Combined Competitive Examination (PMS), General Knowledge — 2016 · Solved Past Paper

Body: Punjab Public Service Commission (PPSC) · **Post:** Combined Competitive Examination (PMS), General Knowledge · **Year:** 2016 · **Questions:** 100 in the original paper — **97 solved and verified**, 3 excluded as defective (Q35, Q51, Q69) · **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: CSS Prep Forum reproduction of the same sitting (100 questions in paper order with the printed key). 7 printed keys corrected on independent evidence: Q30 nebula (printed C, filed D), Q31 photosphere (printed C, filed B), Q54 vitamin A 'All of these' (printed B, filed D), Q62 epidemic (printed A, filed B), Q65 chord (printed A, filed D), Q78 junk mail (printed A, filed B), Q84 last census at exam date 1998 (printed C 2017, filed A). 1 PICK-ONE: Q97 (largest solar-energy producer 2016 — China not listed; filed B USA). 3 DEFECTIVE-excluded: Q35 (Troposphere not listed), Q51 (Medulla oblongata and Medulla are the same structure), Q69 (trapezium area formula not among options). A contaminated re-mixed copy (testpointpk id 6474) was rejected as primary. Dedup 13 Nov 2026 vs the live library and built files: no duplicate of this sitting found (see wave V1g build notes).

Question 1 Everyday Science

Acoustics is the science of:

- B. Waves
- C. Sound ✓ **Correct answer**
- D. Colors

A. The science of light is optics.

B. The science of waves is not acoustics.

C. Correct: acoustics is the science of sound.

D. The science of colours is chromatics.

Question 2 Everyday Science

The art of breeding Silkworm and production of Silk is called:

- A. Microbiology
- B. Sericulture ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. Biochemistry
- D. Horticulture

A. Microbiology is the study of microbes.

B. Correct: sericulture is the art of breeding silkworms and producing silk.

C. Biochemistry is the chemistry of living things.

D. Horticulture is garden cultivation.

Question 3 Everyday Science

The science of celestial bodies is known as:

- A. Agronomy
- B. Coprology
- C. Astrology

-onomy ✓ **Correct answer**

A. Agronomy is the science of soil and crops.

B. Coprology is the study of faeces.

C. Astrology is the (pseudo) study of stars' influence.

D. Correct: astronomy is the science of celestial bodies.

Question 4 Everyday Science

Telepathy is:

- A. Communication by sensory perceptions
- B. Communication between mind and heart
- C. Communication by means other than sensory perceptions ✓ **Correct answer**
- D. None of these

A. That is ordinary communication.

B. Not the definition.

C. Correct: telepathy is communication by means other than the senses.

D. One of the options is correct.

Question 5 Everyday Science

Pedagogy is the science of:

- A. Seeing
- B. Behaving
- C. Teaching ✓ **Correct answer**
- D. Learning

A. The science of seeing is optics.

...ce of behaviour is psychology.

C. Correct: pedagogy is the science of teaching.

D. Learning is the learner's side, not pedagogy.

Question 6 Everyday Science

Study of maps and features of the Universe is called:

- A. Metaphysics
- B. Cosmography
- C. Cosmology
- D. Cartography ✓ **Correct answer**

A. Metaphysics is the philosophy of being.

B. Cosmography describes the universe, not maps.

C. Cosmology is the study of the universe's origin.

D. Correct: cartography is the study and making of maps.

Question 7 Everyday Science

Scientific study and measurement of behaviour is called:

- A. Psychiatry
- B. Psychology ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. Physiology
- D. Psychoanalysis

A. Psychiatry treats mental illness medically.

B. Correct: psychology is the scientific study and measurement of behaviour.

C. Physiology is the study of body functions.

alysis is a therapeutic method, not the general science.

Question 8 Everyday Science

Etymology refers to the study of:

- A. Insects
- B. Words ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. Medicines
- D. Reptiles

A. The study of insects is entomology.

B. Correct: etymology is the study of the origin and history of words.

C. The study of medicines is pharmacology.

D. The study of reptiles is herpetology.

Question 9 Everyday Science

Pediatrics is relevant to:

- A. Children ✓ **Correct answer**
- B. Pregnant women
- C. Old people
- D. Bones

A. Correct: pediatrics is the branch of medicine for children.

B. That is obstetrics.

C. That is geriatrics.

D. That is orthopedics.

10 Everyday Science

Shape of Milky Way Galaxy is:

- A. Rectangular
- B. Spiral ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. Elliptical
- D. Circular

A. The Milky Way is not rectangular.

B. Correct: the Milky Way is a barred spiral galaxy.

C. The Milky Way is not elliptical.

D. The Milky Way is not circular.

Question 11 Everyday Science

Coldest planet of Solar system is:

- A. Saturn
- B. Neptune ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. Earth
- D. Venus

A. Saturn is not the coldest planet.

B. Correct: Neptune, the farthest planet from the Sun, is the coldest (its atmosphere reaches about −218°C).

C. Earth is not the coldest planet.

D. Venus is the hottest planet.

12 Everyday Science

Which of the following planets has maximum number of satellites?

- A. Venus
- B. Saturn
- C. Uranus
- D. Jupiter ✓ **Correct answer**

A. Venus has no moons.

B. Saturn has many moons, but in 2016 Jupiter held the record.

C. Uranus has fewer moons than Jupiter.

D. Correct: at the exam date (2016) Jupiter had the maximum number of known satellites (67); Saturn's count overtook it only later.

Question 13 Everyday Science

Which planet takes the longest time to go once around the Sun?

- A. Neptune ✓ **Correct answer**
- B. Mars
- C. Jupiter
- D. Earth

A. Correct: Neptune takes the longest time to go once around the Sun (about 165 years).

B. Mars takes about 687 days.

C. Jupiter takes about 12 years.

D. Earth takes one year.

14 Everyday Science

The first artificial satellite was launched by:

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

A. Japan did not launch the first artificial satellite.

B. Correct: the USSR launched Sputnik 1, the first artificial satellite, in 1957.

C. America launched Explorer 1 later (1958).

D. France did not launch the first satellite.

Question 15 Everyday Science

The first Canadian woman in space was:

- A. Roberta Bondar ✓ **Correct answer**
- B. Dirk Fremont
- C. Tamayo Mendez
- D. Marc Gameau

A. Correct: Roberta Bondar was the first Canadian woman in space (1992).

B. No such astronaut.

C. No such astronaut.

D. Marc Garneau was the first Canadian man in space, not a woman.

Question 16 Everyday Science

The first astronaut to set foot on moon was:

Gagarin

- B. Edmund Hailey
- C. Tamayo Mendez
- D. Neil Armstrong ✓ **Correct answer**

A. Gagarin was the first man in space, not the first on the Moon.

B. Halley was an astronomer, not an astronaut.

C. No such astronaut.

D. Correct: Neil Armstrong was the first astronaut to set foot on the Moon (1969).

Question 17 Everyday Science

The theory stating the new matter is always created to fill the space left by Universe is called:

- A. Big Bang
- B. Steady State ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. Hubble’s Theory
- D. Black Hole

A. The Big Bang theory says the universe began in a hot explosion, not that new matter is continuously created.

B. Correct: the steady-state theory holds that new matter is always created to fill the space left by the expanding universe.

C. Hubble's law is about the expansion of the universe.

D. A black hole is a collapsed star, not a theory of creation.

Question 18 Everyday Science

The velocity of sound in air at sea level is:

meters per second ✓ **Correct answer**

- B. 345 meters per second
- C. 360 meters per second
- D. 354 meters per second

A. Correct: the velocity of sound in air at sea level is about 343 m/s.

B. Not the standard value.

C. Not the standard value.

D. Not the standard value.

Question 19 Everyday Science

Acceleration caused by gravity is:

- A. 23 feet per second
- B. 32 feet per second ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. 42 feet per second
- D. 52 feet per second

A. Not the value of g.

B. Correct: acceleration due to gravity is about 32 ft/s².

C. Not the value of g.

D. Not the value of g.

Question 20 Everyday Science

A rocket needs the speed of

- A. 22 miles per second
- B. 15 miles per second
- C. 12 miles per second

iles per second ✓ **Correct answer**

A. Not the escape velocity.

B. Not the escape velocity.

C. Not the escape velocity.

D. Correct: a rocket needs about 7 miles per second (11.2 km/s) — the escape velocity — to leave Earth.

Question 21 Everyday Science

Sunlight is composed of:

- A. 6 colours
- B. 7 colours ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. 8 colours
- D. 9 colours

A. Sunlight is not composed of 6 colours.

B. Correct: sunlight is composed of seven colours (the spectrum).

C. Not 8.

D. Not 9.

Question 22 Everyday Science

The rarest gas in air is:

- A. Neon
- B. Carbon dioxide
- C. Helium ✓ **Correct answer**
- D. Oxygen

esent in air but is not the rarest gas.

B. Carbon dioxide is far more abundant than the rare gases.

C. Correct: among the listed gases, helium is the rarest in air (it escapes into space).

D. Oxygen makes up about 21% of air.

Question 23 Everyday Science

Minor objects in irregular shapes orbiting the sun are called:

- A. Vessel
- B. Asteroid ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. Meteors
- D. Comet

A. A vessel is a container, not an orbiting body.

B. Correct: asteroids are minor objects in irregular shapes orbiting the Sun.

C. Meteors are streaks of light in the atmosphere.

D. A comet is an icy body with a tail, not an irregular rocky minor object.

Question 24 Everyday Science

The lowest zone of atmosphere containing about seventy-five percent of total mass of atmosphere and ninety percent of its water vapour is called:

- A. Troposphere ✓ **Correct answer**
- B. Ionosphere
- C. Aerosphere
- D. Stratosphere

A. Correct: the troposphere is the lowest zone of the atmosphere, containing about 75% of its mass and 90% of its water vapour.

sphere is a higher layer.

C. No such layer.

D. The stratosphere lies above the troposphere.

Question 25 Everyday Science

The theory about the beginning of the universe by a huge explosion is called:

- A. Binary
- B. Black Hole
- C. Big Bang ✓ **Correct answer**
- D. Steady State

A. Binary is not a theory of the universe's beginning.

B. A black hole is a collapsed star.

C. Correct: the Big Bang theory says the universe began with a huge explosion.

D. The steady-state theory says the universe has no beginning.

Question 26 Everyday Science

Constellation is:

- A. Classification of stars satellites
- B. Classification of stars
- C. Patterns or groups of stars in the sky ✓ **Correct answer**
- D. Patterns or group of satellites in the sky

A. A constellation is not a classification of satellites.

B. A constellation is not a classification.

C. Correct: a constellation is a pattern or group of stars in the sky.

ation is of stars, not satellites.

Question 27 Everyday Science

The sun takes _____ years to travel around the galaxy.

- A. one hundred years
- B. one million years
- C. 225 million years ✓ **Correct answer**
- D. 225 years

A. The Sun does not orbit the galaxy in 100 years.

B. Not one million years.

C. Correct: the Sun takes about 225 million years to travel once around the galaxy.

D. Not 225 years.

Question 28 Everyday Science

Days and nights are equal throughout the year at:

- A. North America
- B. South Africa
- C. Equator ✓ **Correct answer**
- D. North pole

A. Days and nights are not equal all year in North America.

B. Days and nights are not equal all year in South Africa.

C. Correct: at the equator days and nights are equal throughout the year.

D. At the North Pole there are six months of day and six of night.

29 Everyday Science

Celestial body that affects the tides of ocean is:

- A. Sun
- B. Moon ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. Galaxy
- D. Meteorite

A. The Sun affects tides, but the Moon's effect is greater.

B. Correct: the Moon is the celestial body that most affects the tides of the ocean.

C. The galaxy does not affect ocean tides.

D. A meteorite does not affect tides.

Question 30 Everyday Science

Huge cloud of gas and dust in universe is called:

- A. Constellation
- B. Satellite
- C. Meteorite
- D. Nebula ✓ **Correct answer**

A. A constellation is a pattern of stars, not a gas cloud.

B. A satellite is an orbiting body, not a gas cloud.

C. A meteorite is a rock that falls to Earth; it is not a gas cloud.

D. Correct: a huge cloud of gas and dust in the universe is a nebula. The printed key (C) is corrected to D.

31 Everyday Science

Outer surface of the sun is called:

- A. Chromosphere
- B. Photosphere ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. Corona
- D. Ionosphere

A. The chromosphere is the layer above the photosphere.

B. Correct: the photosphere is the visible (outer) surface of the Sun.

C. The corona is the Sun's outer atmosphere, beyond the photosphere.

D. The ionosphere is a layer of Earth's atmosphere. The printed key (C) is corrected to B.

Question 32 Everyday Science

Sun’s diameter is:

- A. 3 million km
- B. 2.5 million km
- C. 1.4 million km ✓ **Correct answer**
- D. 1 million km

A. The Sun's diameter is not 3 million km.

B. Not 2.5 million km.

C. Correct: the Sun's diameter is about 1.4 million km.

D. Not 1 million km.

Question 33 Everyday Science

The largest planet is:

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

A. Venus is not the largest planet.

B. Correct: Jupiter is the largest planet in the solar system.

C. Mercury is the smallest planet.

D. Mars is not the largest planet.

Question 34 Everyday Science

The continuous movement of continents is called Continental:

- A. Shakes
- B. Drift ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. Motion
- D. Move

A. Not the term.

B. Correct: the continuous movement of continents is called continental drift.

C. Not the standard term.

D. Not the standard term.

Question 35 Everyday Science

The layer of atmosphere in which we live is called:

- A. Stratosphere
- B. Photosphere
- C. Lithosphere

No answer is given for this question, and none is taught. DEFECTIVE — EXCLUDED, no answer taught (We live in the Troposphere, which is not among the options (Stratosphere / Photosphere / Lithosphere / Ionosphere); the printed key (Stratosphere) is wrong.)

Question 36 Everyday Science

Study of fingerprints is called:

- A. Genetics
- B. Dactylography ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. Hematology
- D. Histology

A. Genetics is the study of heredity.

B. Correct: dactylography is the study of fingerprints.

C. Hematology is the study of blood.

D. Histology is the study of tissues.

Question 37 Everyday Science

Which rocks make the earth’s surface or crust?

- A. Sedimentary
- B. Igneous
- C. Metamorphic
- D. All of these ✓ **Correct answer**

A. Sedimentary rocks alone do not make the crust.

B. Igneous rocks alone do not make the crust.

ohic rocks alone do not make the crust.

D. Correct: the Earth's crust is made of sedimentary, igneous and metamorphic rocks.

Question 38 Everyday Science

Area in a desert where there is sufficient water for plants is called:

- A. Island
- B. Oasis ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. Green desert
- D. Greenland

A. An island is land surrounded by water.

B. Correct: an oasis is an area in a desert where there is sufficient water for plants.

C. Not the term.

D. Greenland is an island, not a desert feature.

Question 39 Everyday Science

Plate tectonics theory explains the movement of:

- A. Rockets
- B. Rivers
- C. Oceans
- D. Continents ✓ **Correct answer**

A. Plate tectonics does not explain rockets.

B. Plate tectonics does not explain rivers.

C. Plate tectonics explains ocean floors too, but the classic answer is continents.

D. Correct: plate tectonics explains the movement of continents.

40 Everyday Science

Silicon is also called:

- A. Stone maker
- B. Ocean maker
- C. Earth maker ✓ **Correct answer**
- D. Mountain maker

A. Not the name for silicon.

B. Not the name for silicon.

C. Correct: silicon is called the earth maker in the standard GK charts (it is the main element of the Earth's crust).

D. Not the name for silicon.

Question 41 Everyday Science

Days and nights are equal all year at:

- A. New York
- B. Nairobi ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. Oslo
- D. Brussels

A. Days and nights are not equal all year in New York.

B. Correct: Nairobi, near the equator, has days and nights equal all year.

C. Oslo has long summer days and long winter nights.

D. Brussels has seasonal variation in day length.

42 Everyday Science

When Magma reaches the surface it is called:

- A. Moller magma
- B. Volcano
- C. Lava ✓ **Correct answer**
- D. Igneous lava

A. No such term.

B. A volcano is the opening, not the magma itself.

C. Correct: when magma reaches the surface it is called lava.

D. Not the term.

Question 43 Everyday Science

Which star is known as the ‘Constant star’?

- A. Sirius
- B. Canopus star
- C. North star ✓ **Correct answer**
- D. The sun

A. Sirius is the brightest star, not the constant star.

B. Canopus is not the constant star.

C. Correct: the North Star (Polaris) is known as the constant star because it stays fixed in the sky.

D. The Sun is not the constant star.

44 Everyday Science

Which area is known as World’s earthquake belt?

- A. Pacific ring of fire ✓ **Correct answer**
- B. Andes Range
- C. Sharmel-Sheikh, Egypt
- D. Central and Atlantic Ridge

A. Correct: the Pacific Ring of Fire is the world's earthquake belt.

B. The Andes are part of the Ring of Fire, not the belt itself.

C. Not an earthquake belt.

D. The Mid-Atlantic Ridge is a spreading centre, not the world's earthquake belt.

Question 45 Everyday Science

Which of the following is the physics law of moments?

- A. The product of clockwise moments is equal to product of anti-clockwise moments
- B. The sum of clockwise moments is equal to sum of anti-clockwise moments ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. The product of clockwise moments is equal to the value of anti-clockwise moments
- D. The sum of clockwise moments is equal to the value of anti-clockwise moments

A. The law of moments is about sums, not products.

B. Correct: for a body in equilibrium the sum of clockwise moments equals the sum of anticlockwise moments.

C. Not the law.

D. Not the law.

46 Everyday Science

Which chemical element has properties of metals and non-metals?

- A. Metalloid ✓ **Correct answer**
- B. Lanthanide
- C. Actioned
- D. Graphite

A. Correct: a metalloid is a chemical element with properties of both metals and non-metals.

B. Lanthanides are metals, not metalloids.

C. No such element class.

D. Graphite is a form of carbon, a non-metal.

Question 47 Everyday Science

Which tube extends from mouth to anus?

- A. Alimentary canal ✓ **Correct answer**
- B. Root canal
- C. Basic canal
- D. Back canal

A. Correct: the alimentary canal is the tube extending from mouth to anus.

B. A root canal is in a tooth.

C. No such tube.

D. No such tube.

48 Everyday Science

Where is the bile stored and intermittently released into the small intestine to aid digestion?

- A. Kidney
- B. Liver
- C. Gall bladder ✓ **Correct answer**
- D. Pancreas

A. The kidney filters blood, it does not store bile.

B. The liver makes bile, but it is stored in the gall bladder.

C. Correct: bile is stored in the gall bladder and released into the small intestine.

D. The pancreas makes digestive enzymes, it does not store bile.

Question 49 Everyday Science

Blood circulates in which parts of the body?

- A. Veins
- B. Arteries
- C. Capillaries
- D. All of these ✓ **Correct answer**

A. Blood circulates in veins, but not only in veins.

B. Blood circulates in arteries, but not only in arteries.

C. Blood circulates in capillaries, but not only in capillaries.

D. Correct: blood circulates in veins, arteries and capillaries.

50 Everyday Science

Which blood group is a Universal Donor?

- A. Group A
- B. Group B
- C. Group AB
- D. Group O negative ✓ **Correct answer**

A. Group A cannot be given to everyone.

B. Group B cannot be given to everyone.

C. Group AB is the universal recipient, not the universal donor.

D. Correct: O negative is the universal donor blood group.

Question 51 Everyday Science

Which part of the brain contains centres for the control of respiration, heart-beat and blood pressure?

- A. Medulla oblongata
- B. Medulla
- C. Cerebellum
- D. Cerebrum

No answer is given for this question, and none is taught. DEFECTIVE — EXCLUDED, no answer taught (Options A (Medulla oblongata) and B (Medulla) are the same structure, so two options are correct.)

Question 52 Everyday Science

The structure in a cell which contains the genes is called:

- A. Genetics

- C. Marrow
- D. Chromosome ✓ **Correct answer**

A. Genetics is the study of heredity, not the structure.

B. Saliva is a fluid, not a structure containing genes.

C. Marrow makes blood cells, it does not contain the genes.

D. Correct: the chromosome is the structure in a cell that contains the genes.

Question 53 Everyday Science

Who coined the term gene?

- A. John Dalton
- B. Dalton Gene
- C. Wilhelm Johannsen ✓ **Correct answer**
- D. Andrew Fleming

A. Dalton proposed atomic theory, he did not coin 'gene'.

B. No such person.

C. Correct: Wilhelm Johannsen coined the term 'gene' (1909).

D. Alexander Fleming discovered penicillin; he did not coin 'gene'.

Question 54 Everyday Science

Vitamin A is essential for:

- A. Skeletal growth
- B. Preventing night blindness
- C. Healthy epithelial tissue
- D. All of these ✓ **Correct answer**

is essential for skeletal growth, but not only for that.

B. Vitamin A prevents night blindness, but it does more than that.

C. Vitamin A maintains epithelial tissue, but not only that.

D. Correct: vitamin A is essential for skeletal growth, preventing night blindness and healthy epithelial tissue. The printed key (B) is corrected to D.

Question 55 Everyday Science

Which vitamin prevents hemorrhaging?

- A. B1
- B. B612
- C. E
- D. K ✓ **Correct answer**

A. Vitamin B1 prevents beriberi, not hemorrhaging.

B. No such vitamin.

C. Vitamin E is an antioxidant, it does not prevent hemorrhaging.

D. Correct: vitamin K is needed for blood clotting and prevents hemorrhaging.

Question 56 Everyday Science

How much blood does a normal adult person have in the body?

- A. About 6 to 7 liters
- B. About 2.7 to 3.5 liters
- C. About 4.7 to 5.5 liters ✓ **Correct answer**
- D. About 3 to 4 liters

A. Too much for a normal adult.

C. Correct: a normal adult has about 4.7 to 5.5 litres of blood.

D. Too little.

Question 57 Everyday Science

Hydrochloric acid is necessary for easy digestion of:

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

A. Hydrochloric acid does not digest fats.

B. Hydrochloric acid does not digest carbohydrates.

C. Enzymes are not digested by hydrochloric acid.

D. Correct: hydrochloric acid is necessary for the easy digestion of proteins (it activates pepsin).

Question 58 Everyday Science

Which vitamin is provided by sunlight of the human body?

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

A. Correct: vitamin D is provided by sunlight (the skin synthesises it from sunlight).

B. Vitamin C comes from citrus fruit, not sunlight.

comes from food, not sunlight.

D. Vitamin A comes from food, not sunlight.

Question 59 Everyday Science

When was HIV identified?

- A. 1987
- B. 1985
- C. 1983 ✓ **Correct answer**
- D. 1980

A. HIV was not identified in 1987.

B. HIV was not identified in 1985.

C. Correct: HIV was identified in 1983.

D. HIV was not identified in 1980.

Question 60 Everyday Science

Which disease causes difficulty in breathing?

- A. Asthma ✓ **Correct answer**
- B. Anemia
- C. Astigmatism
- D. Autism

A. Correct: asthma causes difficulty in breathing.

B. Anemia causes tiredness, not difficulty in breathing.

C. Astigmatism is a vision defect.

D. Autism is a developmental condition, not a breathing disease.

61 Everyday Science

Which of the following is the most common form of colour blindness usually found in males?

- A. Difficulty in distinguishing red from green ✓ **Correct answer**
- B. Difficulty in distinguishing red from blue
- C. Difficulty in distinguishing red from orange
- D. Difficulty in distinguishing blue from black

A. Correct: red-green colour blindness is the most common form, usually found in males.

B. Not the most common form.

C. Not the most common form.

D. Not the most common form.

Question 62 Everyday Science

Disease which travels itself from place to place is called:

- A. Endemic
- B. Epidemic ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. Infection
- D. Airborne

A. An endemic disease is one constantly present in a place, not one travelling from place to place.

B. Correct: an epidemic is a disease that travels from place to place (spreading rapidly). The printed key (A) is corrected to B.

C. Infection is the entry of germs, not the travelling pattern.

D. Airborne describes how a disease spreads, not the pattern.

63 Everyday Science

What is H5N1?

- A. Fungi
- B. Vaccine
- C. Virus ✓ **Correct answer**
- D. Bacteria

A. H5N1 is not a fungus.

B. H5N1 is not a vaccine.

C. Correct: H5N1 is a virus (avian influenza).

D. H5N1 is not a bacterium.

Question 64 Mathematics

Objects having the same size, shape and measurement are called:

- A. Similar
- B. Congruent ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. Symmetrical
- D. Variant

A. Similar figures have the same shape but not necessarily the same size.

B. Correct: congruent objects have the same size, shape and measurement.

C. Symmetrical means mirror-image, not identical size.

D. Variant means different, the opposite.

Question 65 Mathematics

A line passing through a circle away from its centre is called:

- B. Diameter
- C. Segment
- D. Chord ✓ **Correct answer**

A. A radius joins the centre to the circumference; it does not pass through the circle away from the centre.

B. A diameter passes through the centre.

C. A segment is an area, not a line.

D. Correct: a chord is a line joining two points on a circle that does not pass through the centre. The printed key (A) is corrected to D.

Question 66 Mathematics

The sum of angles in a triangle is:

- A. 360
- B. 180 ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. 280
- D. 90

A. 360 is the sum of angles around a point, not in a triangle.

B. Correct: the sum of the angles in a triangle is 180 degrees.

C. Not the sum.

D. 90 is the sum of the acute angles in a right triangle, not the total.

Question 67 Mathematics

Accordant to Pythagoras Theorem (When the hypotenuse is C):

- A. a-b2=c2

b2+c2=0

- C. a2+b2=c
- D. a2+b2=c2 ✓ **Correct answer**

A. Not Pythagoras' theorem.

B. Not Pythagoras' theorem.

C. Not Pythagoras' theorem (the hypotenuse is squared).

D. Correct: by Pythagoras' theorem, $a^2 + b^2 = c^2$.

Question 68 Mathematics

Two polygons are similar if:

- A. All corresponding sides are proportional
- B. All corresponding angles are equal
- C. Both a and b ✓ **Correct answer**
- D. None of these

A. True for similar polygons, but not the whole condition.

B. True for similar polygons, but not the whole condition.

C. Correct: two polygons are similar if all corresponding sides are proportional and all corresponding angles are equal.

D. One of the options is correct.

Question 69 Mathematics

The area of a trapezium is:

- A. 2 × base × height
- B. 2 × base area × height
- C. 2 × sum of parallel sides × perpendicular distance between them

sum of parallel sides

No answer is given for this question, and none is taught. DEFECTIVE — EXCLUDED, no answer taught (The area of a trapezium is half the sum of the parallel sides times the perpendicular distance between them; no option states that — the printed key ('2 × sum of parallel sides × perpendicular distance') is four times too big.)

Question 70 Mathematics

The volume of a sphere is:

- A. 4/3 πr³ ✓ **Correct answer**
- B. 2/3 πr³
- C. 1/3 πr³
- D. 2nr

A. Correct: the volume of a sphere is 4/3 πr³.

B. Not the volume of a sphere.

C. Not the volume of a sphere.

D. Not the volume of a sphere.

Note: Note: Option C is filed '1/3 πr³'; the table prints the garbled 'icr3'.

Question 71 Mathematics

Mid-term breaking is applied to:

- A. Quadratic equations ✓ **Correct answer**
- B. Linear equations
- C. Perfect squares
- D. Polynomial functions

A. Correct: mid-term breaking (factorisation by splitting the middle term) is applied to

uations.

B. Mid-term breaking is not applied to linear equations.

C. Mid-term breaking is not applied to perfect squares as such.

D. Mid-term breaking is a technique for quadratics, not for polynomials in general.

Question 72 Mathematics

What is the next term for the sequence 486,162,54,18,6.....?

- A. 3
- B. 2 ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. 1
- D. 4

A. 3 is not the next term.

B. Correct: each term is divided by 3 (486 ÷ 3 = 162, 162 ÷ 3 = 54, 54 ÷ 3 = 18, 18 ÷ 3 = 6), so the next term is 6 ÷ 3 = 2.

C. 1 is not the next term.

D. 4 is not the next term.

Question 73 Mathematics

What is 0.004 × 0.5?

- A. 0.2
- B. 0.02
- C. 0.002 ✓ **Correct answer**
- D. 0.0002

A. 0.004 × 0.5 = 0.002, not 0.2.

C. Correct: 0.004 × 0.5 = 0.002.

D. Not the product.

Question 74 Mathematics

In the equation of a straight line, what does the letter ‘C’ represents?

- A. Gradient
- B. x Intercept
- C. y Intercept ✓ **Correct answer**
- D. y Coordinate

A. In y = mx + c, the gradient is m, not c.

B. The x-intercept is where y = 0, not c.

C. Correct: in the equation of a straight line y = mx + c, c is the y-intercept.

D. c is not a y-coordinate.

Question 75 Mathematics

When 73 is added to 89 and the amount is doubled, it gives the same result as the square of 18. What is the answer?

- A. 164
- B. 162 ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. 160
- D. 163

A. 73 + 89 = 162, not 164.

B. Correct: 73 + 89 = 162; doubling it gives 324, which is the square of 18.

D. Not the sum.

Note: Note: The stem conflates two results: 73 + 89 = 162, and doubling 162 gives 324, which is the square of 18. The filed answer is the sum, 162 (option B).

Question 76 Computer Science

What devices accept data from outside the computer and transfers it into the CPU?

- A. Analogues to digital converters
- B. Sensors
- C. Input devices ✓ **Correct answer**
- D. Digital devices

A. Converters change signals, they do not accept data from outside.

B. Sensors detect physical quantities; they are a kind of input device but not the general term.

C. Correct: input devices accept data from outside the computer and transfer it into the CPU.

D. Not the term for data-accepting devices.

Question 77 Computer Science

Which shortcut key is used to insert a new slide in PowerPoint presentation?

- A. Ctrl+S
- B. Ctrl+M ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. Ctrl+N
- D. Ctrl+B

A. Ctrl + S saves, it does not insert a slide.

Ctrl + M inserts a new slide in PowerPoint.

C. Ctrl + N creates a new presentation.

D. Ctrl + B makes text bold.

Question 78 Computer Science

Spam or fraudulent e-mails are also called:

- A. Spear phishing
- B. Junk mail ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. Pharming scams
- D. Malware viruses

A. Spear phishing is a targeted attack on a specific person, not spam in general.

B. Correct: spam or fraudulent e-mails are also called junk mail. The printed key (A) is corrected to B.

C. Pharming redirects users to fake websites, it is not the name for spam.

D. Malware is malicious software, not the name for spam e-mail.

Question 79 Computer Science

Who was the inventor of mouse?

- A. Douglas Engelbart ✓ **Correct answer**
- B. Ada Lovelace
- C. Charles Babbage
- D. None of these

A. Correct: Douglas Engelbart invented the computer mouse (1968).

B. Ada Lovelace was the first programmer, she did not invent the mouse.

abbage designed the Analytical Engine, he did not invent the mouse.

D. One of the options is correct.

Question 80 Computer Science

Which is the largest hardware company of computers?

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

A. Microsoft is a software company, not a hardware company.

B. Dell is a hardware company, but HP was larger among the options.

C. Correct: HP was the largest hardware (computer) company among the listed options.

D. Myspace is a social network, not a hardware company.

Question 81 Computer Science

Which of the following is a conventional designation of pre-released software?

- A. Alpha
- B. Omega
- C. Raw
- D. Beta ✓ **Correct answer**

A. Alpha is an early internal test version, not the conventional designation of pre-released software.

B. Omega is not a software release term.

C. Raw is not a software release term.

eta is the conventional designation of pre-released software.

Question 82 Computer Science

Temporary storage place for information in a computer is called:

- A. Back up
- B. Buffer ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. Binary file
- D. Data recorder

A. A backup is a copy for safety, not temporary storage.

B. Correct: a buffer is a temporary storage place for information in a computer.

C. A binary file is a file format, not temporary storage.

D. A data recorder is a device, not temporary storage.

Question 83 General Knowledge

The prevention of Electronic crimes Act was passed in Pakistan in the year:

- A. 2013
- B. 2014
- C. 2015
- D. 2016 ✓ **Correct answer**

A. The Act was not passed in 2013.

B. Not in 2014.

C. Not in 2015.

D. Correct: the Prevention of Electronic Crimes Act was passed in Pakistan in 2016.

84 Pakistan Studies

When was the last census held in Pakistan?

- A. 1998 ✓ **Correct answer**
- B. 2001
- C. 2017
- D. None of these

A. Correct: at the exam date (9 December 2016) the last census held in Pakistan was the 1998 census; the 2017 census is a later update. The printed key (C) is corrected to A.

B. No census was held in 2001.

C. The 2017 census was held after this paper.

D. One of the options is correct.

Question 85 Pakistan Studies

Malakand pass connects Peshawar with:

- A. Gilgit
- B. Swat
- C. Dir
- D. Chitral ✓ **Correct answer**

A. The Malakand Pass does not connect Peshawar with Gilgit.

B. The Malakand Pass leads toward Swat, but the filed answer follows the standard GK answer.

C. The Malakand Pass does not connect Peshawar with Dir.

D. Correct (standard GK answer): the Malakand Pass connects Peshawar with Chitral (via Swat and Dir).

86 General Knowledge

Headquarters of Arab League is located at:

- A. Tehran
- B. Cairo ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. Riyadh
- D. Tunis

A. The Arab League is not headquartered in Tehran.

B. Correct: the headquarters of the Arab League is in Cairo, Egypt.

C. The Arab League is not headquartered in Riyadh.

D. The Arab League was temporarily in Tunis (1979–1990), not at the exam date.

Question 87 General Knowledge

Judiciary Body of UN is called:

- A. International Court of Justice ✓ **Correct answer**
- B. General Assembly
- C. Security Council
- D. International criminal court

A. Correct: the International Court of Justice is the judicial body of the United Nations.

B. The General Assembly is the deliberative body, not the judiciary.

C. The Security Council maintains peace and security, it is not the judiciary.

D. The ICC is a separate court, not a UN body.

Question 88 General Knowledge

COP22, The 22nd Conference of the parties of UN Framework Convention on Climate

s held in 2016 in:

- A. Paris
- B. Marrakech ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. New York
- D. Moscow

A. COP21 was held in Paris, not COP22.

B. Correct: COP22 was held in Marrakech, Morocco, in November 2016.

C. COP22 was not held in New York.

D. COP22 was not held in Moscow.

Question 89 General Knowledge

Which country has the largest resources of crude oil?

- A. Russia
- B. USA
- C. Kuwait
- D. Saudia Arabia ✓ **Correct answer**

A. Russia's proven reserves were smaller than Saudi Arabia's in 2016.

B. The USA's proven reserves were smaller than Saudi Arabia's in 2016.

C. Kuwait's proven reserves were smaller than Saudi Arabia's in 2016.

D. Correct: among the listed countries Saudi Arabia held the largest proven crude-oil reserves in 2016.

Note: Note: Among the listed countries Saudi Arabia held the largest proven crude-oil reserves in 2016 (Venezuela, which held the world's largest reserves, is not listed).

90 General Knowledge

The highest battlefield in the world is:

- A. Tibet
- B. Siachen Glacier ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. Jafri
- D. Kashmir

A. Tibet is a plateau, not a battlefield.

B. Correct: the Siachen Glacier is the highest battlefield in the world.

C. Not a battlefield.

D. Kashmir is a region, not the highest battlefield.

Question 91 General Knowledge

Summer Olympics for the year 2020 will be held in:

- A. Tokyo ✓ **Correct answer**
- B. Beijing
- C. Athens
- D. Hanoi

A. Correct: the Summer Olympics for 2020 were awarded to Tokyo (announced 2013).

B. Beijing hosted the 2008 Olympics.

C. Athens hosted the 2004 Olympics.

D. Hanoi has never hosted the Olympics.

Question 92 General Knowledge

A country’s total financial obligations to the rest of the world are known as:

- B. Total Debt
- C. National liabilities
- D. External debt ✓ **Correct answer**

A. Not the term.

B. Not the standard term.

C. Not the standard term.

D. Correct: a country's total financial obligations to the rest of the world are its external debt.

Question 93 General Knowledge

Brexit referendum was held on:

- A. 23-Oct-16
- B. 23-Aug-16
- C. 23-Jun-16 ✓ **Correct answer**
- D. 23-Apr-16

A. The Brexit referendum was not held in October.

B. Not in August.

C. Correct: the Brexit referendum was held on 23 June 2016.

D. Not in April.

Question 94 General Knowledge

Which political party does US President-elect belong to:

- A. Labor
- B. Liberals

- D. Republicans ✓ **Correct answer**

A. The US President-elect did not belong to a Labor party.

B. The US President-elect did not belong to a Liberal party.

C. The 2016 US President-elect was not a Democrat.

D. Correct: the US President-elect (Donald Trump, 2016) belonged to the Republican Party.

Question 95 General Knowledge

The term Track-ii Diplomacy is used for:

- A. Managing relations between two countries using official channels
- B. Managing relations between two countries using unofficial channels ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. Diplomacy by diplomats during war
- D. None of these

A. That is Track-I diplomacy.

B. Correct: Track-II diplomacy is managing relations through unofficial channels (non-governmental actors).

C. Not the definition.

D. One of the options is correct.

Question 96 General Knowledge

The first of the Seventeen Sustainable Developmental Goals related to:

- A. Climate Action
- B. Quality education
- C. Poverty Alleviation ✓ **Correct answer**

A. Climate Action is SDG 13, not the first goal.

B. Quality Education is SDG 4, not the first.

C. Correct: the first Sustainable Development Goal is No Poverty (poverty alleviation).

D. Life Below Water is SDG 14, not the first.

Question 97 General Knowledge

The largest producers of solar energy in the world is:

- A. Germany
- B. USA ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. Russia
- D. Holland

A. Germany led in installed solar capacity until 2015, but was not the largest producer in 2016.

B. PICK-ONE: the largest producer of solar energy in 2016 was China, which is not listed; among the listed options the filed answer follows the printed key (B, USA) with the ambiguity disclosed.

C. Russia was not the largest solar-energy producer in 2016.

D. Holland was not the largest solar-energy producer in 2016.

Question 98 General Knowledge

One barrel of petroleum is equal to:

- A. 34.97 UK gallons
- B. 42 US gallons ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. 0.159 cubic meter

A. One barrel is about 35 UK gallons, but the standard answer is 42 US gallons.

B. Correct: one barrel of petroleum is equal to 42 US gallons.

C. One barrel is 0.159 cubic metres, which is also true, but the standard GK answer is 42 US gallons.

D. One of the options is correct.

Question 99 General Knowledge

First woman to win Nobel Prize was:

- A. Aung San Suu Kyi
- B. Mother Teresa
- C. Marie Curie (1903) in Physics ✓ **Correct answer**
- D. Florence Nightingale

A. Aung San Suu Kyi won the Nobel Peace Prize in 1991, she was not the first woman to win a Nobel Prize.

B. Mother Teresa won the Nobel Peace Prize in 1979, she was not the first woman.

C. Correct: Marie Curie was the first woman to win a Nobel Prize (Physics, 1903).

D. Florence Nightingale never won a Nobel Prize.

Question 100 General Knowledge

Hydrometer is used to measure:

- A. Acidity of water
- B. Specific gravity of a liquid ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. Pollution in water
- D. Gravity of milk

measured with a pH meter, not a hydrometer.

B. Correct: a hydrometer measures the specific gravity (density) of a liquid.

C. Pollution is not measured with a hydrometer.

D. A lactometer measures milk density; a hydrometer measures specific gravity in general.

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