. SI
- B. CGS
- C. BTU ✓ **Correct answer**
- D. KWH

Note: The British Thermal Unit (BTU) is a unit of heat energy; SI and CGS are systems of units, not units themselves, and the kilowatt-hour is a unit of electrical energy.

Question 59 General Knowledge

Which of the following is used by the police to restrain a person?

- A. Electric torch
- B. Fallen paper
- C. Magnifying glass
- D. Handcuffs ✓ **Correct answer**

Note: Handcuffs are used by the police to restrain a person's hands; an electric torch gives light, a magnifying glass enlarges small objects, and "fallen paper" is not police equipment.

Question 60 Science

Which of the following electromagnetic waves have the longest wavelength?

nd waves

- B. Microwaves
- C. Ultraviolet rays
- D. Radio waves ✓ **Correct answer**

Note: Radio waves have the longest wavelength in the electromagnetic spectrum; microwaves are shorter, ultraviolet rays shorter still, and sound waves are not electromagnetic waves at all.

Question 61 Science

The density of a liquid is expressed in:

- A. Millimetre of Hg
- B. Milligram per decilitre
- C. Parts per million
- D. Grams per litre ✓ **Correct answer**

Note: Density, mass per unit volume, is expressed in units such as grams per litre; millimetre of mercury measures pressure, milligram per decilitre measures blood concentration, and parts per million measures trace concentration.

Question 62 Science

When a gas is heated at constant pressure, its volume:

- A. Decreases
- B. Remains constant
- C. Increases ✓ **Correct answer**
- D. Increases up to 10 C

Note: By Charles's law, heating a gas at constant pressure increases its volume; the volume does not decrease, stay constant, or stop increasing at 10 degrees.

63 Anti-Corruption Law

When the investigation is not complete but the accused is sent up for trial, the police submit an:

- A. Completion report
- B. Cancellation report
- C. Discharge report
- D. Incomplete charge sheet ✓ **Correct answer**

Note: An incomplete charge sheet (challan) is filed when the investigation is not finished but the accused must be put on trial; a completion report ends the investigation, a cancellation report asks for the case to be dropped, and a discharge report releases the accused.

Question 64 Science

Laughing gas is:

- A. Nitric oxide
- B. Nitrogen dioxide
- C. Nitrogen pentoxide
- D. Nitrous oxide ✓ **Correct answer**

Note: Nitrous oxide (N2O) is laughing gas, used as an anaesthetic; nitric oxide, nitrogen dioxide and nitrogen pentoxide are different oxides of nitrogen and are not laughing gas.

Question 65 English

Choose the word nearest in meaning to ASSIMILATE.

- A. Adapt
- B. Absorb ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. Reject
- D. Digest

ilate means to take in and absorb, as the body assimilates food or a person assimilates a new culture; adapt means to adjust, reject means to refuse, and digest is only the physical breaking down of food.

Question 66 English

The phrase "to put in black and white" means:

- A. To cut notches
- B. Obscure
- C. Put into writing ✓ **Correct answer**
- D. Point out

Note: "To put in black and white" means to write something down formally; to cut notches is to mark wood, obscure means unclear, and point out means to draw attention to something.

Question 67 Anti-Corruption Law

The stage at which a trial ends and the court gives its decision is called the:

- A. Bailed out
- B. Discharged
- C. Acquitted
- D. Conclusion of trial ✓ **Correct answer**

Note: The conclusion of the trial is the final stage when the court decides the case; "bailed out" means released on bail, "discharged" means released without a charge being proved, and "acquitted" means found not guilty.

Question 68 English

Which of the following idioms means "a state of deep thought"?

- A. A grey eminence

- C. A brown study ✓ **Correct answer**
- D. A mare's nest

Note: "A brown study" means being deep in thought; "a grey eminence" is a powerful person behind the scenes, "hang up" means to end a phone call, and "a mare's nest" is a confused mess.

Question 69

No answer is given for this question, and none is taught. Q69 is a law question (Qanoon-e-Shahadat Order / Punjab Law Act / Cattle Ponds Act / High Court Rules and Order) with no recoverable stem. NOT reconstructed.

Question 70 English

The boy was named ___ his late grandfather.

- A. With
- B. In
- C. Into
- D. After ✓ **Correct answer**

Note: The correct idiom is "named after", meaning given the same name as someone; "named with", "named in" and "named into" are not correct English.

Question 71 English

A person who lives by asking for money is a:

- A. Beggar ✓ **Correct answer**
- B. Criminal
- C. Vendor
- D. Drunkard

gar is a person who asks for money or food; a criminal breaks the law, a vendor sells goods, and a drunkard drinks too much alcohol. PACE prints this option as "Biggers", a misprint for "Beggars".

Question 72 Anti-Corruption Law

The report prepared by a doctor after examining a dead body is called the:

- A. Plan of scene of death
- B. Inventory of clothing
- C. List of articles sent for medical examination
- D. Post-mortem report ✓ **Correct answer**

Note: A post-mortem report records a doctor's findings after examining a dead body; the plan of the scene, the inventory of clothing and the list of articles are separate documents prepared during an investigation.

Question 73 English

Which punctuation mark is used to mark a sudden break or interruption in a sentence?

- A. Dash ✓ **Correct answer**
- B. Inverted commas
- C. Semi-colon
- D. Colon

Note: A dash marks a sudden break or interruption; inverted commas enclose direct speech, a semi-colon joins related clauses, and a colon introduces a list or explanation.

Question 74 Pakistan Studies

Who was the first president of the All-India Muslim League?

- A. Quaid-e-Azam
- B. Sir Agha Khan ✓ **Correct answer**

- D. Nawab Saleem Ullah

Note: Sir Agha Khan was the first president of the All-India Muslim League, founded in 1906; Quaid-e-Azam led the League later, and Nawab Bahadur Yar Jang and Nawab Saleem Ullah were not its first president.

Question 75 English

Which punctuation mark is used to separate items in a list?

- A. Exclamation mark
- B. Hyphen
- C. Comma ✓ **Correct answer**
- D. Colon

Note: A comma separates items in a list; an exclamation mark shows strong feeling, a hyphen joins words, and a colon introduces a list but does not separate its items.

Question 76 English

The word "quickly" in "He ran quickly" is an:

- A. Adjective
- B. Adverb ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. Noun
- D. Verb

Note: "Quickly" describes how he ran, so it modifies the verb and is an adverb; an adjective describes a noun, a noun names a thing, and a verb is an action word.

Question 77 Pakistan Studies

Who was the first Prime Minister of Pakistan?

eral Ayub Khan

- B. Ayyub Khoro
- C. Nawab Liaquat Ali Khan ✓ **Correct answer**
- D. Feroz Khan Noon

Note: Liaquat Ali Khan was Pakistan's first Prime Minister, serving from 1947 to 1951; Ayub Khan became president later, Ayyub Khoro was a Sindh politician, and Feroz Khan Noon became prime minister in 1957.

Question 78 Urdu

Choose the correctly spelt Urdu word for "Chaudhry".

A. چودری

Correct answer ✓ B. چودھری

C. چوہدھری

D. چوھدری

Note: The correct spelling of the title Chaudhry in Urdu is چودھری; the other three forms misplace the do-chashmi he.

Question 79 Urdu

The old name of Urdu was:

A. ہندی

Correct answer ✓ B. ریختہ

C. اردوئے معلیٰ

D. اردو

Note: Urdu was earlier called Rekhta, the language of the mixed speech of Delhi; Hindi is a separate language, Urdu-e-Mualla was a later name for the court language, and Urdu is

Question 80 Pakistan Studies

Mohenjo-Daro means:

- A. Mound of the great
- B. Mound of the survivors
- C. Mound of the Living
- D. Mound of the Dead ✓ **Correct answer**

Note: Mohenjo-Daro means "Mound of the Dead" in Sindhi; it is not the mound of the great, the survivors or the living.

Question 81 Urdu

In Urdu grammar, a noun denoting an instrument or tool is called:

Correct answer ✓ A. اسم آلہ

B. اسم ظرف

C. اسم مصغر

D. اسم نکر

Note: Ism-e-Aala is the noun that denotes an instrument, such as a pen or a saw; Ism-e-Zarf denotes place or time, Ism-e-Musaghghar is a diminutive, and Ism-e-Nakrah is a common noun.

Question 82 Urdu

A poem whose stanzas each have eight lines is called:

A. مسدس

B. مخمس

Correct answer ✓ مسمط .D•

Note: A Musammat is a poem with eight-line stanzas; a Mukhammas has five-line stanzas, a Musaddas six-line stanzas, and Nazm is a general term for a poem.

Question 83 Urdu

The science of word formation (morphology) in Urdu grammar is called:

علم نحو .A•

علم زبان .B•

علم ادب .C•

Correct answer ✓ علم صرف .D•

Note: Ilm-e-Sarf is the study of word formation and morphology; Ilm-e-Nahw is syntax, Ilm-e-Zuban is linguistics in general, and Ilm-e-Adab is literature.

Question 84 Pakistan Studies

Which Europeans were the first to come to India?

- A. Portuguese ✓ **Correct answer**
- B. Dutch
- C. Danish
- D. English

Note: The Portuguese, led by Vasco da Gama, reached India in 1498, before the Dutch, Danish and English arrived.

Question 85

No answer is given for this question, and none is taught. Q85 is an Urdu idiom

ose stem idiom cannot be recovered from the option set. NOT reconstructed.

Question 86 Urdu

In Urdu poetry, "Husn-e-Matla" means:

- A. The verse after the Matla ✓ **Correct answer**
- B. The first couplet of a Qasida
- C. The first couplet of a Ghazal
- D. A beautiful couplet of a Ghazal

Note: Husn-e-Matla is the couplet that follows the Matla (the opening couplet) in a ghazal; it is not the Matla itself, not the first couplet of a qasida, and not merely any beautiful couplet.

Question 87

No answer is given for this question, and none is taught. Q87 is a Punjabi proverb question whose options are garbled beyond recovery. NOT reconstructed.

Question 88 Pakistan Studies

The Vernacular Press Act of 1878 was passed by Viceroy:

- A. Lord Lytton ✓ **Correct answer**
- B. Lord Curzon
- C. Lord Auckland
- D. Lord Mayo

Note: Lord Lytton, Viceroy from 1876 to 1880, passed the Vernacular Press Act in 1878 to curb the Indian-language press; Lord Curzon, Lord Auckland and Lord Mayo did not pass this Act.

No answer is given for this question, and none is taught. Q89 is a date question (30 January 1918 / 13 April 1930 / 14 August 1920 / 3 July 1930) whose event cannot be identified with confidence. NOT reconstructed.

Question 90 Pakistan Studies

Pakistan is a ___ state.

- A. Provincial
- B. Federal ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. Co-federal
- D. Dictatorial

Note: Pakistan is a federal state, with power shared between the federation and the provinces under the 1973 Constitution; it is not a provincial, co-federal or dictatorial state.

Question 91 Pakistan Studies

The Constitution of 1973 came into force on:

- A. 10th April 1973
- B. 14th August 1973 ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. 23rd March 1973
- D. 10th August 1973

Note: The 1973 Constitution came into force on 14 August 1973; it was passed on 10 April 1973, but 23 March and 10 August 1973 are not the date it took effect.

Question 92

No answer is given for this question, and none is taught. Q92 is a bare-number question (175 / 183 / 182 / 170) with no recoverable stem. NOT reconstructed.

No answer is given for this question, and none is taught. Q93 is a valley question (Chitral / Kalash / Punial / Swat) whose stem cannot be identified with confidence. NOT reconstructed.

Question 94 Geography

Skardu is the main town of:

- A. Shigar
- B. Chitral
- C. Skardu
- D. Baltistan ✓ **Correct answer**

Note: Skardu is the main town and administrative centre of Baltistan in Gilgit-Baltistan; Shigar is a valley in Baltistan, Chitral is a district of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, and "Skardu" as an answer would be circular.

Question 95 Science

Which of the following is a metal?

- A. Iron ✓ **Correct answer**
- B. Sulphur
- C. Salt
- D. Limestone

Note: Iron is a metal; sulphur is a non-metal, salt is a compound (sodium chloride), and limestone is a sedimentary rock.

Question 96 Pakistan Studies

The Indus Waters Treaty was signed on:

- n September 1960 ✓ **Correct answer**
- B. 19th September 1962
- C. 19th September 1965
- D. 19th September 1964

Note: The Indus Waters Treaty between Pakistan and India was signed on 19 September 1960; the 1962, 1965 and 1964 dates are wrong.

Question 97 General Knowledge

Which motorway connects Ratodero with Gwadar?

- A. M5
- B. M2
- C. M8 ✓ **Correct answer**
- D. M9

Note: The M8 motorway runs from Ratodero in Sindh to Gwadar in Balochistan; the M2 links Lahore and Islamabad, the M5 links Multan and Sukkur, and the M9 links Karachi and Hyderabad.

Question 98 Geography

The capital of Indonesia is:

- A. Manila
- B. Jakarta ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. Kuala Lumpur
- D. Bangkok

Note: Jakarta is the capital of Indonesia; Manila is the capital of the Philippines, Kuala Lumpur of Malaysia, and Bangkok of Thailand.

99 Anti-Corruption Law

The Anti-Corruption Establishment, Punjab, was established under the:

- A. Prevention of Corruption Act 1947
- B. Criminal Law Amendment Ordinance 1944
- C. Pakistan Criminal Law Amendment Act 1958
- D. Punjab Anti-Corruption Establishment Ordinance 1961 ✓ **Correct answer**

Note: The Punjab Anti-Corruption Establishment Ordinance 1961 created the Anti-Corruption Establishment in Punjab; the Prevention of Corruption Act 1947 defines corruption offences, the 1944 Ordinance deals with attachment of property, and the 1958 Act provides for Special Judges.

Question 100

No answer is given for this question, and none is taught. Q100 is a distance question (96 / 80 / 55 / 112 km) with no recoverable stem. NOT reconstructed.

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