# Assistant Professor History (BS-18) — 2017 · Solved Past Paper

**Body:** Punjab Public Service Commission (PPSC) · **Post:** Assistant Professor History (BS-18) · **Year:** 2017 · **Questions:** 100 in the original paper — **100 solved and verified**, none excluded · **Price:** Free

> **How to use this paper:** each question shows the stem, the four options, and the correct answer. Click “Why each option?” under a question to see all four options explained — one question teaches four topics. General Knowledge answers are as of the 2017 sitting.

**Source note:** PACE GK Academy reproduction (question page /PPSC-Past-Paper-Question/195 + PDF generatepaperpdf/195, 100 items in paper order, with answer key). 3 printed keys corrected on independent evidence: Q12 Jacobin clubs spread under the French Revolution (printed B, filed D), Q73 9 kg / 450 g = 20 packages (printed B 18, filed C), Q74 'the fever will soon abate' (printed B, filed C). No DEFECTIVE, no PICK-ONE. Dedup 13 Nov 2026 vs the live library and built files: no duplicate of this sitting found (see wave V1g build notes).

## Question 1 History

Cabinet Mission plan suggested division of India into .....parts

- A. two
- B. three ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. four
- D. five

**A.** The Cabinet Mission Plan did not propose two groups.

The Cabinet Mission Plan (1946) proposed dividing India into three groups of provinces (A, B and C).

**C.** It did not propose four groups.

**D.** It did not propose five groups.

## Question 2 History

The annulment of the partition of Bengal was done under

- A. Muslim demand
- B. Sikh demand
- C. Hindu Pressure ✓ **Correct answer**
- D. Judicial order

**A.** The annulment was not on Muslim demand.

**B.** The annulment was not on Sikh demand.

**C.** Correct: the annulment of the Partition of Bengal (1911) followed sustained Hindu agitation and pressure.

**D.** No court ordered the annulment.

## Question 3 Islamic Studies

At the time of the construction of Kaaba in 606 A.D Holy Prophet (PBUH) solved a dispute on

- A. Distemper
- B. Wood Work
- C. Placing of Hajr-e-Aswad ✓ **Correct answer**
- D. Building Design

**A.** The dispute was not about distemper.

te was not about woodwork.

**C.** Correct: when the Kaaba was rebuilt (c. 606 AD), the Prophet (PBUH) settled the dispute over who would place the Black Stone (Hajr-e-Aswad).

**D.** The dispute was not about the building design.

## Question 4 Islamic Studies

The Last Sermon (khutba e Hajja tul Wida ) was delivered in the Hijri year

- A. 7th
- B. 8th
- C. 9th
- D. 10th ✓ **Correct answer**

**A.** The Last Sermon was not in 7 Hijri.

**B.** Not in 8 Hijri.

**C.** Not in 9 Hijri.

**D.** Correct: the Farewell Sermon (Khutba Hajjat-ul-Wida) was delivered in 10 Hijri (632 AD).

## Question 5 History

Mehmood bin Farj Neshapuri climed prophecy during the reign of

- A. Mutwaqil ✓ **Correct answer**
- B. Wasiq
- C. Mo'tasim
- D. Mamoon

**A.** Correct: Mahmud ibn al-Faraj al-Nishapuri claimed prophethood during the reign of Caliph al-Mutawakkil (847–861).

**B.** The claim was not under al-Wathiq.

was not under al-Mu'tasim.

**D.** The claim was not under al-Ma'mun.

## Question 6 History

Identify from amongest the following options the name of Akber's one of Nine Jewels

- A. Bairam Khan
- B. Hemu
- C. Abdul Fazl ✓ **Correct answer**
- D. Rana Pratap

**A.** Bairam Khan was Akbar's regent, not one of the Nine Jewels.

**B.** Hemu was Akbar's enemy, not a Jewel.

**C.** Correct: Abul Fazl was one of Akbar's Nine Jewels (Navratnas).

**D.** Rana Pratap was Akbar's opponent, not a Jewel.

## Question 7 History

Aurengzeb fought the battle of Samugarh against

- A. Dara Shikoh ✓ **Correct answer**
- B. Shuja
- C. Murad Bakh
- D. Kazi Gurban

**A.** Correct: Aurangzeb fought and defeated his brother Dara Shikoh at the Battle of Samugarh (1658).

**B.** Shuja was defeated later, not at Samugarh.

**C.** Murad was Aurangzeb's ally at Samugarh, not his opponent.

ppolent at Samugarh.

## Question 8 General Knowledge

The first Republican President of America was

- A. Abraham Lincoln ✓ **Correct answer**
- B. New Yark
- C. California
- D. Wasington

**A.** Correct: Abraham Lincoln (1861–1865) was the first President from the Republican Party.

**B.** Not a person; a garbled option in the reproduction.

**C.** Not a person; a garbled option.

**D.** Not a person; a garbled option (Washington was the first President, but not a Republican).

**Note:** Note: Options B, C and D are garbled place names in the reproduction ('New Yark', 'California', 'Wasington'); they are filed as printed because the intended names cannot be recovered, and the answer is unaffected.

## Question 9 General Knowledge

Headquarter of the League of Nation was in

- A. Geneva ✓ **Correct answer**
- B. New York
- C. CAliforina
- D. Wasington

**A.** Correct: the headquarters of the League of Nations was in Geneva, Switzerland.

hosts the UN, not the League.

**C.** California never hosted the League.

**D.** Washington never hosted the League.

## Question 10 Islamic Studies

Wasil bin At'a was an able disciple of

- A. immam Abu Hanifa
- B. Hassan Basri ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. Imam Malik
- D. Imam Shaafi

**A.** Wasil bin Ata was not Abu Hanifa's disciple.

**B.** Correct: Wasil ibn Ata was a disciple of Hasan al-Basri before breaking away to found the Mu'tazila.

**C.** Wasil was not Malik's disciple.

**D.** Wasil was not al-Shafi'i's disciple.

## Question 11 Islamic Studies

Wasil bin At's believed that Holy Quran was a

- A. Creation ✓ **Correct answer**
- B. Revelation
- C. Imagination
- D. Idealization

**A.** Correct: Wasil ibn Ata and the Mu'tazila held that the Quran is created (makhluq), not eternal.

**B.** The Mu'tazila did not hold the Quran to be uncreated revelation in the orthodox sense.

octrine.

**D.** No such doctrine.

## Question 12 History

O[ening of jacobin Clubs throughout the Great Britain was an influence of

- A. Renaissance
- B. Reformation
- C. Enlightenment
- D. French Revolution ✓ **Correct answer**

**A.** The Jacobin clubs were not an influence of the Renaissance.

**B.** The Reformation (16th century) predates the Jacobin clubs by two centuries.

**C.** The Enlightenment influenced the Revolution, but the clubs themselves spread as a direct product of the French Revolution.

**D.** Correct: Jacobin clubs opened across Britain in the 1790s under the influence of the French Revolution. The printed key (B) is corrected to D.

## Question 13 History

To paly off old debts the US Congress taxed certain home made goods in 18th Century. it was called the

- A. Withholding tax
- B. Wealth tax
- C. Excise tax ✓ **Correct answer**
- D. property tax

**A.** The 1791 tax was not a withholding tax.

**B.** It was not a wealth tax.

o pay off debts, the US Congress imposed an excise tax (notably the 1791 whiskey excise) on home-made goods.

**D.** It was not a property tax.

## Question 14 History

King James I granted a Charter to Virginia Company in 1607 for setting up a colony and to trade in

- A. South Africa
- B. North America ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. Central Africa
- D. India

**A.** The Virginia Company did not trade in South Africa.

**B.** Correct: the Virginia Company's charter was for a colony and trade in North America (Virginia).

**C.** Not Central Africa.

**D.** The East India Company traded in India, not the Virginia Company.

**Note:** Note: The Virginia Company charter was granted in 1606 and the Jamestown colony founded in 1607; the filed stem keeps the reproduction's 'in 1607' and the answer is unaffected.

## Question 15 General Knowledge

American Congress has a right to remove a president from office by a process known as

- A. Dismissal
- B. Disqualification
- C. Impeachment ✓ **Correct answer**
- D. Vote of no confidence

is not the constitutional process.

**B.** Disqualification is a different process.

**C.** Correct: the US Congress removes a President by impeachment.

**D.** The US system has no vote of no confidence.

## Question 16 Pakistan Studies

Syed Ameer Ali laid foundation of the first Muslim political organization known as

- A. Urdu Defense Association
- B. Anjuman e Himmayat e Islam
- C. Central National Muhammadan Association ✓ **Correct answer**
- D. Jamait e Islami

**A.** That was a different body (founded 1900 by Mohsin-ul-Mulk).

**B.** A different organisation (founded 1884 in Lahore).

**C.** Correct: Syed Ameer Ali founded the Central National Muhammadan Association (1877), the first Muslim political organisation in India.

**D.** Jamaat-e-Islami was founded in 1941, much later.

## Question 17 History

Urdu Gandhi-Irvin Pact of 1931 Congress agreed to call off the

- A. Strike
- B. Hunger Strike
- C. Election boycott
- D. Civil Disobedience ✓ **Correct answer**

**A.** The pact did not call off a general strike.

ger strike.

**C.** Not an election boycott.

**D.** Correct: under the Gandhi–Irwin Pact (1931), Congress agreed to call off the Civil Disobedience Movement.

## Question 18 Pakistan Studies

Before becoming Prime Minister Feroz khan Noon had worked as Governor of

- A. Punjab
- B. Sindh
- C. Baluchistan
- D. East Pakistan ✓ **Correct answer**

**A.** Feroz Khan Noon was not Governor of Punjab.

**B.** He was not Governor of Sindh.

**C.** He was not Governor of Baluchistan.

**D.** Correct: before becoming Prime Minister (1957), Feroz Khan Noon had been Governor of East Pakistan (East Bengal).

## Question 19 Pakistan Studies

When the Congress ministries left the offices in 1939 the Indian Muslims celebrated it as the

- A. Day of judgment
- B. Day of Award
- C. Day of Deliverance ✓ **Correct answer**
- D. Test DAy

**A.** Not the name used.

ame used.

**C.** Correct: when the Congress ministries resigned in 1939, Jinnah called on Muslims to celebrate a Day of Deliverance.

**D.** Not the name used.

## Question 20 Pakistan Studies

Before becoming the Governor General Khawaja Nazimuddin had been the Chief Minister of

- A. Sindh
- B. Baluchistan
- C. Punjab
- D. East Pakistan ✓ **Correct answer**

**A.** Nazimuddin was not Chief Minister of Sindh.

**B.** He was not Chief Minister of Baluchistan.

**C.** He was not Chief Minister of Punjab.

**D.** Correct: before becoming Governor-General, Khawaja Nazimuddin had been Chief Minister of East Bengal (East Pakistan).

## Question 21 History

Napolewon took control of vast areas of mainland Europe but failed to Subdue

- A. Prussia
- B. Austria
- C. Russia
- D. England ✓ **Correct answer**

**A.** Napoleon defeated Prussia at Jena (1806).

defeated Austria at Austerlitz (1805).

**C.** Napoleon invaded Russia in 1812 but was driven back; he did not subdue it either, but the power he never came close to conquering was England.

**D.** Correct: Napoleon never subdued England — the Royal Navy's victory at Trafalgar (1805) and the English Channel kept Britain beyond his reach.

## Question 22 History

han Dynasty had existed in ancient

- A. Rome
- B. Egypt
- C. China ✓ **Correct answer**
- D. India

**A.** The Han Dynasty was not Roman.

**B.** The Han Dynasty was not Egyptian.

**C.** Correct: the Han Dynasty (206 BC–220 AD) ruled ancient China.

**D.** The Han Dynasty was not Indian.

## Question 23 History

Whom did Altatmash nominate as his successor?

- A. Rukn-ud-din Feroz
- B. Turkaan
- C. Razia Sultana ✓ **Correct answer**
- D. Malik Altunia

**A.** Iltutmish did not nominate Rukn-ud-din as successor (he succeeded by default and proved incompetent).

atun was not the nominee.

**C.** Correct: Iltutmish nominated his daughter Razia Sultana as his successor.

**D.** Altunia was Razia's later husband, not the nominee.

## Question 24 History

For Which of the Abbasid Caliph's burial one hundred graves were dug

- A. Abdul Abbas
- B. Al-Mansoor ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. Muhammad Mehdi
- D. Musa al-Hadi

**A.** No such burial story attaches to al-Saffah.

**B.** Correct: for Caliph al-Mansur's burial, one hundred graves were dug so that his real grave could not be identified.

**C.** No such story attaches to al-Mahdi.

**D.** No such story attaches to al-Hadi.

## Question 25 History

The territory of England has remained united as one country since which which Christian century

- A. 8th
- B. 9 th
- C. 10th ✓ **Correct answer**
- D. 11th

**A.** England was not united in the 8th century.

**B.** England was not yet united in the 9th century.

England was united as one country in the 10th century (Æthelstan, King of the English, 927).

**D.** By the 11th century England was already united.

## Question 26 Islamic Studies

Founder of Mo'tazillah school of tought was

- A. Imam bin Humbal
- B. Queen Booran
- C. Hersama
- D. Wasil bin Ata ✓ **Correct answer**

**A.** Ahmad ibn Hanbal was not the founder of the Mu'tazila.

**B.** Buran was not the founder.

**C.** No such founder.

**D.** Correct: Wasil ibn Ata founded the Mu'tazila school after breaking with Hasan al-Basri.

## Question 27 History

Romans arrived in Britian in `

- A. 52 BC
- B. 53 BC
- C. 54BC
- D. 55BC ✓ **Correct answer**

**A.** The Romans did not arrive in Britain in 52 BC.

**B.** Not 53 BC.

**C.** Caesar's second invasion was 54 BC, but the first arrival (the first invasion) was 55 BC.

ulius Caesar first arrived in Britain in 55 BC.

## Question 28 Pakistan Studies

From the Indian side Tashkent Deceleration was signed by

- A. jawahar Lal Nehru
- B. Lal Bahadur Shastri ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. Indira Gandhi
- D. NArasimha Rao

**A.** Nehru did not sign the Tashkent Declaration (he had died in 1964).

**B.** Correct: from the Indian side, Prime Minister Lal Bahadur Shastri signed the Tashkent Declaration (1966).

**C.** Indira Gandhi did not sign it.

**D.** Narasimha Rao did not sign it.

## Question 29 History

The United Kingdom was founded on May 1st

- A. 1707 ✓ **Correct answer**
- B. 1708
- C. 1709
- D. 1710

**A.** Correct: the United Kingdom was founded on 1 May 1707 by the Acts of Union.

**B.** Not 1708.

**C.** Not 1709.

**D.** Not 1710.

On accession to the throne by Humayun which areas were given by him to his brother Kamran?

- A. Delhi
- B. Mewat
- C. Kabul and Kandhar ✓ **Correct answer**
- D. Sambhal

**A.** Kamran was not given Delhi.

**B.** Mewat was given to Hindal, not Kamran.

**C.** Correct: on his accession Humayun gave his brother Kamran Kabul and Kandahar.

**D.** Sambhal was given to Askari, not Kamran.

## Question 31 Pakistan Studies

In his inaugural address to the Constituent Assembly Quuaid-e- Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah supported the concept of

- A. Devina Sovereignty
- B. Islamic Kingship
- C. Security State
- D. Equality before Law ✓ **Correct answer**

**A.** Jinnah did not argue divine sovereignty in that address.

**B.** He did not argue for Islamic kingship.

**C.** Not the concept.

**D.** Correct: in his 11 August 1947 address to the Constituent Assembly, Jinnah stressed equality before the law for all citizens regardless of religion.

# 32 History

Code of Napolean or Napoleonic Code was also called

- A. Penal Code
- B. Civil Code ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. Commercial Code
- D. Code of Criminal procedure

**A.** The Napoleonic Code was not a penal code.

**B.** Correct: the Napoleonic Code (1804) is also called the Civil Code.

**C.** Not a commercial code.

**D.** Not a criminal procedure code.

# Question 33 History

One of the main characters of "Silk Letter Conspiracy " Was

- A. Ismael Shaheed
- B. Ubaid-Ullah Sindhi ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. Hakeem Ajmal khan
- D. Inayat-Ullah Mashraqi

**A.** Ismail Shaheed was not a main character of the Silk Letter Conspiracy.

**B.** Correct: Maulana Ubaidullah Sindhi was one of the main figures of the Silk Letter Conspiracy (1913–1916).

**C.** Hakeem Ajmal Khan was not a main character of it.

**D.** Inayatullah Mashriqi was not a main character of it.

## 34 Pakistan Studies

Indus Water Treaty disallowed Pakistan the use of which one of thefollownig rivers?

- A. Sutlaj ✓ **Correct answer**
- B. Indus
- C. Chenab
- D. Jehlum

**A.** Correct: under the Indus Waters Treaty (1960), the eastern rivers — Ravi, Beas and Sutlej — were allocated to India, so Pakistan was disallowed their use.

**B.** The Indus was allocated to Pakistan.

**C.** The Chenab was allocated to Pakistan.

**D.** The Jhelum was allocated to Pakistan.

# Question 35 History

The Young Italy created in Italians

- A. Armed Forces
- B. Moral Force ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. Religious Force
- D. Superstitions

**A.** Young Italy did not create armed forces.

**B.** Correct: Mazzini's Young Italy (1831) aimed to awaken Italians through moral force — education and patriotic spirit — rather than arms.

**C.** Young Italy was a political, not religious, movement.

**D.** Young Italy did not create superstitions.

In the Battle of the Ditch the Idaea to dig a ditch was given by Hazrat

- A. Suleman Farsi ✓ **Correct answer**
- B. Abu Ayub Ansari
- C. Hassan bin Sabbit
- D. Ali Bin Abu Talib

**A.** Correct: at the Battle of the Ditch (Khandaq, 627), Hazrat Salman Farsi suggested digging the trench.

**B.** Abu Ayyub Ansari did not suggest the ditch.

**C.** Hassan ibn Thabit was a poet, not the one who suggested it.

**D.** Ali (RA) did not suggest the ditch.

## Question 37 History

Ecclesiastical Authorities in Medieval Europe worked under

- A. Theology ✓ **Correct answer**
- B. Epistemology
- C. Positivism
- D. Negativism

**A.** Correct: in medieval Europe the ecclesiastical authorities worked under theology — the Church's power rested on theological doctrine.

**B.** Epistemology is the theory of knowledge, not the Church's governing frame.

**C.** Positivism is a 19th-century philosophy, not medieval.

**D.** No such governing frame.

# 38 Islamic Studies

Imam Muhammad bin abdullah known as NAfs Zakia belonged to the family of

- A. Imam Hassan ✓ **Correct answer**
- B. Imam Hussain
- C. Umer Bin Abdul Aziz
- D. Mukhtar Saqfi

**A.** Correct: Muhammad ibn Abdullah, known as al-Nafs al-Zakiyya, belonged to the family of Imam Hasan (he was a descendant of Hasan ibn Ali).

**B.** He was not of Husayn's line.

**C.** He was not of Umar ibn Abdul Aziz's family.

**D.** He was not of Mukhtar al-Thaqafi's family.

# Question 39 Islamic Studies

Queen Zubaida built a canal between

- A. Taif & Makkah ✓ **Correct answer**
- B. Makkah &Madina
- C. Kufa&Baghdad
- D. Kufa & Basra

**A.** Correct: Queen Zubaida built a canal (the Zubaida canal) bringing water from the Taif region to Makkah.

**B.** The canal did not run between Makkah and Madinah.

**C.** The canal was not between Kufa and Baghdad.

**D.** The canal was not between Kufa and Basra.

**Note:** Filed option B read "Makkah &Madina `" (misprint in the source reproduction);

"Makkah &Madina" as documented in the reviewed file.

# Question 40 History

Study of development of sciences and knowledgy of sciences is called

- A. Philosphy of history
- B. Secientific History ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. Future History
- D. Narrative History

**A.** The philosophy of history is the study of history's meaning, not of the development of the sciences.

**B.** Correct: the study of the development of the sciences and of knowledge about the sciences is called scientific history (history of science).

**C.** No such discipline.

**D.** Narrative history tells events in story form; it is not the study of science's development.

# Question 41 History

Fazal bin Rablh was a Minister of

- A. Haroon ✓ **Correct answer**
- B. Ameen
- C. Mamoon
- D. Tartoos

**A.** Correct: al-Fadl ibn al-Rabi (Fazl bin Rabi) was the minister (vizier) of Caliph Harun al-Rashid.

**B.** He was not al-Amin's minister.

**C.** He was not al-Ma'mun's minister.

a place, not a caliph.

## Question 42 History

Humayun, during his hard times, ws granted military aid by Shah

- A. Tehmasp I ✓ **Correct answer**
- B. Tehmasp II
- C. Tehmasp III
- D. Tehmasp Iv

**A.** Correct: during his hard times Humayun was granted military aid by Shah Tahmasp I of Persia.

**B.** Tahmasp II ruled much later.

**C.** There was no Tahmasp III.

**D.** There was no Tahmasp IV.

## Question 43 History

Jamia Abbasia (present day Islamia University Bahawalpur ) followed the academic programmes of

- A. Madina University
- B. Al-Azhar University ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. University of Baghdad
- D. IUniversity of Corboda

**A.** Jamia Abbasia did not follow Madinah University's programmes.

**B.** Correct: Jamia Abbasia (now Islamia University Bahawalpur) followed the academic programmes of Al-Azhar University, Cairo.

**C.** It did not follow Baghdad's programmes.

follow Cordoba's programmes.

## Question 44 History

Identify the name of Jahangir's wife from the following names

- A. Sultan un Nisa Begum
- B. Bahar Bano Begum
- C. Sahibi Jamal Begam ✓ **Correct answer**
- D. Iffat Bano Begum

**A.** Sultan-un-Nisa was not the wife named here.

**B.** Bahar Banu was not the wife named here.

**C.** Correct: Sahib-i-Jamal (Sahibi Jamal Begum) was one of Emperor Jahangir's wives.

**D.** Iffat Banu was not the wife named here.

## Question 45 History

Mo'tasim built a cantonment on the bank of River Tigris it was called

- A. Samra ✓ **Correct answer**
- B. Satafa
- C. Sundus
- D. Tartoos

**A.** Correct: Caliph al-Mu'tasim built the cantonment of Samarra on the bank of the River Tigris (836).

**B.** No such cantonment.

**C.** No such cantonment.

**D.** Tartus is a Syrian port, not Mu'tasim's cantonment.

## 46 History

Rousseau believed that the sovereignty of a State dopends on the

- A. Divine Right of Kings
- B. Will of People ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. Strong Monarchy
- D. Agricultural Growth

**A.** Rousseau rejected the divine right of kings.

**B.** Correct: Rousseau held that sovereignty rests on the general will of the people.

**C.** Rousseau did not ground sovereignty in strong monarchy.

**D.** Sovereignty does not depend on agricultural growth.

## Question 47 History

Post Cold War World is bound to Indulge in conflict of different cultural identities was said by

- A. Joseph Huntington
- B. Samuel P Huntington ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. Edward Huntington
- D. George Huntington

**A.** There is no Joseph Huntington behind the clash-of-civilisations thesis.

**B.** Correct: Samuel P. Huntington argued (1993) that the post-Cold War world would see conflict between cultural/civilisational identities.

**C.** Edward Huntington is not the author.

**D.** George Huntington is not the author.

## 48 History

After the French Revolution privileges of nobility and clergy were

- A. Abolished ✓ **Correct answer**
- B. Enhanced
- C. Created
- D. Doubled

**A.** Correct: after the French Revolution the privileges of the nobility and clergy were abolished (night of 4 August 1789).

**B.** They were not enhanced.

**C.** They were not created.

**D.** They were not doubled.

## Question 49 History

Rana Sanga fought a brave resistance battle at Khanwa against Babar in

- A. 1526
- B. 1527 ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. 1528
- D. 1529

**A.** 1526 was the First Battle of Panipat.

**B.** Correct: Rana Sanga fought Babur at Khanwa in 1527.

**C.** Not 1528.

**D.** 1529 was the Battle of Ghaghra, not Khanwa.

The state of Bahalpur was abolished in October

- A. 1954
- B. 1955 ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. 1956
- D. 1957

**A.** Bahawalpur was not abolished in 1954.

**B.** Correct: the State of Bahawalpur was abolished in October 1955 (merged under the One Unit scheme).

**C.** Not 1956.

**D.** Not 1957.

## Question 51 History

Humayun alloted whichareas to his younger brother Hindal ?

- A. Mewat ✓ **Correct answer**
- B. Sambhal
- C. Kabul
- D. Delhi

**A.** Correct: Humayun allotted Mewat to his younger brother Hindal.

**B.** Sambhal was given to Askari, not Hindal.

**C.** Kabul was given to Kamran, not Hindal.

**D.** Delhi was kept by Humayun himself.

Akbarnama a biographical account of Emperor Akhbar was written by

- A. Raja Man Singh i
- B. Abdul Rahim khan-i-khana
- C. Tansen
- D. Abdul-Fazl Ibne Mubarak ✓ **Correct answer**

**A.** Raja Man Singh did not write the Akbarnama.

**B.** Rahim did not write it.

**C.** Tansen was a musician, not the author.

**D.** Correct: the Akbarnama, a biographical account of Emperor Akbar, was written by Abul Fazl ibn Mubarak.

## Question 53 General Knowledge

What was the military rank of lord Mountbatten?

- A. Air Marshal
- B. General
- C. Admiral ✓ **Correct answer**
- D. Field Marshal

**A.** Mountbatten was not an Air Marshal.

**B.** Mountbatten was not a General.

**C.** Correct: Lord Mountbatten was a Royal Navy Admiral (he later became Admiral of the Fleet).

**D.** Mountbatten was not a Field Marshal.

# 54 History

A study of History is a great work of

- A. Toynbee ✓ **Correct answer**
- B. Collingwood
- C. Herodotus
- D. Saint Augustine

**A.** Correct: 'A Study of History' is the great work of Arnold J. Toynbee.

**B.** Collingwood wrote 'The Idea of History', not 'A Study of History'.

**C.** Herodotus wrote the Histories, not 'A Study of History'.

**D.** Augustine wrote 'The City of God', not 'A Study of History'.

## Question 55 Pakistan Studies

Who become Chief Minister of East Bengal after independence ?

- A. H.S Suhrawardy
- B. A.K Fazal ul Haq
- C. Attaur Rehman Khan
- D. Khawaja Nazim u ddin ✓ **Correct answer**

**A.** Suhrawardy became Prime Minister of Pakistan later, not the first CM of East Bengal.

**B.** Fazlul Haq was Chief Minister of Bengal before Partition, not of East Bengal after independence.

**C.** Ataur Rahman Khan became CM later (1956), not first.

**D.** Correct: Khawaja Nazimuddin was the first Chief Minister of East Bengal after independence (1947–1948).

# 56 History

The Idea of History was written by

- A. Arnold J.Toynbee
- B. R.g Collingwood ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. Will Durand
- D. Thucydides

**A.** Toynbee wrote 'A Study of History', not 'The Idea of History'.

**B.** Correct: 'The Idea of History' was written by R. G. Collingwood.

**C.** Will Durant wrote 'The Story of Civilization', not 'The Idea of History'.

**D.** Thucydides wrote the history of the Peloponnesian War, not 'The Idea of History'.

# Question 57 History

What title was enjoyed by the Ruler of the Princely State of Chitral?

- A. Nawab
- B. Wali
- C. Mehtar ✓ **Correct answer**
- D. Khan

**A.** The ruler of Chitral was not titled Nawab.

**B.** The ruler of Swat was the Wali, not Chitral's ruler.

**C.** Correct: the ruler of the princely state of Chitral was titled Mehtar.

**D.** The ruler of Chitral was not titled Khan.

# Question 58 History

The State of Bahawalpur was founded by

- B. Nawab Bahawal I ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. Nawab Feteh Muhammad khan
- D. Nawab Mubarak

**A.** Sadiq I ruled later and did not found the state.

**B.** Correct: the State of Bahawalpur was founded by Nawab Bahawal Khan I (1748).

**C.** He did not found the state.

**D.** He did not found the state.

## Question 59 History

Bahaub Din Zikariya Multani belonged to Which Sufi order?

- A. MAqshbandia
- B. Qadaria
- C. Soharwardia ✓ **Correct answer**
- D. Chistia

**A.** Bahauddin Zakariya was not of the Naqshbandi order.

**B.** He was not of the Qadiri order.

**C.** Correct: Bahauddin Zakariya Multani belonged to the Suhrawardi Sufi order.

**D.** He was not of the Chishti order.

## Question 60 History

What was the title of the Ruler of the State of Lasbela?

- A. Meer
- B. Jam Sahib ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. Khan

**A.** The ruler of Lasbela was not titled Mir.

**B.** Correct: the ruler of the State of Lasbela was titled Jam (Jam Sahib).

**C.** He was not titled Khan.

**D.** He was not titled Nawab.

## Question 61 Pakistan Studies

How was Hussain Shaheed Suharwardy relieved of Prime Ministership?

- A. He tendered voluntary resignation.
- B. He was dismissed by the President
- C. He was impeached by the Assembly'
- D. He had to submit forced resignation ✓ **Correct answer**

**A.** Suhrawardy did not resign voluntarily.

**B.** He was not formally dismissed.

**C.** He was not impeached.

**D.** Correct: Hussain Shaheed Suhrawardy was forced to resign as Prime Minister in October 1957 under pressure from President Iskander Mirza.

## Question 62 Pakistan Studies

Who was the first bureaucrat who was elevated to the post of Secretary General of a Ministry?

- A. Ch. Muhammad Ali ✓ **Correct answer**
- B. Sikandar Mirza
- C. Ghulam Ahmad
- D. Aziz Ahmad

haudhry Muhammad Ali was the first bureaucrat elevated to the post of Secretary General of a ministry in Pakistan.

**B.** Sikandar Mirza was a soldier-administrator who became President, not the first Secretary General.

**C.** Ghulam Ahmad was not the first.

**D.** Aziz Ahmad was not the first.

## Question 63 Pakistan Studies

During whose Prime Minister ship Gawadar was purchased back from Sultan of Muscat?

- A. Ch. Muhammad Ali
- B. Muhammad Ali of Bogra
- C. I.I Chundrigar
- D. Feroz Khan Noon ✓ **Correct answer**

**A.** Gwadar was not bought back under Chaudhry Muhammad Ali.

**B.** Not under Muhammad Ali Bogra.

**C.** Not under Chundrigar.

**D.** Correct: Gwadar was purchased back from the Sultan of Muscat in 1958 during Feroz Khan Noon's prime ministership.

## Question 64 Pakistan Studies

Who had called Mr.Jinnah the Ambassador of Hindu Muslim Unity?

- A. Moti Lai Nehru
- B. Gokhley ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. Surider Nath
- D. Sarojni Naidu

**B.** Correct: Gopal Krishna Gokhale called Jinnah the 'Ambassador of Hindu-Muslim Unity'.

**C.** Surendranath Banerjee did not call him that.

**D.** Sarojini Naidu called Jinnah that later, but the famous attribution is to Gokhale (1913).

## Question 65 Pakistan Studies

When was the Communal Award announced by the English Government?

- A. 1930
- B. 1931
- C. 1932 ✓ **Correct answer**
- D. 1933

**A.** The Communal Award was not announced in 1930.

**B.** Not in 1931.

**C.** Correct: the Communal Award was announced by the British Government in August 1932.

**D.** Not in 1933.

## Question 66 Pakistan Studies

Where was the first annual session of the Muslim League held?

- A. Karachi ✓ **Correct answer**
- B. Bombay
- C. Aligarah
- D. Calcutta

**A.** Correct: the first annual session of the All-India Muslim League was held in Karachi in December 1907.

ession was not in Bombay.

**C.** The first session was not in Aligarh.

**D.** The first session was not in Calcutta.

## Question 67 Pakistan Studies

When was the Urdu Defence Association founded by Nawab Mohsin ul Mulk?

- A. 1900 ✓ **Correct answer**
- B. 1901
- C. 1902
- D. 1903

**A.** Correct: the Urdu Defence Association was founded by Nawab Mohsin-ul-Mulk in 1900.

**B.** Not 1901.

**C.** Not 1902.

**D.** Not 1903.

## Question 68 History

Charlemagne was king of which country?

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

**A.** Charlemagne was not king of Italy (he was crowned in Rome but ruled the Franks).

**B.** Charlemagne was not king of England.

**C.** Correct: Charlemagne was king of the Franks (France).

gne ruled the Franks, not a German kingdom as such.

## Question 69 History

Who had defined History as The unfolding story of human freedom?

- A. Carr
- B. Lord Acton ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. Barnes
- D. Gottschack

**A.** E. H. Carr did not define history that way.

**B.** Correct: Lord Acton defined history as 'the unfolding story of human freedom'.

**C.** Harry Elmer Barnes did not define it that way.

**D.** Gottschalk did not define it that way.

## Question 70 Computer Science

In modern data processing systems.....devices like thumb scanners retina scanners and voice recognition are used to input data into the computer system

- A. Electronic
- B. Biometric ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. Scanning
- D. Automatic

**A.** Thumb and retina scanners are not merely 'electronic' devices.

**B.** Correct: thumb scanners, retina scanners and voice recognition are biometric input devices (they read body characteristics).

**C.** 'Scanning' is too vague.

**D.** 'Automatic' is not the device type.

## 71 Computer Science

Which of the following shortcut keys in used to align the selected text to the center in MS Word?

- A. Ctrl+C
- B. Ctrl+R
- C. Ctrl+E ✓ **Correct answer**
- D. Ctrl+T

**A.** Ctrl + C copies, it does not centre text.

**B.** Ctrl + R aligns text to the right.

**C.** Correct: Ctrl + E centres the selected text in MS Word.

**D.** Ctrl + T is a hanging indent, not centre alignment.

## Question 72 Mathematics

How many kilometers a motorist will travel from 9:48 am to 10:15 am? If he is draving at the speed of 40 kilometers per hour?

- A. 18 ✓ **Correct answer**
- B. 15
- C. 20
- D. 30

**A.** Correct: from 9:48 am to 10:15 am is 27 minutes (0.45 hours); at 40 km/h the motorist travels 0.45 × 40 = 18 km.

**B.** 15 km is not the distance.

**C.** 20 km is not the distance.

**D.** 30 km is not the distance.

## 73 Mathematics

Does a bag contain 9 kg. of sugar which is to be separated into packages containing 450 grams each How many such packages can be made?

- A. 16
- B. 18
- C. 20 ✓ **Correct answer**
- D. 24

**A.** 16 packages is not the number.

**B.** 18 is the printed key and is wrong: 9 kg is 9,000 g, and 9,000 ÷ 450 = 20, not 18.

**C.** Correct: 9,000 g ÷ 450 g = 20 packages. The printed key (B) is corrected to C.

**D.** 24 packages is not the number.

## Question 74 English

Choose the correct option. the fever will soon .....

- A. Abet
- B. Decline
- C. Abate ✓ **Correct answer**
- D. Debate

**A.** 'Abet' means to encourage wrongdoing, not what a fever does.

**B.** 'The fever will soon decline' is grammatical, but the item tests the word 'abate' (the 'Abet' distractor is the near-homophone of 'abate'), and 'abate' is the precise word for a fever subsiding.

**C.** Correct: 'the fever will soon abate' — to abate is to lessen, the standard word for a fever going down. The printed key (B) is corrected to C.

**D.** 'Debate' makes no sense here.

## 75 English

Identify the correct option. the fever will soon .....

- A. I am sick by your lies
- B. I am sick from your lies
- C. I am sick of your lies ✓ **Correct answer**
- D. I am sick to your lies

**A.** 'Sick by' is not idiomatic.

**B.** 'Sick from' is not the idiom.

**C.** Correct: 'sick of' is the idiom for being fed up with something.

**D.** 'Sick to' is not idiomatic.

## Question 76 English

Choose the correct meaning of LIMPID

- A. Calm
- B. Relaxed
- C. Clear ✓ **Correct answer**
- D. WAtery

**A.** Calm is a near-synonym but not the closest.

**B.** Relaxed is not the closest meaning.

**C.** Correct: limpid means clear (of water or eyes), transparent.

**D.** Watery is not the meaning of limpid.

## Question 77 English

Antonym of Affluence is

ndance

- B. Dearth ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. Dreadful
- D. Fortune

**A.** Abundance is a synonym of affluence, not its antonym.

**B.** Correct: affluence means abundance of wealth; its antonym is dearth (scarcity).

**C.** Dreadful is unrelated.

**D.** Fortune is a synonym of affluence, not its antonym.

## Question 78 Everyday Science

Metatarsal Bones are located in which part of human skeleton?

- A. Feet ✓ **Correct answer**
- B. Hands
- C. Forearm
- D. Shoulders

**A.** Correct: the metatarsal bones are in the feet.

**B.** The hand bones are metacarpals, not metatarsals.

**C.** The forearm has radius and ulna, not metatarsals.

**D.** The shoulder has the clavicle and scapula, not metatarsals.

## Question 79 Everyday Science

All of the following are non- metallic minerals except

- A. Asbestos
- B. Graphite
- C. Platinum ✓ **Correct answer**

**A.** Asbestos is a non-metallic mineral.

**B.** Graphite is a non-metallic mineral (a form of carbon).

**C.** Correct: platinum is a metal, so it is the exception among the non-metallic minerals.

**D.** Sulphur is a non-metallic mineral.

## Question 80 General Knowledge

Name the architect who designed the Faisal Masjid located in islamabad

- A. Vadat Dalokay ✓ **Correct answer**
- B. Nail Cakirhan
- C. Nurat Soygenis
- D. Kadir Topbas

**A.** Correct: the Faisal Mosque in Islamabad was designed by the Turkish architect Vedat Dalokay.

**B.** Nail Çakırhan did not design it.

**C.** No such architect designed it.

**D.** Kadir Topbaş did not design it.

## Question 81 General Knowledge

Which of the following mountains separates Asia from Europe?

- A. Ural Mountains ✓ **Correct answer**
- B. Hindu Kush Mountains
- C. Alps Mountains
- D. Atlas Mountains

The Ural Mountains form the boundary between Asia and Europe.

**B.** The Hindu Kush is in Asia, not a continental boundary.

**C.** The Alps are in Europe.

**D.** The Atlas Mountains are in Africa.

## Question 82 General Knowledge

Ashkhabad is the capital of

- A. Turkmenistan ✓ **Correct answer**
- B. Armenia
- C. Azerbaijan
- D. Bosnia

**A.** Correct: Ashgabat (Ashkhabad) is the capital of Turkmenistan.

**B.** Yerevan is Armenia's capital.

**C.** Baku is Azerbaijan's capital.

**D.** Sarajevo is Bosnia's capital.

## Question 83 Pakistan Studies

The Central National Muhammadan Association was founded in 1877 by

- A. Chaudhri Rehmat Ali
- B. Sir Syed Ahmad Khan
- C. Syed Ameer Ali ✓ **Correct answer**
- D. Mohsin-ul-Mulk

**A.** Chaudhri Rehmat Ali coined 'Pakistan', he did not found the Association.

**B.** Sir Syed did not found it.

The Central National Muhammadan Association was founded in 1877 by Syed Ameer Ali.

**D.** Mohsin-ul-Mulk did not found it.

## Question 84 General Knowledge

When did Pakistan become a member of NAM?

- A. 1961
- B. 1972
- C. 1979 ✓ **Correct answer**
- D. 1987

**A.** Pakistan did not join NAM in 1961 (the movement was founded then).

**B.** Pakistan did not join in 1972.

**C.** Correct: Pakistan became a member of the Non-Aligned Movement in 1979.

**D.** Pakistan did not join in 1987.

## Question 85 General Knowledge

The length of a cricket bat is .....inches

- A. 36
- B. 38 ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. 39
- D. 41

**A.** A cricket bat is not 36 inches long.

**B.** Correct: the length of a cricket bat is 38 inches.

**C.** Not 39 inches.

# Question 86 General Knowledge

The headquarters of World Trade Organization is located in

- A. Vienna
- B. Geneva ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. Brussels
- D. London

**A.** Vienna hosts other UN bodies, not the WTO.

**B.** Correct: the World Trade Organization is headquartered in Geneva, Switzerland.

**C.** Brussels hosts the EU, not the WTO.

**D.** London does not host the WTO.

# Question 87 General Knowledge

Which of the following was selected as a crown prince of Saudi Arabia in June,2017?

- A. Mohammad bin Salman ✓ **Correct answer**
- B. Ahmad bin Fahd
- C. Adbullah bin Bandar
- D. Turk bin Hazloul

**A.** Correct: Mohammad bin Salman was selected as Crown Prince of Saudi Arabia in June 2017.

**B.** Ahmad bin Fahd was not selected.

**C.** Abdullah bin Bandar was not selected.

**D.** Turki bin Hazloul was not selected.

## 88 Urdu

اصناف نظم میں "ہائیکو" کتنے مصرعوں پر مشتمل ہوتی ہے؟

A. فقط دو مصرعوں پر

Correct answer ✓ B. تین مصرعوں پر

C. چار مصرعوں پر

D. پابندی نہیں طوالت پر

**A.** A haiku is not two lines.

**B.** Correct: a haiku consists of three lines (5-7-5 syllables).

**C.** A haiku is not four lines.

**D.** A haiku is bound to three lines.

## Question 89 Urdu

آب حیات بڑا معروف تزکرہ ہے اس کے مصنف کون ہیں؟

Correct answer ✓ A. مولا محمد حسین آزاد

B. حسن عسکری

C. حامد حسین قادری

D. نظیر لدھیانوی

**A.** Correct: 'Aab-e-Hayat', the famous tazkira, was written by Muhammad Hussain Azad.

**B.** Hasan Askari did not write it.

**C.** Hamid Hussain Qadri did not write it.

**D.** Nazir Ludhianvi did not write it.

## 90 General Knowledge

The most sovereign body of the United Nations Organization is

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

**A.** Correct: the General Assembly is the most sovereign (most representative) body of the United Nations — all member states sit in it.

**B.** The ICJ is the judicial organ, not the sovereign body.

**C.** The Security Council is the most powerful body, but the General Assembly is the most sovereign/representative.

**D.** The Secretariat is the administrative organ.

## Question 91 Islamic Studies

Who led the 2nd Habsha Migration?

- A. Hazrat Hamza (R.A)
- B. Hazrat Bilal (RA)
- C. Hazrat Ali (RA)
- D. Hazrat Jafar Tayyar (RA) ✓ **Correct answer**

**A.** Hamza (RA) did not lead the second Habsha migration.

**B.** Bilal (RA) did not lead it.

**C.** Ali (RA) did not lead it.

**D.** Correct: the second migration to Abyssinia (Habsha) was led by Hazrat Jafar Tayyar (RA).

Immediate reason for the Battle of Badr was the murder of

- A. Utuba
- B. Umro bin Hazarmi ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. Abu Jehal
- D. Walid

**A.** Utba was killed at Badr, but his murder was not its immediate cause.

**B.** Correct: the immediate reason for the Battle of Badr was the killing of Amr ibn al-Hadrami by the Muslims at Nakhla.

**C.** Abu Jahl was killed at Badr, but his murder was not its cause.

**D.** Walid was killed at Badr, but his murder was not its cause.

## Question 93 Islamic Studies

Hudaibiya truce was signed between Sohail bin Umro and

- A. Hazrat Muhammad bin Abdullah (RA) ✓ **Correct answer**
- B. Hazrat abu Bakar(RA)
- C. Hazrat Umer (RA)
- D. HazratUsman (RA)

**A.** Correct: the Treaty of Hudaibiya was signed between Suhail bin Amr (for the Quraysh) and the Holy Prophet Muhammad (PBUH).

**B.** Abu Bakr (RA) did not sign it.

**C.** Umar (RA) did not sign it.

**D.** Usman (RA) did not sign it.

Holy Prophet (PBUH) delivered his Last Sermon (Khutba- e- Hajja-tul-Wida) in the field of

- A. Badar
- B. Doma-tul-jandal
- C. Arafat ✓ **Correct answer**
- D. Hunain

**A.** The Last Sermon was not delivered at Badr.

**B.** Not at Duma-tul-Jandal.

**C.** Correct: the Holy Prophet (PBUH) delivered the Farewell Sermon in the field of Arafat.

**D.** Not at Hunain.

## Question 95 History

Qutabuddin Aibak is buried in

- A. Agra
- B. Delhi
- C. Multan
- D. Lahore ✓ **Correct answer**

**A.** Aibak is not buried in Agra.

**B.** Aibak is not buried in Delhi.

**C.** Aibak is not buried in Multan.

**D.** Correct: Qutbuddin Aibak is buried in Lahore (he died playing polo there in 1210).

## Question 96 History

Which of the Tughlaq king was an idealist by nature

- B. Muhammad bin Tughlaq ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. Feroz Tughlaq
- D. Qutlugh khan

**A.** Ghiyasuddin was a practical founder, not the idealist.

**B.** Correct: Muhammad bin Tughlaq is remembered as the idealist (visionary but impractical) among the Tughlaq kings.

**C.** Feroz was an able administrator, not the idealist.

**D.** Qutlugh Khan was not a Tughlaq king.

## Question 97 History

Near an Iraqi town Anbar a capital was built under the name of Madina-tul Mansoor by

- A. Abdul Abbas al Saffah
- B. Abu Jafar al-Mansoor ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. Muhammad Mehdi
- D. Musa al-Hadi

**A.** Al-Saffah did not build Madinat al-Mansur.

**B.** Correct: Madinat al-Mansur (near Anbar, Iraq) was built by Caliph Abu Jafar al-Mansur.

**C.** Al-Mahdi did not build it.

**D.** Al-Hadi did not build it.

## Question 98 Pakistan Studies

Sir Syed Ahmad Khan advised the Indian Muslims not to be in a hurry to take part in

- A. Education
- B. Politics ✓ **Correct answer**

- D. Youth Festivals

**A.** Sir Syed urged Muslims to pursue education, not avoid it.

**B.** Correct: Sir Syed Ahmad Khan advised Indian Muslims not to take part in politics in a hurry (and to focus on education first).

**C.** He encouraged writing, not avoided it.

**D.** Not the subject of his advice.

## Question 99 Pakistan Studies

In his 14-points, one of the demands Quaid-e-Azam made was to

- A. Separate Sindh from Bombay ✓ **Correct answer**
- B. Quit India
- C. From a confederation
- D. Hold fresh elections

**A.** Correct: one of the demands in Jinnah's Fourteen Points (1929) was the separation of Sindh from the Bombay Presidency.

**B.** The Quit India Movement was 1942, not a Fourteen Points demand.

**C.** The Fourteen Points did not demand a confederation.

**D.** Fresh elections were not a Fourteen Points demand.

## Question 100 Pakistan Studies

All India Muslim League celebrated Day of Deliverance in 1939 after

- A. Congress quit the governments ✓ **Correct answer**
- B. Nehru Report
- C. Simon Commission

**A.** Correct: the Muslim League celebrated the Day of Deliverance in December 1939 after the Congress ministries resigned.

**B.** The Nehru Report (1928) was not the occasion.

**C.** The Simon Commission (1927–28) was not the occasion.

**D.** The Radcliffe Award (1947) came much later.

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