Lecturer History (BS-17) — 2017 · Solved Past Paper

Body: Punjab Public Service Commission (PPSC) · **Post:** Lecturer History (BS-17) · **Year:** 2017 · **Questions:** 100 in the original paper — **85 solved and verified**, 15 unrecoverable (Q86, Q87, Q88, Q89, Q90, Q91, Q92, Q93, Q94, Q95, Q96, Q97, Q98, Q99, 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 2017 sitting.

Source note: MCQ-AI reproduction, 85 questions in exam order (source numbering 1–91 with gaps; renumbered Q1–Q85 sequentially); book Model Paper 168. All 85 VERIFIED; no key corrections. 15 GAPs (Q86–Q100). Dedup 13 Nov 2026 vs the live library (871 built files, 66,745 stems): max 12 stems vs any one built paper (Lecturer Computer Science 2017, shared general GK/English section Q71–Q85 — the subject History portion is unique) — no duplicate.

Question 1 Pakistan Studies

Bhutto's predecessor as Foreign Minister of Pakistan was:

- A. Muhammad Ali Bogra ✓ **Correct answer**
- B. Sir Zafarullah Khan
- C. Aziz Ahmad
- D. Agha Shahi

A. Correct: Bhutto became Foreign Minister in January 1963 after Muhammad Ali Bogra, who had held the portfolio since 1962, died in office.

llah Khan was the first Foreign Minister (1947–54), not Bhutto's predecessor.

C. Aziz Ahmad held the post later in the 1970s, not before Bhutto.

D. Agha Shahi served under Zia, not before Bhutto.

Question 2 History

The Austrian Statesman, Metternich was in favour of:

- A. Absolute Government ✓ **Correct answer**
- B. Liberal Democracy
- C. Nationalism
- D. Socialism

A. Correct: Metternich, architect of the Congress of Vienna settlement, defended absolute monarchy and the conservative order.

B. Metternich suppressed liberalism, notably through the Carlsbad Decrees.

C. Metternich opposed nationalism, which threatened the Austrian Empire.

D. Socialism was not a force Metternich supported; he opposed revolutionary ideas generally.

Question 3 History

In European history "Sick Man of Europe" was:

- A. Bulgaria
- B. Serbia
- C. Romania
- D. Turkey ✓ **Correct answer**

A. Bulgaria was a Balkan territory that broke away from the Ottomans, not the "Sick Man".

B. Serbia was a Balkan territory that broke away from the Ottomans, not the "Sick Man".

was a Balkan territory that broke away from the Ottomans, not the "Sick Man".

D. Correct: the declining Ottoman Empire, centred on Turkey, was called the "Sick Man of Europe" in the 19th century.

Question 4 History

Rousseau believed that the sovereignty of a State depends 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, which grounded authority in God's appointment.

B. Correct: in "The Social Contract" (1762) Rousseau argued sovereignty belongs to the people, expressed through the general will.

C. Rousseau did not ground sovereignty in a strong hereditary monarchy.

D. Agricultural growth has nothing to do with Rousseau's theory of sovereignty.

Question 5 History

Who said, "Man was born free, but everywhere I find him in chains"?

- A. Louis XIV
- B. Pope
- C. Rousseau ✓ **Correct answer**
- D. Ibn-e-Khaldun

A. Louis XIV is linked with absolutism ("I am the State"), the opposite of this sentiment.

B. No Pope is the source of this line.

…he line opens Rousseau's "The Social Contract" (1762).

D. Ibn Khaldun wrote the "Muqaddimah" centuries earlier and is not the source.

Question 6 History

Seeking truth and truth about God, is:

- A. Metaphysics ✓ **Correct answer**
- B. Prescription
- C. Description
- D. Interaction

A. Correct: metaphysics investigates ultimate reality — being, existence, truth, the soul and God.

B. Prescription is a mode of ethical judgement, not an inquiry into ultimate truth.

C. Description is a mode of writing, not an inquiry into ultimate truth.

D. Interaction is not a branch of knowledge at all.

Question 7 History

In the early settlements in America, Germans settled mostly in:

- A. Pennsylvania ✓ **Correct answer**
- B. Georgia
- C. South Carolina
- D. North Carolina

A. Correct: German immigrants of the 17th and 18th centuries settled chiefly in Pennsylvania, drawn by William Penn's religious tolerance.

B. Only smaller German groups went to Georgia.

C. Only smaller German groups went to South Carolina.

ler German groups went to North Carolina.

Question 8 History

During the American war of independence, Britain hired Hessian soldiers from:

- A. Spain
- B. Holland
- C. Germany ✓ **Correct answer**
- D. France

A. Britain did not hire Hessian soldiers from Spain.

B. Britain did not hire Hessian soldiers from Holland.

C. Correct: Britain hired about 30,000 German auxiliaries, called Hessians because many came from Hesse-Kassel and Hesse-Hanau.

D. France fought on the American side, not as hired soldiers for Britain.

Question 9 Islamic Studies

Which one of the pious Caliphs joined the first migration to Habsha?

- A. Hazrat Abu Bakar (RA)
- B. Hazrat Umer (RA)
- C. Hazrat Usman (RA) ✓ **Correct answer**
- D. Hazrat Ali (RA)

A. Hazrat Abu Bakr (RA) once set out but turned back under Ibn al-Dughunna's protection.

B. Hazrat Umar (RA) did not go to Abyssinia.

C. Correct: Hazrat Usman (RA) was among the first group who migrated to Abyssinia, with his wife Hazrat Ruqayya (RA).

D. Hazrat Ali (RA) did not go to Abyssinia.

10 History

Rani Padmavati, according to legends, was part of romantic story linked to:

- A. Ala-Uddin Khilji ✓ **Correct answer**
- B. Jalal-Uddin Khilji
- C. Qutb-Uddin Khilji
- D. Malik Kafoor

A. Correct: in Jayasi's "Padmavat", Sultan Ala-ud-Din Khilji besieges Chittor (1303) to win Rani Padmavati.

B. Jalal-ud-Din Khilji was Ala-ud-Din's uncle and predecessor, not the sultan of the legend.

C. Qutb-ud-Din Mubarak was Ala-ud-Din's son, not the sultan of the legend.

D. Malik Kafur was Ala-ud-Din's general, not the sultan of the legend.

Question 11 Islamic Studies

Most of the Abaside Caliphs were from the family line of:

- A. Abul Abbas
- B. Abu Jafar Mansoor ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. Abu Muslim Khurasani
- D. Isa bin Musa

A. Abul Abbas al-Saffah founded the dynasty, but his own line did not continue on the throne.

B. Correct: after al-Saffah died, the caliphate passed to his brother Abu Jafar al-Mansur, and the later Abbasid caliphs all descended from him.

C. Abu Muslim was a general, not a member of the caliphal family.

D. Isa bin Musa was set aside as heir and did not found the caliphal line.

12 Islamic Studies

Today's Iraqi capital city Baghdad was built by:

- A. Al-Mansoor ✓ **Correct answer**
- B. Haroon-ur-Rashid
- C. Mamoon-ur-Rashid
- D. Mo'tsam Billa

A. Correct: Baghdad was founded in 762 CE by the second Abbasid caliph Abu Jafar al-Mansur as his Round City (Madinat al-Salam).

B. Harun-ur-Rashid later made Baghdad a great centre of learning, but he inherited the city.

C. Al-Mamun later made Baghdad a great centre of learning, but he inherited the city.

D. Al-Mu'tasim moved the capital away to Samarra; he did not build Baghdad.

Question 13 Islamic Studies

Imam Ali Raza (son in law) of Mamoon-ur-Rashid was buried in Toos now called:

- A. Merv
- B. Anbar
- C. Koofa
- D. Mash'had ✓ **Correct answer**

A. Merv was al-Mamun's earlier seat in Khurasan, not the burial place.

B. Anbar is in Iraq, not the burial place.

C. Kufa is in Iraq, not the burial place.

D. Correct: Imam Ali al-Rida died in 818 CE near Tus and was buried at Sanabad, which grew into the city of Mashhad ("place of martyrdom").

14 Islamic Studies

The last Abaside Caliph was:

- A. Nasiruddin Ullah
- B. Zahir-bin-Amrillah
- C. Mustensar Billah
- D. Mustasim Billah ✓ **Correct answer**

A. Al-Nasir ruled earlier and was not the last caliph.

B. Al-Zahir ruled earlier and was not the last caliph.

C. Al-Mustansir Billah was the father and predecessor of the last caliph.

D. Correct: Al-Mustasim Billah was the 37th and last Abbasid caliph of Baghdad, killed when the Mongols sacked the city in 1258.

Question 15 Islamic Studies

The last ruler of Umayyad Dynasty in Spain was:

- A. Abdur-Rehman Al-Mustazher
- B. Al-Mustakfi
- C. Hisham III al-Mu'tadd Billah ✓ **Correct answer**
- D. Mehdi

A. Abd al-Rahman V al-Mustazhir ruled just before the last caliph.

B. Muhammad III al-Mustakfi ruled just before the last caliph.

C. Correct: the Umayyad caliphate of Cordoba ended with Hisham III (1027–1031); after his deposition the caliphate was abolished.

D. Al-Mahdi ruled earlier and was not the last caliph.

Note: Note: the source renders this option as "Hasham-al-Mo'tamed Billah"; the filed

s the correct name "Hisham III al-Mu'tadd Billah".

Question 16 Islamic Studies

"A Short History of Saracens" was written by:

- A. M.M. Shareef
- B. Abdul Kalam Azad
- C. H P Blavatsky
- D. Syed Ameer Ali ✓ **Correct answer**

A. M. M. Sharif edited "A History of Muslim Philosophy", not this book.

B. Abul Kalam Azad wrote "India Wins Freedom", not this book.

C. H. P. Blavatsky was a theosophist, not the author of this history.

D. Correct: Syed Ameer Ali wrote "A Short History of the Saracens" (1899).

Question 17 Pakistan Studies

Punjab Public Service Commission was formed under Indian Act of:

- A. 1909
- B. 1919
- C. 1932
- D. 1935 ✓ **Correct answer**

A. The 1909 Act created no provincial public service commissions.

B. The 1919 Act led only to a central Public Service Commission (set up in 1926).

C. There was no Government of India Act of 1932 providing for commissions.

D. Correct: provincial public service commissions were provided for by the Government of India Act 1935, and the PPSC came into being in 1937.

18 Pakistan Studies

In 1929 Unionist Party was founded in Punjab by:

- A. Inayat ullah Mashraqi
- B. Mian Fazl-i-Husain ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. Sardar Shaukat Hayat
- D. Suleman Nadvi

A. Inayatullah Mashriqi founded the Khaksar Tehreek, not the Unionist Party.

B. Correct: Mian Fazl-i-Husain organised the Unionist Party of Punjab to represent rural and landed interests across communities.

C. Shaukat Hayat later joined the Muslim League; he did not found the Unionist Party.

D. Sulaiman Nadvi was a religious scholar, not the party's founder.

Note: Note: the stem is filed as printed ("In 1929"); the Unionist Party in fact dates from 1923, but Fazl-i-Husain is the founder either way, so the answer stands.

Question 19 History

Hammurabi was the great Law giver of:

- A. Egypt
- B. Greece
- C. Spain
- D. Mesopotamia ✓ **Correct answer**

A. Egypt's pharaohs left no comparable law code.

B. Greek lawgivers such as Solon came more than a thousand years later.

C. Spain has no connection with Hammurabi.

D. Correct: Hammurabi (c. 1792–1750 BC) was king of Babylon in Mesopotamia, and his

ne of the earliest written codes.

Question 20 Islamic Studies

Which was the biggest religion in Arabia before Islam?

- A. Christianity
- B. Zoroastrianism
- C. Idolatry ✓ **Correct answer**
- D. Judaism

A. Christianity existed only among certain tribes and towns such as Najran.

B. Zoroastrianism was largely confined to Persian-influenced eastern Arabia.

C. Correct: before Islam most Arabs were idol worshippers; the Kaaba alone housed about 360 idols.

D. Judaism existed among certain tribes and towns such as Yathrib and Khaybar, but was not the biggest religion.

Question 21 Islamic Studies

Which territory was ruled by Najjashi?

- A. Yemen
- B. Habsha ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. Iraq
- D. Syria

A. Yemen had once been under Abyssinian control through Abraha, but the Najashi was not its own ruler.

B. Correct: Najashi (Negus) was the title of the king of Abyssinia (Habsha).

C. Iraq was not ruled by the Najashi.

not ruled by the Najashi.

Question 22 Islamic Studies

To which place had Hazrat Ali Murtaza (R.A.) shifted his capital?

- A. Basra
- B. Kufa ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. Makkah
- D. Fastat

A. Basra was the scene of the Battle of the Camel but never became his capital.

B. Correct: in 36 AH (656 CE), after the Battle of the Camel, Hazrat Ali (RA) moved the capital from Madina to Kufa.

C. Makkah never became Hazrat Ali's (RA) capital.

D. Fustat was the Muslim garrison town of Egypt, not his capital.

Question 23 Islamic Studies

Who abolished Jizya on new converts?

- A. Hazrat Abdullah Bin Zubair (R.A.)
- B. Hajjaj Bin Yousaf
- C. Hazrat Umar Bin Abdul Aziz (R.A.) ✓ **Correct answer**
- D. Hasham

A. Abdullah bin Zubair did not abolish jizya on new converts.

B. Hajjaj bin Yusuf did the opposite: he kept collecting jizya from new converts to protect revenue.

C. Correct: Caliph Umar bin Abdul Aziz (717–720) ended taking jizya from non-Arabs who had embraced Islam.

as a later Umayyad caliph, not the one who abolished this jizya.

Question 24 History

Dr. Gibbon was a:

- A. Christian preacher
- B. A famous poet
- C. A renowned historian ✓ **Correct answer**
- D. Archaeologist

A. Gibbon was not a preacher.

B. Gibbon was not a poet.

C. Correct: Edward Gibbon (1737–1794) wrote "The History of the Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire".

D. Gibbon was not an archaeologist.

Question 25 History

Who had authored "Tabqat-e-Nasri"?

- A. Farishta
- B. Hassan Nizami
- C. Badayuni
- D. Minhaj-us-Siraj ✓ **Correct answer**

A. Farishta wrote "Tarikh-i-Farishta", not Tabaqat-i-Nasiri.

B. Hasan Nizami wrote "Taj-ul-Maasir", not Tabaqat-i-Nasiri.

C. Badayuni wrote "Muntakhab-ut-Tawarikh", not Tabaqat-i-Nasiri.

D. Correct: "Tabaqat-i-Nasiri" (c. 1260) was written by Minhaj-us-Siraj Juzjani.

26 History

Identify Banda Bairagi:

- A. A merciless Sikh rebel ✓ **Correct answer**
- B. A preacher
- C. A hermit
- D. A pandit

A. Correct: Banda Singh Bahadur led a violent Sikh uprising in Punjab after Guru Gobind Singh's death until the Mughals executed him in 1716.

B. He had been a Bairagi ascetic, but history remembers him as a rebel leader.

C. He had been a Bairagi ascetic, but history remembers him as a rebel leader.

D. He was not a pandit.

Question 27 History

June 1757 Battle of Plassey was fought between the forces of East India Company and:

- A. Nadar Shah Durrani
- B. Siraj-ud-daulah ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. Ahmad Shah Abdali
- D. Bahadur Shah

A. Nadir Shah invaded India in 1739, not at Plassey.

B. Correct: Plassey (23 June 1757) was fought between Clive's East India Company forces and Nawab Siraj-ud-Daulah of Bengal.

C. Ahmad Shah Abdali fought the Marathas at Panipat in 1761, not at Plassey.

D. Bahadur Shah was a Mughal emperor, not a party to Plassey.

28 History

In October 1905 the British government partitioned the Bengal for the sake of:

- A. Administrative Convenience ✓ **Correct answer**
- B. Hindu Muslim Unity
- C. Muslim Benefit
- D. Electoral Adjustment

A. Correct: Lord Curzon partitioned Bengal officially on grounds of administrative convenience, the province being too large to govern.

B. The partition worsened Hindu-Muslim relations; it was not done for unity.

C. Muslims of the new eastern province did benefit, but that was a consequence, not the declared reason.

D. The partition was not an electoral adjustment.

Question 29 Pakistan Studies

Montagu-Chelmsford reforms introduced a system called:

- A. Monarchy
- B. Theocracy
- C. Aristocracy
- D. Diarchy ✓ **Correct answer**

A. Monarchy is a general form of government, not the dual system of these reforms.

B. Theocracy is rule by religious leaders, not the system of these reforms.

C. Aristocracy is rule by a noble few, not the system of these reforms.

D. Correct: the Government of India Act 1919 introduced dyarchy in the provinces — transferred subjects to elected ministers, reserved subjects to the Governor.

30 Pakistan Studies

Nazimuddin was forced to resign as Prime Minister by Governor General:

- A. M A Jinnah
- B. Ghulam Muhammad ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. Iskandar Mirza
- D. None of these

A. Jinnah had died in 1948 and could not have removed Nazimuddin in 1953.

B. Correct: in April 1953 Governor General Ghulam Muhammad dismissed Prime Minister Khawaja Nazimuddin.

C. Iskander Mirza became Governor General only in 1955, after the dismissal.

D. Wrong: Ghulam Muhammad is among the options and is correct.

Question 31 Pakistan Studies

In East Pakistan, Elections 1970 were swept by:

- A. PPP
- B. NAP (Bhashani)
- C. AL ✓ **Correct answer**
- D. JI

A. Bhutto's PPP swept West Pakistan but had no base in the East.

B. Bhashani's NAP boycotted the 1970 polls.

C. Correct: the Awami League won 160 of the 162 general National Assembly seats from East Pakistan in December 1970.

D. Jamaat-e-Islami won no seat in East Pakistan.

32 Islamic Studies

Hazrat Aamina belonged to which famous tribe:

- A. Banu Makhzoom
- B. Banu Asad
- C. Banu Zohra ✓ **Correct answer**
- D. Banu Ummayah

A. Banu Makhzum was another Quraysh clan with no direct family tie to her.

B. Banu Asad was another Quraysh clan with no direct family tie to her.

C. Correct: Hazrat Aamina bint Wahb, mother of the Holy Prophet (PBUH), belonged to Banu Zuhra, a clan of Quraysh.

D. Banu Umayyah was another Quraysh clan with no direct family tie to her.

Question 33 Islamic Studies

In the 10th Nabvi year which very near Uncle of the Holy Prophet (PBUH), died?

- A. Hazrat Hamza
- B. Hazrat Abu Talib ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. Hazrat Abbas
- D. Hazrat Zubair

A. Hazrat Hamza (RA) was martyred later at Uhud in 3 AH.

B. Correct: in the 10th year of prophethood (Aam-ul-Huzn, the Year of Grief), the Prophet's (PBUH) uncle and protector Abu Talib died.

C. Hazrat Abbas (RA) outlived the Prophet (PBUH).

D. Hazrat Zubair (RA) was a companion, not the uncle who died in the 10th year.

Caliph Hazrat Usman (RA) allowed whose family to come back once it had been exiled by Holy Prophet (PBUH):

- A. Ameer Muawia
- B. Hakam bin Aas ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. Abdullah bin Amir
- D. Abdullah bin Abbas

A. Ameer Muawiya (RA) was governor of Syria, not an exile.

B. Correct: Hakam bin Abi al-Aas, exiled to Taif by the Holy Prophet (PBUH), was allowed back to Madina by Hazrat Usman (RA).

C. Abdullah bin Amir was Usman's governor of Basra, not an exile.

D. Abdullah bin Abbas was a companion and cousin of the Prophet (PBUH), not an exile.

Question 35 History

Second World War began in:

- A. 1939 ✓ **Correct answer**
- B. 1940
- C. 1941
- D. 1942

A. Correct: the Second World War began on 1 September 1939 when Germany invaded Poland.

B. The war was already under way by 1940.

C. The Soviet Union entered in 1941 and the United States after Pearl Harbor, but the war began in 1939.

D. The war was already under way by 1942.

United Nations' Charter was signed in:

- A. 1942
- B. 1943
- C. 1944
- D. 1945 ✓ **Correct answer**

A. The 1942 Declaration by United Nations prepared the way but was not the Charter.

B. No UN Charter was signed in 1943.

C. The 1944 Dumbarton Oaks talks prepared the way but were not the Charter.

D. Correct: the UN Charter was signed on 26 June 1945 in San Francisco.

Question 37 Islamic Studies

The first Abbasside Caliph Al-Saffah was buried in:

- A. Baghdad
- B. Hashmia ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. Chach
- D. Mo'sal

A. Baghdad was founded only in 762 by al-Mansur, so al-Saffah could not have been buried there.

B. Correct: Abul Abbas al-Saffah ruled from al-Hashimiyya, the palace town he built at Anbar, and died and was buried there in 754 CE.

C. Chach (Tashkent) played no part in al-Saffah's career.

D. Mosul played no part in al-Saffah's career.

38 History

The period of Pre History means:

- A. Unknown to History
- B. Absence of Recorded History ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. No Human Life
- D. Timelessness

A. Prehistory is not simply unknown; tools, fossils and settlements reveal much about it.

B. Correct: prehistory is the span of human existence before writing was invented, known through archaeology rather than written records.

C. Early humans lived in prehistory, so it was not a time without human life.

D. Timelessness is not the meaning of prehistory.

Question 39 History

In his Indian expeditions Mahmood of Ghazna had with him:

- A. Al-Beruni ✓ **Correct answer**
- B. Muhammad Qasim Farishta
- C. RC Mojumdar
- D. Gen. V.A Smith

A. Correct: Abu Rayhan al-Biruni accompanied Mahmud of Ghazni into India and wrote "Kitab al-Hind".

B. Farishta lived about five centuries later under the Deccan sultans.

C. R. C. Majumdar is a modern historian.

D. V. A. Smith is a modern historian.

40 History

Quresh's trade route to Syria passed closely by:

- A. Madina ✓ **Correct answer**
- B. Taif
- C. Habsha
- D. Mecca

A. Correct: the Quraysh caravan route from Makkah to Syria ran north and passed near Yathrib (Madina).

B. Taif lies south-east of Makkah, off the northern route.

C. Habsha lies across the Red Sea in Africa, not on the Syria route.

D. The route started from Makkah; the question asks what it passed closely by.

Question 41 Islamic Studies

Battle of Khyber was fought against:

- A. Quresh
- B. Yemeni tribes
- C. Jewish tribes ✓ **Correct answer**
- D. Muselma Kazzab

A. The Quraysh had made peace at Hudaybiyah the year before Khaybar.

B. Khaybar was not fought against Yemeni tribes.

C. Correct: the Battle of Khaybar (7 AH) was fought against the Jewish tribes holding the fortified oasis of Khaybar.

D. Musaylima the Liar was fought at Yamama under Hazrat Abu Bakr (RA), not at Khaybar.

42 History

Ameer Khusro was a disciple of:

- A. Ali Hajveri
- B. Moinuddin Chishiti
- C. Fariduddin Masud
- D. Nizamuddin Aulia ✓ **Correct answer**

A. Ali Hajveri (Data Ganj Bakhsh) belonged to a much earlier era.

B. Moin-ud-Din Chishti was an earlier link in the Chishti chain, not Khusrau's master.

C. Farid-ud-Din Masud Ganj Shakar was an earlier link in the Chishti chain, not Khusrau's master.

D. Correct: Amir Khusrau (1253–1325) was the devoted disciple of Hazrat Nizam-ud-Din Auliya of Delhi.

Question 43 Pakistan Studies

Nizam-e-Mustafa Movement was launched in:

- A. 1975
- B. 1976
- C. 1977 ✓ **Correct answer**
- D. 1978

A. No Nizam-e-Mustafa movement was launched in 1975.

B. No Nizam-e-Mustafa movement was launched in 1976.

C. Correct: the Pakistan National Alliance launched the Tehreek-e-Nizam-e-Mustafa in March 1977 after alleging rigging in the general elections.

D. By 1978 the movement had ended with General Zia's coup of July 1977.

44 History

Author of Muntakhab-ut-Tawarrikh is:

- A. Abul Fazal
- B. Abdul Qadir Bada'uni ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. Anayat Ullah
- D. Aqeel Khan Razi

A. Abul Fazl wrote the official "Akbarnama" and "Ain-i-Akbari", not Muntakhab-ut-Tawarikh.

B. Correct: "Muntakhab-ut-Tawarikh", a critical history of Akbar's reign, was written by Mulla Abdul Qadir Badayuni.

C. Anayat Ullah did not write Muntakhab-ut-Tawarikh.

D. Aqil Khan Razi wrote on Aurangzeb's period, not Muntakhab-ut-Tawarikh.

Question 45 History

In 1615 Sir Thomas Roe was sent by the English King to the court of:

- A. Aurangzeb
- B. Jahangir ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. Shah Jahan
- D. Akbar

A. Aurangzeb ruled later (1658–1707), not in 1615.

B. Correct: Sir Thomas Roe arrived in 1615 as ambassador of King James I to the Mughal Emperor Jahangir.

C. Shah Jahan ruled later (1628–1658), not in 1615.

D. Akbar had died in 1605, before Roe's arrival.

46 History

Cripps Mission came to India in March:

- A. 1940
- B. 1941
- C. 1942 ✓ **Correct answer**
- D. 1943

A. 1940 is the year of the August Offer, not the Cripps Mission.

B. The Cripps Mission did not come in 1941.

C. Correct: Sir Stafford Cripps arrived in India in March 1942, offering dominion status after the war.

D. The Cripps Mission did not come in 1943.

Question 47 Islamic Studies

Hudaibia was name of a:

- A. River
- B. Well ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. Cave
- D. Tree

A. Hudaybiyah was not named after a river.

B. Correct: Hudaybiyah, where the treaty of 6 AH was concluded, takes its name from a well on the road to Makkah.

C. Hudaybiyah was not named after a cave.

D. The Pledge of Ridwan was taken under a tree there, but the place is named after the well.

48 Pakistan Studies

Within 6 months after Jinnah's death Pakistan's Constituent Assembly adopted:

- A. Islamic Provisions
- B. Objectives Resolution ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. Bill of Fundamental Rights
- D. Report on basic Principals

A. The Assembly did not adopt "Islamic Provisions" in that window.

B. Correct: Jinnah died on 11 September 1948, and the Constituent Assembly adopted the Objectives Resolution on 12 March 1949, six months later.

C. No Bill of Fundamental Rights was adopted in that window.

D. The Basic Principles Committee reports came in 1950 and 1952, not within six months.

Question 49 History

Who was Bagha Kabeer:

- A. A Turk General ✓ **Correct answer**
- B. An Iranian General
- C. An Arabian General
- D. European General

A. Correct: Bugha al-Kabir (Bugha the Elder) was a Turkish military commander serving the Abbasid caliphs al-Mu'tasim, al-Wathiq and al-Mutawakkil.

B. Bugha was not a Persian general.

C. Bugha was not an Arab general.

D. Bugha had no European connection.

Note: Note: the source renders the name "Bagha Kabeer"; the filed explanation carries

Question 50 History

Voltaire's campaign against Church and Clergy indirectly hit:

- A. Montesquieu
- B. French Revolution
- C. Universal Franchise
- D. Divine Right of King ✓ **Correct answer**

A. Montesquieu was a fellow critic of absolutism, not a target of Voltaire's campaign.

B. The French Revolution was a later, broad result of many causes, not what his anticlericalism struck at.

C. Universal franchise was not the target of Voltaire's campaign.

D. Correct: Voltaire's attacks on the Church undermined the religious foundation of absolute monarchy, the Divine Right of Kings.

Question 51 History

In 1801 Napoleon signed "Concordat" with?

- A. Pope Pius VII ✓ **Correct answer**
- B. Louis XVIII
- C. Church of England
- D. Pope John II

A. Correct: Napoleon signed the Concordat of 1801 with Pope Pius VII, restoring the Catholic Church in France under state control.

B. Louis XVIII was restored only in 1814, not a party to the Concordat.

C. The Church of England had no role in France.

It lived in the 6th century, not in 1801.

Question 52 History

Writing history in a story-based form is:

- A. Philosophical History
- B. Narrative History ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. Chronological History
- D. Family History

A. Philosophical history looks for underlying laws or meaning, not the story form.

B. Correct: narrative history tells the past as a connected story, following events and people in sequence.

C. Chronological history simply arranges events by date, without the story form.

D. Family history traces genealogy, not the story form of history.

Question 53 History

Monroe Doctrine announced in 1823, stopped in America further:

- A. Colonization ✓ **Correct answer**
- B. Industrialization
- C. Privatization
- D. Actualization

A. Correct: in 1823 President James Monroe declared the American continents closed to further European colonization.

B. The doctrine had nothing to do with industrialization.

C. The doctrine had nothing to do with privatization.

D. That is not a term of the Monroe Doctrine.

A rival organization to North Atlantic Treaty Organization was:

- A. Group of 77
- B. Warsaw Pact ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. Non Aligned Movement
- D. OECD

A. The Group of 77 is an economic grouping of developing countries, not a military rival.

B. Correct: the Warsaw Pact (1955) was the Soviet-led military alliance formed as the counterweight to NATO.

C. The Non-Aligned Movement stayed out of both blocs.

D. The OECD is an economic organisation, not a military rival.

Question 55 Islamic Studies

In Saqifa bani Sa'ada from Ansarite side candidate for the 1st Caliph was:

- A. Sa'ad bin Abada (RA) ✓ **Correct answer**
- B. Bashir bin Sa'ad (RA)
- C. Abu Bakar (RA)
- D. Umer bin Khitab (RA)

A. Correct: at Saqifa Bani Saeda the Ansar put forward Hazrat Saad bin Ubadah (RA), chief of the Khazraj.

B. Bashir bin Saad was the first Ansari to pledge allegiance to Hazrat Abu Bakr (RA), not the Ansar candidate.

C. Hazrat Abu Bakr (RA) represented the Muhajirin, not the Ansar.

D. Hazrat Umar (RA) represented the Muhajirin, not the Ansar.

56 History

Before becoming Sultan of Delhi Altatmash had been governor of:

- A. Lahore
- B. Multan
- C. Badayun ✓ **Correct answer**
- D. Bengal

A. Iltutmish was not governor of Lahore before taking the throne.

B. Multan was held by Nasir-ud-Din Qabacha, not by Iltutmish.

C. Correct: Shams-ud-Din Iltutmish held the iqta of Badaun as governor under Qutb-ud-Din Aibak before taking the throne in 1210–11.

D. Bengal was held by the Khaljis, not by Iltutmish.

Question 57 History

In Indian history "Blood and Iron Policy" of Kingship was first introduced by:

- A. Qutbudin Aibak
- B. Mehmood of Ghazna
- C. Altatmash
- D. Balban ✓ **Correct answer**

A. Qutb-ud-Din Aibak built the sultanate but did not follow this doctrine.

B. Mahmud of Ghazni was a raider, not a Delhi king with this policy.

C. Iltutmish built the sultanate but did not follow this doctrine.

D. Correct: Ghiyas-ud-Din Balban (1266–1287) adopted the "Blood and Iron" policy, crushing rebels and the Turkish nobles to restore royal authority.

Abul Abbas appointed Abu Muslim Khurasani as the governor of:

- A. Syria
- B. Africa
- C. Faras
- D. Khurasan ✓ **Correct answer**

A. Syria was entrusted to Abdullah bin Ali, the caliph's uncle, not to Abu Muslim.

B. Abu Muslim was not made governor of Africa.

C. Abu Muslim was not made governor of Fars.

D. Correct: Abul Abbas al-Saffah kept Abu Muslim Khurasani as governor of Khurasan, from which he had led the revolution.

Question 59 History

Nizamul-Mulk Toosi was the most learned minister in the dynasty of:

- A. Idreesia
- B. Tahiria
- C. Saffaria
- D. Saljookia ✓ **Correct answer**

A. The Idrisids ruled Morocco; Nizam-ul-Mulk did not serve them.

B. The Tahirids were an earlier Persian dynasty that had ended before his time.

C. The Saffarids were an earlier Persian dynasty that had ended before his time.

D. Correct: Nizam-ul-Mulk Tusi was the great vizier of the Seljuk sultans Alp Arslan and Malik Shah.

60 History

A retired British bureaucrat Sir A O Hume initiated the formation of:

- A. Indian National Congress ✓ **Correct answer**
- B. All India Muslim League
- C. Khaksar Tehreek
- D. Sunni Tehreek

A. Correct: Allan Octavian Hume, a retired British civil servant, founded the Indian National Congress, first session Bombay, December 1885.

B. The Muslim League was founded at Dhaka in 1906 by Muslim leaders, not by Hume.

C. The Khaksar Tehreek was founded by Allama Mashriqi in 1931.

D. The Sunni Tehreek was not founded by Hume.

Question 61 Pakistan Studies

Pakistan's first Foreign Minister was:

- A. Malik Ghulam Muhammad
- B. Fazlur-Rehman
- C. Sir Zafarullah Khan ✓ **Correct answer**
- D. Khawaja Shahabuddin

A. Malik Ghulam Muhammad was the first Finance Minister, not Foreign Minister.

B. Fazlur Rahman held the education and commerce portfolios, not foreign affairs.

C. Correct: Sir Muhammad Zafarullah Khan was Pakistan's first Foreign Minister (December 1947–1954).

D. Khawaja Shahabuddin was not Pakistan's first Foreign Minister.

62 Pakistan Studies

Khatm-e-Nabuwat Movement was crushed during the Prime Ministership of:

- A. Liaquat Ali Khan
- B. Khawaja Nazimuddin ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. Muhammad Ali Bogra
- D. Chaudhary Muhammad Ali

A. Liaquat Ali Khan had died in 1951, before the 1953 agitation.

B. Correct: the 1953 anti-Ahmadiyya agitation in Punjab was put down with martial law in Lahore while Khawaja Nazimuddin was Prime Minister.

C. Muhammad Ali Bogra took office only after the movement was crushed.

D. Chaudhry Muhammad Ali became Prime Minister in 1955, after the movement.

Question 63 Pakistan Studies

One Unit Bill was passed during the government of:

- A. Liaquat Ali Khan
- B. Nazimuddin
- C. Muhammad Ali Bogra
- D. Chaudhary Muhammad Ali ✓ **Correct answer**

A. Liaquat Ali Khan died in 1951, before the One Unit Bill.

B. Nazimuddin was out of office by 1953, before the Bill.

C. Bogra announced the One Unit scheme in 1954 but left office in August 1955 before the Bill passed.

D. Correct: the Establishment of West Pakistan Act creating One Unit was passed on 30 September 1955 under Prime Minister Chaudhry Muhammad Ali.

64 History

Yahya Khan assumed powers as Chief Martial Law Administrator in:

- A. 1967
- B. 1968
- C. 1969 ✓ **Correct answer**
- D. 1970

A. Yahya Khan did not take over in 1967.

B. The 1968 anti-Ayub agitation came before his takeover.

C. Correct: General Yahya Khan took over as Chief Martial Law Administrator on 25 March 1969 when Ayub Khan resigned.

D. 1970 is the year of the general elections held under him, not his takeover.

Question 65 History

Ojhary camp incident occurred during the reign of:

- A. Benazir Bhutto
- B. Muhammad Khan Jonejo ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. Ghulam Mustafa Jatoi
- D. Moin Qureshi

A. Benazir Bhutto took office only in December 1988, after the incident.

B. Correct: the Ojhri Camp ammunition depot blew up on 10 April 1988 while Muhammad Khan Junejo was Prime Minister.

C. Jatoi was a caretaker premier later, not in April 1988.

D. Moeen Qureshi was a caretaker premier later (1993), not in April 1988.

66 History

Who was East India Company last Governor General in India?

- A. Lord Canning ✓ **Correct answer**
- B. James Wilson
- C. Samuel Laing
- D. John Lawrence

A. Correct: Lord Canning was the last Governor-General under the East India Company and became the first Viceroy when power passed to the Crown in 1858.

B. James Wilson was a finance member of Canning's council, not Governor-General.

C. Samuel Laing was a finance member of Canning's council, not Governor-General.

D. John Lawrence served as Viceroy later (1864–69), not as the last Company Governor-General.

Question 67 History

Founder of Jainism was:

- A. Shakyamuni
- B. Mahavira ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. Parsva
- D. Rishabha

A. Shakyamuni is a title of the Buddha, not the founder of Jainism.

B. Correct: Vardhamana Mahavira, the 24th Tirthankara (6th century BC), organised and spread Jainism and is regarded as its historical founder.

C. Parsva was the 23rd Tirthankara, not the founder.

D. Jain tradition traces the faith back to Rishabha, the first Tirthankara, but Mahavira is its historical founder.

68 History

The first President of the USA was:

- A. John Adams
- B. Thomas Jefferson
- C. George Washington ✓ **Correct answer**
- D. Abraham Lincoln

A. John Adams was the first Vice President and second President.

B. Thomas Jefferson was the third President.

C. Correct: George Washington, commander of the Continental Army, was the first President (1789–1797).

D. Abraham Lincoln was the sixteenth President.

Question 69 History

"Wales" is derived from an Anglo Saxon word "Wales", meaning:

- A. Martial Race
- B. Serfs
- C. Foreigners ✓ **Correct answer**
- D. Locals

A. The name Wales did not mean a martial race.

B. The name Wales did not mean serfs.

C. Correct: the name comes from the Old English "Wealas", which the Anglo-Saxons used for the Britons and which meant "foreigners" or "strangers".

D. The name Wales did not mean locals; the Welsh call themselves Cymry, "compatriots".

70 History

Ireland joined the United Kingdom on January, 1:

- A. 1801 ✓ **Correct answer**
- B. 1802
- C. 1803
- D. 1804

A. Correct: the Acts of Union 1800 joined Great Britain and Ireland into the United Kingdom with effect from 1 January 1801.

B. The union came into force at the start of 1801, not 1802.

C. The union came into force at the start of 1801, not 1803.

D. The union came into force at the start of 1801, not 1804.

Question 71 History

Who was the first American President to resign while in office?

- A. Theodore Roosevelt
- B. Bill Clinton
- C. Richard Nixon ✓ **Correct answer**
- D. John Quicy Adams

A. Theodore Roosevelt served out his term; he did not resign.

B. Bill Clinton was impeached in 1998 but completed his term; he did not resign.

C. Correct: Richard Nixon resigned on 9 August 1974 to avoid impeachment over Watergate; he remains the only US President to have resigned.

D. John Quincy Adams served out his term; he did not resign.

72 General Knowledge

The current capital of Kazakhstan is Astana. Name the former capital:

- A. Almaty ✓ **Correct answer**
- B. Dushanbe
- C. Bishkek
- D. None of these

A. Correct: Almaty (formerly Alma-Ata) was Kazakhstan's capital until 1997, when the government moved to Astana.

B. Dushanbe is the capital of Tajikistan, not a former capital of Kazakhstan.

C. Bishkek is the capital of Kyrgyzstan, not a former capital of Kazakhstan.

D. Wrong: Almaty is among the options and is correct.

Question 73 General Knowledge

In Geography what do you understand by "Pangaea"?

- A. A Prehistoric Supercontinent ✓ **Correct answer**
- B. Hills formed by Lava outflow
- C. Concentration of Sulpher in hot springs
- D. None of these

A. Correct: Pangaea was the supercontinent combining almost all of Earth's landmasses roughly 335 to 175 million years ago.

B. Lava-formed hills are unrelated volcanic features.

C. Sulphur in hot springs is unrelated to Pangaea.

D. Wrong: the prehistoric supercontinent is among the options and is correct.

74 History

After partition of Bengal, the Capital of East Bengal and Assam was:

- A. Dhaka ✓ **Correct answer**
- B. Calcutta
- C. Chittagong
- D. Sylhet

A. Correct: when Bengal was partitioned in 1905, Dhaka became the capital of the new province of Eastern Bengal and Assam.

B. Calcutta remained the capital of the western province and of British India.

C. Chittagong lay within the new province but was not its capital.

D. Sylhet lay within the new province but was not its capital.

Question 75 History

Which was the official language during the Muslim Rule in India?

- A. Urdu
- B. Turkish
- C. Persian ✓ **Correct answer**
- D. Arabic

A. Urdu developed later as a spoken language; it was not the language of government.

B. Turkish was the mother tongue of some rulers such as Babur, but not the official language.

C. Correct: Persian was the court and official language of the Delhi Sultanate and the Mughal Empire until the British replaced it in 1837.

D. Arabic was the language of religion and scholarship, not of administration.

76 Computer

Which one of the following is an example of Operating System?

- A. Microsoft Word
- B. Microsoft Excel
- C. Microsoft Access
- D. Microsoft Windows ✓ **Correct answer**

A. Word is a word-processing application, not an operating system.

B. Excel is a spreadsheet application, not an operating system.

C. Access is a database application, not an operating system.

D. Correct: Microsoft Windows is an operating system that manages hardware, memory and files.

Question 77 Computer

By default on which page the Header or the Footer is printed, in MS Word?

- A. On first page
- B. On alternate page
- C. On every page ✓ **Correct answer**
- D. None of these

A. A header or footer is not limited to the first page by default.

B. A header or footer is not limited to alternate pages by default.

C. Correct: in MS Word a header or footer, once inserted, appears by default on every page of the section.

D. Wrong: "on every page" is among the options and is correct.

78 Mathematics

Complete the number series: 15, 31, 63, 127, 255, _____

- A. 513
- B. 511 ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. 523
- D. 517

A. 513 would result from adding one instead of subtracting it.

B. Correct: each term is double the previous plus one (15×2+1=31, 31×2+1=63, 63×2+1=127, 127×2+1=255), so the next is 255×2+1=511.

C. The pattern gives 511, not 523.

D. The pattern gives 511, not 517.

Question 79 English

"To face the music" means:

- A. To be greeted rudely
- B. To be offered warm hospitality
- C. To be on the front seat in a concert
- D. To bear the consequences ✓ **Correct answer**

A. That misses the key idea of answering for something.

B. That has nothing to do with the idiom.

C. That has nothing to do with the idiom.

D. Correct: to face the music means to accept and bear the unpleasant consequences of one's actions.

80 English

What is the synonym of "Posthumous"?

- A. After death ✓ **Correct answer**
- B. Moisture
- C. Rich
- D. Rear

A. Correct: posthumous describes something that happens or appears after a person's death, such as a posthumous award.

B. Moisture is unrelated to posthumous.

C. Rich is unrelated to posthumous.

D. "Rear" only seems close because "post" suggests "behind", but the word refers to time after death.

Question 81 English

What is the antonym of "Meandering"?

- A. Sliding
- B. Straight ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. Sloping
- D. Curved

A. Sliding describes motion, not the shape of a course.

B. Correct: meandering means following a winding, twisting course, so its opposite is straight.

C. Sloping describes inclination, not the shape of a course.

D. Curved is close to a synonym of meandering, not its antonym.

82 English

Find the correctly spelt word.

- A. Dicotomy
- B. Dicotemy
- C. Dichotomy ✓ **Correct answer**
- D. Dechotomy

A. "Dicotomy" drops the h; the correct spelling needs "ch" after "di".

B. "Dicotemy" also changes the vowel and drops the h.

C. Correct: dichotomy (from Greek dicha, in two, and tomia, cutting) means a division into two contrasting parts.

D. "Dechotomy" starts with the wrong vowel.

Question 83 General Knowledge

To which fruit is Plantain similar to?

- A. Grapefruit
- B. Apples
- C. Jackfruit
- D. Bananas ✓ **Correct answer**

A. Grapefruit is a citrus fruit, not a relative of plantain.

B. Apples belong to the rose family, not to the plantain's family.

C. Jackfruit belongs to the fig family, not to the plantain's family.

D. Correct: the plantain is a cooking banana of the same genus, Musa, as the sweet dessert banana.

84 General Knowledge

Exposure to sunlight results in formation of _____ in the body.

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

A. Vitamin A must come from the diet; sunlight does not form it in the skin.

B. Vitamin C must come from the diet; sunlight does not form it in the skin.

C. Vitamin K comes from the diet and gut bacteria; sunlight does not form it in the skin.

D. Correct: ultraviolet-B rays convert 7-dehydrocholesterol in the skin into vitamin D3, which is why vitamin D is called the sunshine vitamin.

Question 85 Urdu

"ترکی تمام ہونا" محاورہ ہے، اس کا مفہوم کیا ہے؟

A. غیر ملکی سفر پر روانہ ہونا

B. بحث ختم ہونا

C. کوشش ترک کر دینا

Correct answer ✓ D. بہادری ختم ہونا

A. The idiom has nothing to do with travelling abroad.

B. The idiom does not mean ending a debate.

C. The idiom does not mean abandoning an effort.

D. Correct: the Urdu idiom "ترکی تمام ہونا" is used when someone's swagger or boldness has come to an end and the person has been humbled.

No answer is given for this question, and none is taught. No stem, options or printed key for Q86 appear anywhere on the source page: the source carries 85 questions and then ends. No second full reproduction of this paper was found. Q86 is therefore recorded here as a GAP and excluded as UNRECOVERABLE — nothing was guessed for it. It counts toward the 100 total as an excluded item (see verification summary).

Question 87

No answer is given for this question, and none is taught. No stem, options or printed key for Q87 appear anywhere on the source page: the source carries 85 questions and then ends. No second full reproduction of this paper was found. Q87 is therefore recorded here as a GAP and excluded as UNRECOVERABLE — nothing was guessed for it. It counts toward the 100 total as an excluded item (see verification summary).

Question 88

No answer is given for this question, and none is taught. No stem, options or printed key for Q88 appear anywhere on the source page: the source carries 85 questions and then ends. No second full reproduction of this paper was found. Q88 is therefore recorded here as a GAP and excluded as UNRECOVERABLE — nothing was guessed for it. It counts toward the 100 total as an excluded item (see verification summary).

Question 89

No answer is given for this question, and none is taught. No stem, options or printed key for Q89 appear anywhere on the source page: the source carries 85 questions and then ends. No second full reproduction of this paper was found. Q89 is therefore recorded here as a GAP and excluded as UNRECOVERABLE — nothing was guessed for it. It counts toward the 100 total as an excluded item (see verification summary).

90

No answer is given for this question, and none is taught. No stem, options or printed key for Q90 appear anywhere on the source page: the source carries 85 questions and then ends. No second full reproduction of this paper was found. Q90 is therefore recorded here as a GAP and excluded as UNRECOVERABLE — nothing was guessed for it. It counts toward the 100 total as an excluded item (see verification summary).

Question 91

No answer is given for this question, and none is taught. No stem, options or printed key for Q91 appear anywhere on the source page: the source carries 85 questions and then ends. No second full reproduction of this paper was found. Q91 is therefore recorded here as a GAP and excluded as UNRECOVERABLE — nothing was guessed for it. It counts toward the 100 total as an excluded item (see verification summary).

Question 92

No answer is given for this question, and none is taught. No stem, options or printed key for Q92 appear anywhere on the source page: the source carries 85 questions and then ends. No second full reproduction of this paper was found. Q92 is therefore recorded here as a GAP and excluded as UNRECOVERABLE — nothing was guessed for it. It counts toward the 100 total as an excluded item (see verification summary).

Question 93

No answer is given for this question, and none is taught. No stem, options or printed key for Q93 appear anywhere on the source page: the source carries 85 questions and then ends. No second full reproduction of this paper was found. Q93 is therefore recorded here as a GAP and excluded as UNRECOVERABLE — nothing was guessed for it. It counts toward the 100 total as an excluded item (see verification summary).

No answer is given for this question, and none is taught. No stem, options or printed key for Q94 appear anywhere on the source page: the source carries 85 questions and then ends. No second full reproduction of this paper was found. Q94 is therefore recorded here as a GAP and excluded as UNRECOVERABLE — nothing was guessed for it. It counts toward the 100 total as an excluded item (see verification summary).

Question 95

No answer is given for this question, and none is taught. No stem, options or printed key for Q95 appear anywhere on the source page: the source carries 85 questions and then ends. No second full reproduction of this paper was found. Q95 is therefore recorded here as a GAP and excluded as UNRECOVERABLE — nothing was guessed for it. It counts toward the 100 total as an excluded item (see verification summary).

Question 96

No answer is given for this question, and none is taught. No stem, options or printed key for Q96 appear anywhere on the source page: the source carries 85 questions and then ends. No second full reproduction of this paper was found. Q96 is therefore recorded here as a GAP and excluded as UNRECOVERABLE — nothing was guessed for it. It counts toward the 100 total as an excluded item (see verification summary).

Question 97

No answer is given for this question, and none is taught. No stem, options or printed key for Q97 appear anywhere on the source page: the source carries 85 questions and then ends. No second full reproduction of this paper was found. Q97 is therefore recorded here as a GAP and excluded as UNRECOVERABLE — nothing was guessed for it. It counts toward the 100 total as an excluded item (see verification summary).

No answer is given for this question, and none is taught. No stem, options or printed key for Q98 appear anywhere on the source page: the source carries 85 questions and then ends. No second full reproduction of this paper was found. Q98 is therefore recorded here as a GAP and excluded as UNRECOVERABLE — nothing was guessed for it. It counts toward the 100 total as an excluded item (see verification summary).

Question 99

No answer is given for this question, and none is taught. No stem, options or printed key for Q99 appear anywhere on the source page: the source carries 85 questions and then ends. No second full reproduction of this paper was found. Q99 is therefore recorded here as a GAP and excluded as UNRECOVERABLE — nothing was guessed for it. It counts toward the 100 total as an excluded item (see verification summary).

Question 100

No answer is given for this question, and none is taught. No stem, options or printed key for Q100 appear anywhere on the source page: the source carries 85 questions and then ends. No second full reproduction of this paper was found. Q100 is therefore recorded here as a GAP and excluded as UNRECOVERABLE — nothing was guessed for it. It counts toward the 100 total as an excluded item (see verification summary).

This paper remains the paper of the Punjab Public Service Commission. Ranjha Solutions branding is on this solved presentation only — the paper is not owned by Ranjha Solutions. PPSC publishes no past papers officially.

Past papers are **free** — no charge is taken from any student for papers. General Knowledge answers are as of the 2017 sitting.

Source: https://www.mcq-ai.com/papers/ppsc-lecturer-history-2017-paper (accessed 8 Nov 2026). See the source note on this page about the fold-in corrections.