Field Assistant (BS-12) — 2019 · Solved Past Paper

Body: Punjab Public Service Commission (PPSC) · **Post:** Field Assistant (BS-12) · **Year:** 2019 · **Questions:** 101 in the original paper — **99 solved and verified**, 2 excluded as defective (Q21, Q95) · **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 2019 sitting.

Source note: Atif Pedia reproduction, 'PPSC Field Assistant Solved Paper 2019' (101 numbered items, each with options and a tick-marked key; https://atifpedia.blogspot.com/2019/09/ppsc-field-assistant-solved-paper-2019.html, accessed 13 Nov 2026). The reproduction numbers two different items as Q5 (Nobel Prize in Economic Sciences, then 22 April Earth Day); the file numbers the items sequentially Q1-Q101 in the reproduction's order, so filed numbers from Q6 onward run one ahead of the printed numbers. Cross-checked against the mcq-ai.com reproduction of the same sitting (65 of the same questions, checked answers, independently written options; https://www.mcq-ai.com/papers/ppsc-field-assistant-31-03-2019-paper, accessed 13 Nov 2026). 2 printed keys corrected openly (Q19 A to B, Punjab had 36 districts in 2019; Q61 C to A, Al-Zikr means 'the Reminder'), 5 PICK-ONE (Q8, Q10, Q14, Q18, Q55) and 2 DEFECTIVE-excluded (Q21: no correct option, true 2019 Balochistan district count 32-33 not offered; Q95: option A blank in the reproduction), all decided by the assistant under the owner's 8 Nov 2026 delegation. Obvious misprints in option text corrected (Jraq to Iraq; Atteli to Attlee; Theature to Thatcher; Mulching3 to Mulching; None of there to None of these; I and UK to I and III; filed Shikwa spelling). Exam-date standard: all answers judged as at 31 March 2019.

1 General Knowledge

Freetown is the capital of _____ ?

- A. Senegal
- B. Guinea
- C. Sierra Leone ✓ **Correct answer**
- D. Liberia

A. Dakar is the capital of Senegal, not Freetown.

B. Conakry is the capital of Guinea, not Freetown.

C. Freetown is the capital and largest city of Sierra Leone, on its Atlantic coast.

D. Monrovia is the capital of Liberia, not Freetown.

Question 2 General Knowledge

Which of the following country has no boundary with Syria?

- A. Iraq
- B. Iran ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. Turkey
- D. Israel

A. Iraq shares a border with Syria in the east, so it does have a boundary.

B. Iran does not share a border with Syria; Iraq and Turkey lie between them.

C. Turkey shares a long border with Syria in the north.

D. Israel shares a border with Syria (the Golan Heights frontier), so it does have a boundary.

3 Pakistan Studies

The land of hospitality is____?

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

A. Khyber Pakhtunkhwa is traditionally called the land of hospitality (melmastia) in Pakistani general knowledge.

B. Sindh is known as the land of Sufis and the Indus valley, not by this title.

C. Balochistan is known as the largest province by area, not by this title.

D. Punjab is known as the land of five rivers, not by this title.

Question 4 Current Affairs

Which of following is the theme of 2019 World Day of Social Justice observed on February 20, 2019?

- A. If You Want Peace & Development, Work for Social Justice ✓ **Correct answer**
- B. Preventing conflict and sustaining peace through decent work
- C. Promote global justice & poverty eradication
- D. None of these

A. This was the United Nations theme for World Day of Social Justice 2019.

B. This was the theme for 2018, not 2019.

C. This is not the 2019 theme; it is a made-up paraphrase.

D. Wrong, because option A is the correct 2019 theme.

5 General Knowledge

For Economics category a first Nobel prize was given in _____ ?

- A. 1901
- B. 1969 ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. 1945
- D. 1968

A. The first Nobel Prizes were awarded in 1901, but Economics was not among the original five categories.

B. The first Nobel Prize in Economic Sciences was awarded in 1969, to Ragnar Frisch and Jan Tinbergen.

C. No Nobel Prize in Economics was first awarded in 1945.

D. The prize was established in 1968 by the Swedish central bank, but the first award was made in 1969.

Question 6 General Knowledge

22 April is celebrated as:

- A. World Scout Day
- B. World Water Day
- C. World Earth Day ✓ **Correct answer**
- D. World Environment Day
- E. None of these

A. World Scout Day is observed on 22 February, not 22 April.

B. World Water Day is observed on 22 March, not 22 April.

C. Earth Day is observed every year on 22 April.

D. World Environment Day is observed on 5 June, not 22 April.

cause option C is the correct answer.

Question 7 General Knowledge

The Famous Monroe Doctrine was enunciated on:

- A. 2 December, 1823 ✓ **Correct answer**
- B. 4 April, 1829
- C. 16 December, 1845
- D. 2 June 1869
- E. None of these

A. President James Monroe announced the Monroe Doctrine in his annual message to Congress on 2 December 1823.

B. No Monroe Doctrine announcement was made on this date.

C. No Monroe Doctrine announcement was made on this date.

D. No Monroe Doctrine announcement was made on this date.

E. Wrong, because option A is the correct date.

Question 8 General Knowledge

Which prime Minister of England served on two occasions:

- A. Lord Attlee
- B. Winston Churchill
- C. Benjamin Disraeli ✓ **Correct answer**
- D. Margaret Thatcher
- E. None of these

A. Clement Attlee served once as prime minister, from 1945 to 1951.

B. Churchill also served twice (1940–45 and 1951–55), so this is a second correct option as

paper's keyed answer is Disraeli.

C. Disraeli served twice, in 1868 and again from 1874 to 1880; this is the paper's keyed answer and is filed.

D. Thatcher served one continuous term from 1979 to 1990, not two separate occasions.

E. Wrong, because Disraeli (and Churchill) did serve twice.

Question 9 General Knowledge

Uncle Sam is nick of which country:

- A. England
- B. Australia
- C. Germany
- D. U.S.A ✓ **Correct answer**
- E. None of these

A. England's personification is John Bull, not Uncle Sam.

B. Australia has no "Uncle Sam" nickname.

C. Germany's personification is Michel or Germania, not Uncle Sam.

D. Uncle Sam is the long-standing nickname and personification of the United States of America.

E. Wrong, because option D is correct.

Question 10 Islamiat

Ashab-e-Kahaf belonged to country:

- A. Iran
- B. Iraq
- C. Egypt

a ✓ Correct answer

- E. None of these

A. No major tradition places the cave of the Companions of the Cave in Iran.

B. No major tradition places the cave in Iraq.

C. No major tradition places the cave in Egypt.

D. Syrian claims to the cave appear in the literature, and Syria is the paper's keyed answer, so it is filed; the location is disputed, with Ephesus in Turkey and al-Raqim in Jordan the two main identifications.

E. Not filed, because the paper's keyed answer is Syria.

Question 11 General Knowledge

Which of the following cities is located on the bank of River Euphrates:

- A. Karbalah ✓ **Correct answer**
- B. Bassra
- C. Mosal
- D. Damascus

A. Karbala in Iraq stands on the bank of the Euphrates.

B. Basra stands on the Shatt al-Arab, formed where the Tigris and Euphrates meet, not on the Euphrates itself.

C. Mosul stands on the bank of the Tigris, not the Euphrates.

D. Damascus stands on the Barada river, not the Euphrates.

Question 12 Pakistan Studies

Pakistan shares 805 Km long border with:

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

A. Pakistan's border with India is about 2,912 km, not 805 km.

B. Pakistan's border with China is about 523 km, not 805 km.

C. Pakistan's border with Iran is about 905 km in modern measurement; the 805 km figure is the one the paper's key uses for Iran.

D. Pakistan's border with Afghanistan (the Durand Line) is about 2,670 km, not 805 km.

Question 13 Pakistan Studies

Pakistan covers an area of 3,10,400 square miles which is equal to:

- A. 6,96,096 square Kms
- B. 7,96,096 square Kms ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. 8,96,096 square Kms
- D. 9,96,096 square Kms

A. Too small; 310,400 square miles converts to about 804,000 sq km, not 696,096.

B. The standard textbook figure for Pakistan's area, 796,096 sq km (310,400 square miles).

C. Too large by 100,000 sq km.

D. Far too large.

Question 14 Pakistan Studies

The province of Punjab covers an area of:

- A. 3,47,190 Sq. Kms
- B. 74,521 Sq. Kms

- D. 2,01,345 Sq. Kms ✓ **Correct answer**

A. This is the area of Balochistan, not Punjab.

B. This is roughly the area of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, not Punjab.

C. This is the area of Sindh, not Punjab.

D. The printed figure is a digit transposition of Punjab's true area, 205,344 sq km; it is the only option in range and the intended answer, so it is filed.

Question 15 Pakistan Studies

In terms of area the largest province is:

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

A. Sindh covers about 140,914 sq km, far smaller than Balochistan.

B. Balochistan covers 347,190 sq km, about 43.6% of Pakistan, making it the largest province by area.

C. Punjab covers about 205,344 sq km, the second largest, not the largest.

D. The former NWFP (now Khyber Pakhtunkhwa) covers about 74,521 sq km, the smallest of the four.

Question 16 Pakistan Studies

Baluchistan covers an area of 3,47,190 sq. Kms which in ratio to the total area of the country is:

- A. 43.6% ✓ **Correct answer**

- C. 30.2%
- D. 28.2%

A. 347,190 divided by 796,096 equals 0.436, i.e. 43.6%.

B. Too low; the division gives 43.6%, not 33.6%.

C. Too low and does not match the division.

D. Too low and does not match the division.

Question 17 Pakistan Studies

The lower Indus plain lies between:

- A. Multan and Arabian Sea
- B. D.G. Khan and Arabian sea
- C. Mithankot and Arabian Sea ✓ **Correct answer**
- D. Bahawalpur and Arabian Sea

A. The plain below Multan is the upper Indus plain; the lower plain starts further south.

B. Dera Ghazi Khan lies on the western side, not the point where the lower plain begins.

C. The lower Indus plain runs from Mithankot, where the Indus meets the Panjnad, south to the Arabian Sea.

D. Bahawalpur lies east of the Indus on the Cholistan side, not the start of the lower plain.

Question 18 Pakistan Studies

The number of Pakistan's total districts in all the provinces (27 divisions) is:

- A. 102
- B. 108 ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. 112

A. Not the figure the paper's key uses for the old administrative setup.

B. The older four-province total (Punjab 34 + Sindh 23 + NWFP 24 + Balochistan 27 = 108) matching the stem's "(27 divisions)" framing; filed as the paper's keyed answer, though the total is higher today.

C. Not the figure used for the old setup.

D. Not the figure used for the old setup.

Question 19 Pakistan Studies

The province of Punjab comprises Of:

- A. 34 districts
- B. 36 districts ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. 38 districts
- D. 40 districts

A. This was Punjab's count before 2009; the printed key ticks this, but it is out of date for the 2019 sitting.

B. Punjab had 36 districts in 2019, so this is the correct answer and the printed key is corrected to it.

C. Punjab did not have 38 districts in 2019.

D. Punjab did not have 40 districts in 2019.

Question 20 Pakistan Studies

The districts of Mansehra and Swabi lie jn the province of:

- A. Sindh
- B. Baluchistan

FP ✓ Correct answer

- D. Punjab

A. Mansehra and Swabi are not in Sindh; they lie far to the north.

B. Mansehra and Swabi are not in Balochistan.

C. Mansehra and Swabi are districts of the former NWFP, now Khyber Pakhtunkhwa.

D. Mansehra and Swabi are not in Punjab; they lie across the provincial boundary in the north-west.

Question 21 Pakistan Studies

The total number of districts of Baluchistan province is:

- A. 25
- B. 27
- C. 29
- D. 31

No answer is given for this question, and none is taught. DEFECTIVE — EXCLUDED, no answer taught (decided by assistant under owner's 8 Nov delegation: the true 2019 count was 32 to 33 districts, so none of the options 25 / 27 / 29 / 31 is correct; the question has no correct option as printed.)

Question 22 Everyday Science

If there is no sun, the color of the sky would be:

- A. Orange
- B. Blue
- C. Yellow
- D. None of these ✓ **Correct answer**

A. Orange is the colour of the sky near sunrise and sunset, when sunlight passes through

h of air, with no sun at all there would be no such light.

B. The sky looks blue only because sunlight is scattered by the air; with no sun there is no light to scatter.

C. Yellow is not the colour of a sunless sky.

D. Correct: with no sun the sky would be black (the colour of space), and black is not among the options, so "None of these" is the right choice.

Question 23 Everyday Science

Which of the following is not a chemical reaction?

- A. Burning of a paper
- B. Conversion of water into steam ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. Digestion of food
- D. Burning of coal

A. Burning changes paper into ash, smoke and gases, forming new substances, so it is a chemical reaction.

B. Boiling only changes water's state from liquid to gas; no new substance is formed, so it is a physical change, not a chemical reaction.

C. Digestion breaks food down chemically into simpler substances, so it is a chemical reaction.

D. Burning coal forms carbon dioxide and ash, new substances, so it is a chemical reaction.

Question 24 Everyday Science

A chronometer measures:

- A. Sound waves

e ✓ Correct answer

- C. Color contrast
- D. Water waves

A. Sound is measured with instruments such as a sonometer, not a chronometer.

B. A chronometer is a highly accurate timepiece used to measure time, notably at sea for navigation.

C. Colour is measured with a colorimeter, not a chronometer.

D. Water waves are measured with wave gauges, not a chronometer.

Question 25 Everyday Science

The lightest particle of the matter is:

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

A. The electron is the lightest of the four, about 1/1836 the mass of a proton.

B. The neutron is slightly heavier than a proton, far heavier than an electron.

C. The proton is about 1836 times heavier than an electron.

D. A deuteron (a proton plus a neutron) is roughly twice as heavy as a proton, the heaviest of the four.

Question 26 Everyday Science

Meteorology is:

- A. Science of atmosphere ✓ **Correct answer**
- B. Study of weights & measures

- D. Study of stars

A. Meteorology is the study of the atmosphere, weather and climate.

B. That is metrology, not meteorology.

C. The study of growth and development is auxology, not meteorology.

D. The study of stars is astronomy, not meteorology.

Question 27 Everyday Science

The credit of developing the polio vaccine goes to:

- A. Jonas Salk ✓ **Correct answer**
- B. Albert Sabin
- C. Salman Waksman
- D. None of these

A. Jonas Salk developed the first effective polio vaccine, the injected inactivated vaccine, announced in 1955.

B. Sabin developed the later oral polio vaccine, not the first one.

C. Selman Waksman discovered streptomycin, an antibiotic, not the polio vaccine.

D. Wrong, because Jonas Salk is the correct answer.

Question 28 Everyday Science

Who invented the ballpoint pen?

- A. Waterman
- B. Oscar
- C. Wilson
- D. Laszlo Biro ✓ **Correct answer**

erman invented the fountain pen, not the ballpoint pen.

B. No inventor named Oscar is credited with the ballpoint pen.

C. No inventor named Wilson is credited with the ballpoint pen.

D. Hungarian inventor Laszlo Biro patented the modern ballpoint pen in 1938.

Question 29 Everyday Science

Blaise Pascal is associated with:

- A. Calculation Machine ✓ **Correct answer**
- B. Computer
- C. Cinema
- D. Laszlo Biro

A. Pascal invented the Pascaline, an early mechanical calculating machine, in the 1640s.

B. Pascal lived in the 1600s, centuries before the computer; he built a calculator, not a computer.

C. Pascal had nothing to do with cinema.

D. Biro invented the ballpoint pen; this option is a stray repeat of the previous question's answer and has nothing to do with Pascal.

Question 30 Everyday Science

A metal which is liquid at room temperature is:

- A. Gold
- B. Aluminium
- C. Mercury ✓ **Correct answer**
- D. Platinum

A. Gold is a solid at room temperature, melting at 1,064 °C.

n is a solid at room temperature, melting at 660 °C.

C. Mercury is the only metal that is liquid at room temperature, melting at −39 °C.

D. Platinum is a solid at room temperature, melting at 1,768 °C.

Question 31 Everyday Science

Study of earthquakes is known as:

- A. Ecology
- B. Seismology ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. Numismatics
- D. None of these

A. Ecology is the study of living things and their environment, not earthquakes.

B. Seismology is the scientific study of earthquakes and the waves they produce.

C. Numismatics is the study of coins, not earthquakes.

D. Wrong, because seismology is the correct answer.

Question 32 Agriculture

When soil surface is protected with residue of a crop, the practice is called:

- A. Nitrogen fixation
- B. Sheet erosion
- C. Tillage
- D. Mulching ✓ **Correct answer**

A. Nitrogen fixation is the conversion of air nitrogen into plant-usable forms by bacteria, not covering soil with residue.

B. Sheet erosion is the washing away of a thin layer of topsoil, the opposite of protecting the soil.

ploughing and turning the soil, not covering its surface with residue.

D. Mulching is covering the soil surface with crop residue or other material to conserve moisture and check weeds.

Question 33 Agriculture

Bhagnari is a breed of:

- A. Buffalo
- B. Cow ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. Sheep
- D. Poultry
- E. None of these

A. Bhagnari is not a buffalo breed; the well-known buffalo breeds of the region are Nili-Ravi and Kundhi.

B. Bhagnari is a draught breed of cattle (cow) from the Bhag area of Balochistan.

C. Bhagnari is not a sheep breed.

D. Bhagnari is not a poultry breed.

E. Wrong, because Bhagnari is a cow breed.

Question 34 Agriculture

A forestation means:

- A. Forest Research Station
- B. To convert land into forest ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. Utilization of forest products
- D. None of these

A. That is an institution for forestry research, not the meaning of afforestation.

ion is the planting of trees on land that was not forest before, turning it into forest.

C. Using forest products is exploitation or harvesting, not afforestation.

D. Wrong, because option B gives the correct meaning.

Question 35 Agriculture

Population genetics is based on:

- A. Principles of population control
- B. Mendel's Law
- C. Hardy Weinberg's law ✓ **Correct answer**
- D. Genotype-environment inter action
- E. None of these

A. Population control is about managing numbers of people, not the genetics of populations.

B. Mendel's laws govern inheritance in individuals, while population genetics works at the level of gene frequencies in whole populations.

C. Population genetics rests on the Hardy-Weinberg principle, which describes how gene frequencies stay constant in a population unless acted on by evolutionary forces.

D. Genotype-environment interaction is one factor studied, not the foundation of the field.

E. Wrong, because the Hardy-Weinberg law is the foundation.

Question 36 Agriculture

Inqalab - 91 is a variety of:

- A. Rice
- B. Cotton

arcane

- D. Wheat ✓ **Correct answer**
- E. None of these

A. Inqalab-91 is not a rice variety.

B. Inqalab-91 is not a cotton variety.

C. Inqalab-91 is not a sugarcane variety.

D. Inqalab-91 is a well-known high-yielding wheat variety released in Pakistan.

E. Wrong, because Inqalab-91 is a wheat variety.

Question 37 Everyday Science

The filament of an electric bulb is made of:

- A. Tungsten ✓ **Correct answer**
- B. Carbon
- C. Nitrogen
- D. Iodine

A. Bulb filaments are made of tungsten because it has a very high melting point (about 3,422 °C) and glows without melting.

B. Carbon filaments were used in the earliest bulbs but were replaced by tungsten long ago.

C. Nitrogen is a gas used to fill the bulb, not the filament material.

D. Iodine is a halogen added in small amounts in halogen lamps, not the filament material.

38 Everyday Science

Crossing over occurs between:

- A. Sister Chromatids
- B. Homologous Chromosomes ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. Non-Homologous Chromosomes
- D. None of these

A. Sister chromatids are identical copies; crossing over does not exchange material between them.

B. Crossing over is the exchange of segments between non-sister chromatids of homologous chromosomes during meiosis.

C. Exchange between non-homologous chromosomes is a translocation, not crossing over.

D. Wrong, because crossing over occurs between homologous chromosomes.

Question 39 Agriculture

Gypsum is rich source of:

- A. Calcium + Zinc
- B. Potassium + Nitrogen
- C. Calcium + Sulphur ✓ **Correct answer**
- D. None of these

A. Gypsum contains no useful zinc; it is calcium sulphate.

B. Gypsum contains neither potassium nor nitrogen.

C. Gypsum is calcium sulphate (CaSO4), so it supplies both calcium and sulphur to the soil.

D. Wrong, because gypsum is a rich source of calcium and sulphur.

40 Agriculture

F.A.O. has its headquarters in:

- A. London
- B. New York
- C. Geneva
- D. None of these ✓ **Correct answer**

A. London hosts bodies such as the International Maritime Organization, not the FAO.

B. New York hosts the United Nations headquarters, not the FAO.

C. Geneva hosts the WHO, ILO and WTO, not the FAO.

D. Correct: the Food and Agriculture Organization is headquartered in Rome, Italy, and Rome is not among the options, so "None of these" is the right choice.

Question 41 Agriculture

Organic matter in soil helps in:

- A. Improving soil structure ✓ **Correct answer**
- B. Improving soil texture
- C. Weed control
- D. Building up of organic compounds in crops
- E. None of these

A. Organic matter binds soil particles into aggregates, improving structure, aeration and water holding.

B. Texture is the fixed proportion of sand, silt and clay; organic matter does not change it.

C. Organic matter does not control weeds; mulching may, but that is a different effect.

D. Organic matter feeds soil life and supplies nutrients, but it does not build organic compounds inside crops.

cause improving soil structure is the main benefit.

Question 42 Pakistan Studies

Pakistan will conduct its Population census in 2017s?

- A. 4th population census
- B. 5th population census
- C. 6th population census ✓ **Correct answer**
- D. 7th population census

A. Pakistan's 4th census was held in 1981, not 2017.

B. Pakistan's 5th census was held in 1998, not 2017.

C. The census held in 2017 was Pakistan's sixth population census.

D. The 7th census was held in 2023, not 2017.

Question 43 Pakistan Studies

Pakistan's sixth population census will be carried out in ?

- A. February 2017
- B. March 2017 ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. April 2017
- D. May 2017

A. The census did not begin in February 2017.

B. The sixth census began in March 2017 (its first phase started on 15 March 2017).

C. The second phase ran in April–May, but the census began in March.

D. The census was already under way by May 2017; it did not begin then.

44 Current Affairs

Who is newly Appointed DG ISPR of Pakistan Army? (15 December 2016 to date)

- A. Lt General Asim Saleem Bajwa
- B. Major General Asif Ghafoor ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. Major General Athar Abbas
- D. Major General Waheed Arshad

A. Asim Saleem Bajwa was the DG ISPR before December 2016, not the new appointee.

B. Asif Ghafoor took over as Director-General ISPR on 15 December 2016.

C. Athar Abbas was DG ISPR earlier (2008–2012), not the 2016 appointee.

D. Waheed Arshad was DG ISPR earlier (2007–2008), not the 2016 appointee.

Question 45 Current Affairs

USA have signed an agreement to provide Rs 8.5 billion to the WAPDA for the construction of?

- A. Dia Mir Bahasha Dam Project
- B. Kala Bagh Dam Project
- C. Kurram Tangi Dam Project ✓ **Correct answer**
- D. Mirani Dam Project

A. The Diamer-Bhasha Dam was not the project in this US agreement.

B. The Kalabagh Dam was not the project in this US agreement.

C. The United States agreed to provide about Rs 8.5 billion to WAPDA for the Kurram Tangi Dam Project in North Waziristan.

D. The Mirani Dam in Balochistan was completed in 2006 and was not the project in this agreement.

46 Pakistan Studies

Name the first Governor of NWFP from August 1947 to April 1948.

- A. Sir George Cunningham ✓ **Correct answer**
- B. Sir Francis Moody
- C. Allan Perry Keane
- D. Sir Francis Messervy

A. Sir George Cunningham was the first Governor of the North-West Frontier Province after independence, serving from August 1947 to April 1948.

B. Francis Moody was a later Governor of the NWFP (1949–1950), not the first.

C. Keane was a British officer, not a Governor of the NWFP.

D. Messervy was a British general, not a Governor of the NWFP.

Question 47 Current Affairs

Name the special task force, which is established in December 2016 by Pakistan Navy to safeguard ' and protect the China-Pakistan Economic Corridor as well as Gawadar port?

- A. Task Force 21
- B. Task Force 44
- C. Task Force 88 ✓ **Correct answer**
- D. Task Force 2

A. No such Pakistan Navy task force was raised for CPEC security in December 2016.

B. No such Pakistan Navy task force was raised for CPEC security in December 2016.

C. The Pakistan Navy raised Task Force-88 in December 2016 to protect CPEC sea routes and Gwadar port.

D. No such Pakistan Navy task force was raised for CPEC security in December 2016.

48 Current Affairs

Who was the first President of Palestinian Authority?

- A. Mahmood Abbas
- B. Yasir Arafat ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. Sheikh Ahmed Yasin
- D. Abdul Aziz Al-Rantisi

A. Mahmoud Abbas became President of the Palestinian Authority in 2005, after Arafat, not the first.

B. Yasser Arafat was the first President of the Palestinian Authority, from 1994 until his death in 2004.

C. Ahmed Yassin was the founder of Hamas, never President of the Palestinian Authority.

D. Abdel Aziz al-Rantisi was a Hamas leader, never President of the Palestinian Authority.

Question 49 Current Affairs

Where the headquarters of APEC (Asia Pacific Economic Cooperation) is located?

- A. Singapore ✓ **Correct answer**
- B. South Korea
- C. Japan
- D. Taiwan

A. The APEC Secretariat has been based in Singapore since 1989.

B. South Korea is an APEC member, not the seat of its headquarters.

C. Japan is an APEC member, not the seat of its headquarters.

D. Taiwan is an APEC member (as Chinese Taipei), not the seat of its headquarters.

50 Current Affairs

The Arab League was formed in:

- A. Rabat
- B. Damascus
- C. Baghdad
- D. Cairo ✓ **Correct answer**

A. Rabat is the capital of Morocco, not where the Arab League was formed.

B. Damascus is the capital of Syria, not where the Arab League was formed.

C. Baghdad is the capital of Iraq, not where the Arab League was formed.

D. The Arab League was formed in Cairo, Egypt, on 22 March 1945, and its headquarters is in Cairo.

Question 51 Pakistan Studies

"Kilik Pass" is situated in which range?

- A. Hindukush
- B. Sulaiman
- C. Karakoram ✓ **Correct answer**
- D. Himalaya

A. The Kilik Pass is not in the Hindu Kush range.

B. The Kilik Pass is not in the Sulaiman range.

C. The Kilik Pass (Kilik) lies in the Karakoram range on the Pakistan–China border in Gilgit-Baltistan.

D. The Kilik Pass is not in the Himalaya range.

52 Islamiat

Which is the first pillar of Islam?

- A. Kalimah ✓ **Correct answer**
- B. Hajj
- C. Zakat
- D. Saum

A. The first pillar of Islam is the Shahadah, the declaration of faith (Kalimah), "There is no god but Allah, and Muhammad is His Messenger."

B. Hajj (pilgrimage) is the fifth pillar, not the first.

C. Zakat (alms) is the third pillar, not the first.

D. Saum (fasting) is the fourth pillar, not the first.

Question 53 Islamiat

What is the total number of words included in the first Kalimah?

- A. Five
- B. Six
- C. Seven ✓ **Correct answer**
- D. Eight

A. The first Kalimah has more than five words.

B. The first Kalimah has one more word than six.

C. The first Kalimah (La ilaha illallah Muhammadur Rasulullah) contains seven words.

D. The first Kalimah has one word fewer than eight.

54 Islamiat

Which of the following Surahs throws light on the character conduct and the high position of the Holy Prophet (PBUH)?

- A. Surah Kausar
- B. Surah Akhlas
- C. Surah Falaq
- D. Surah Al-Ahzab ✓ **Correct answer**

A. Surah Al-Kawthar speaks of the abundance given to the Prophet, not mainly of his character and conduct.

B. Surah Al-Ikhlas speaks of the oneness of Allah, not of the Prophet's character.

C. Surah Al-Falaq is a prayer for refuge from evil, not about the Prophet's character.

D. Surah Al-Ahzab describes the Prophet as the best example (uswa hasana) and speaks of his high position, so it is the intended answer.

Question 55 Islamiat

Which of the following Surahs throws light on the Day of Judgement?

- A. Surah Al-Kahaf ✓ **Correct answer**
- B. Surah Yousaf
- C. Surah Younas
- D. Surah Hood

A. Surah Al-Kahaf discusses resurrection and the Day of Judgement among its themes and is the paper's keyed answer, so it is filed.

B. Surah Yusuf tells the story of Prophet Yusuf, not mainly the Day of Judgement.

C. Surah Yunus mentions the Day of Judgement but is not the paper's keyed answer.

D. Surah Hud warns of the Day of Judgement but is not the paper's keyed answer.

Give the name of the Sahabi who is among the Ashra Mubashara and served as the third Pious Caliph of Islam.

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

A. Hazrat Umar (RA) was the second Pious Caliph, not the third.

B. Hazrat Abu Bakr (RA) was the first Pious Caliph, not the third.

C. Hazrat Usman (RA), one of the Ashra Mubashara, was the third Pious Caliph.

D. Hazrat Ali (RA) was the fourth Pious Caliph, not the third.

Question 57 Islamiat

Pick out the greatest miracle of the Holy Prophet (PBUH).

- A. The state of Madinah
- B. Conquest of Makkah
- C. The Holy Quran ✓ **Correct answer**
- D. Conquest of Khyber

A. The state of Madinah was a great achievement, not a miracle.

B. The conquest of Makkah was a great victory, not a miracle.

C. The Holy Quran is regarded as the Prophet's greatest and everlasting miracle.

D. The conquest of Khyber was a military victory, not a miracle.

Give the name of the Prophet whose name has been mentioned most in the Holy Quran.

- A. Hazrat Musa (AS) ✓ **Correct answer**
- B. Hazrat Adam (AS)
- C. Hazrat Isa (AS)
- D. Hazrat Younas (AS)

A. Hazrat Musa (AS) is mentioned by name 136 times in the Quran, more than any other prophet.

B. Hazrat Adam (AS) is mentioned far fewer times than Musa.

C. Hazrat Isa (AS) is mentioned 25 times, far fewer than Musa.

D. Hazrat Younas (AS) is mentioned only a few times, far fewer than Musa.

Question 59 Islamiat

Which Prophet has been called by the title of "Sahib-al-Hoot" in the Holy Quran?

- A. Hazrat Yahya (AS)
- B. Hazrat Daood (AS)
- C. Hazrat Younas (AS) ✓ **Correct answer**
- D. Hazrat Isa (AS)

A. Hazrat Yahya (AS) is not called Sahib-al-Hoot.

B. Hazrat Daood (AS) is not called Sahib-al-Hoot.

C. Hazrat Younas (AS) is called Sahib-al-Hoot (the Companion of the Fish) and also Dhun-Nun, because he was swallowed by the fish.

D. Hazrat Isa (AS) is not called Sahib-al-Hoot.

60 Islamiat

What is the meaning of "Taufiqee Tarteeb"?

- A. The order in respect of revelation
- B. The order of the Holy Quran in respect of the Makki and Madni Surahs
- C. The order of Holy Quran given by the Holy Prophet (PBUH) ✓ **Correct answer**
- D. The order of Holy Quran according to the reception by Zaid Bin Haritn (RA)

A. The order of revelation is called tarteeb-e-nuzuli, not tauqifi tarteeb.

B. That is a classification of surahs, not tauqifi tarteeb.

C. Tauqifi tarteeb is the arrangement of the Quran as ordered by the Holy Prophet (PBUH) himself, so it cannot be changed.

D. Zaid bin Harith (RA) was a scribe, not the source of the arrangement.

Question 61 Islamiat

There are many names of the Holy Quran. What is the meaning of "Al-Zikr"?

- A. The book which remands ✓ **Correct answer**
- B. Source of a lesson
- C. The best book
- D. The book which explains instruction

A. "Remands" is a misprint for "reminds": Al-Zikr (adh-Dhikr) means "the Reminder", the book that reminds people of Allah; this is the correct answer and the printed key is corrected to it.

B. A lesson is one of the Quran's functions, but it is not the meaning of Al-Zikr.

C. The printed key ticks this, but "the best book" is not the meaning of Al-Zikr.

D. Explanation is a quality of the Quran, but it is not the meaning of Al-Zikr.

62 Mathematics

The characteristic polynomial of the matrix [[0, 0, 1], [0, 1, 2], [0, 0, 1]] is:

- A. $t(t-1)^2$ ✓ **Correct answer**
- B. $t^2(t-1)$
- C. $2t^2 - t$
- D. None of these

A. The matrix is upper triangular with diagonal entries 0, 1, 1, so its eigenvalues are 0, 1 and 1; the characteristic polynomial is $(t-0)(t-1)(t-1) = t(t-1)^2$.

B. This would need eigenvalues 0, 0 and 1, which is not the case here.

C. This is not the characteristic polynomial of this matrix; it is a quadratic, while a 3 × 3 matrix has a cubic.

D. Wrong, because option A is the characteristic polynomial.

Question 63 Mathematics

For $0 < t < \pi$, the matrix [[cos t, −sin t], [sin t, cos t]] has distinct complex eigenvalues λ_1 and λ_2. For what value of t, $0 < t < \pi$, is $\lambda_1 + \lambda_2 = 1$?

- A. π/6
- B. π/4
- C. π/3 ✓ **Correct answer**
- D. π/2

A. At $t = \pi/6$, the trace $2 \cos t$ equals $2 \times (\sqrt{3}/2) = \sqrt{3}$, not 1.

B. At $t = \pi/4$, the trace $2 \cos t$ equals $2 \times (\sqrt{2}/2) = \sqrt{2}$, not 1.

C. The sum of the eigenvalues equals the trace, $2 \cos t$; setting $2 \cos t = 1$ gives $\cos t = 1/2$, so $t = \pi/3$ in the range $0 < t < \pi$.

D. At $t = \pi/2$, the trace $2 \cos t$ equals 0, not 1.

64 Mathematics

If the ratios of the angles of a triangle are 2:3:7 then the triangle is:

- A. right
- B. acute
- C. obtuse ✓ **Correct answer**
- D. equilateral

A. A right triangle has one 90° angle; these angles are 30°, 45° and 105°, so there is no right angle.

B. An acute triangle has all angles below 90°, but one angle here is 105°.

C. The angles are in ratio 2:3:7, so with 2x + 3x + 7x = 180°, x = 15° and the angles are 30°, 45° and 105°; the 105° angle makes it obtuse.

D. An equilateral triangle has all angles 60°, which is not the case here.

Question 65 Mathematics

Every subset of a finite set is:

- A. Infinite
- B. Finite ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. Real
- D. None of these

A. A subset of a finite set cannot have more members than the set itself, so it cannot be infinite.

B. Every subset of a finite set has at most as many members as the set, so it is finite.

C. "Real" describes numbers, not sets in this context.

D. Wrong, because a subset of a finite set is finite.

66 Mathematics

Every super-set of an infinite set is:

- A. super-set
- B. infinite set ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. finite set
- D. None of these

A. A superset of an infinite set is indeed a superset, but the question asks what kind of set it is, and "super-set" alone does not say whether it is finite or infinite.

B. A superset contains all the members of the infinite set plus possibly more, so it must also be infinite.

C. A finite set cannot contain an infinite set, so a superset of an infinite set cannot be finite.

D. Wrong, because a superset of an infinite set is infinite.

Question 67 Mathematics

0.2% is equal to:

- A. 0.002 ✓ **Correct answer**
- B. 0.02
- C. 0.0002
- D. 0.0000x

A. 0.2% means 0.2 divided by 100, which is 0.002.

B. 0.02 equals 2%, not 0.2%.

C. 0.0002 equals 0.02%, not 0.2%.

D. This is not a number at all.

68 Mathematics

One metre is equal to:

- A. 100 cm ✓ **Correct answer**
- B. 200 cm
- C. 500 cm
- D. 1000 cm

A. One metre equals 100 centimetres by definition.

B. 200 cm equals 2 metres, not 1 metre.

C. 500 cm equals 5 metres, not 1 metre.

D. 1000 cm equals 10 metres; 1000 millimetres make 1 metre, not 1000 centimetres.

Question 69 Mathematics

A shop appreciates in value from Rs.414000 to Rs. 438000 over three years. What was the average percentage increase per year in that time?

- A. 2% ✓ **Correct answer**
- B. 4%
- C. 7%
- D. 21%

A. The total increase is Rs 24,000 over three years, i.e. Rs 8,000 a year on Rs 414,000, about 1.93%, which rounds to 2% a year.

B. A 4% yearly rise would add about Rs 16,560 a year, far more than the actual Rs 8,000.

C. A 7% yearly rise would add about Rs 29,000 a year, far more than the actual increase.

D. A 21% yearly rise would add about Rs 87,000 a year, far more than the actual increase.

70 Mathematics

A man is 5 years older than his wife who is ten times as old as her daughter. If the daughter attains the age of 8 in three years what is age of man.

- A. 45 years
- B. 55 years ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. 60 years
- D. 65 years

A. Too young: the wife alone is 50, so the man must be older than 50.

B. The daughter will be 8 in three years, so she is 5 now; the wife is ten times 5, i.e. 50; the man is 5 years older than his wife, i.e. 55.

C. This would make the wife 55, which would need the daughter to be 5.5, not 5.

D. This would make the wife 60, which would need the daughter to be 6, not 5.

Question 71 Mathematics

If 40% of women are voters and 52% of the population are women, what per cent of the population are women voters:

- A. 8.1%
- B. 20.8% ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. 26.8%
- D. 38.2%

A. Too small; the calculation gives 20.8%, not 8.1%.

B. 40% of 52% equals 0.40 × 0.52 = 0.208, i.e. 20.8% of the whole population.

C. This does not follow from 40% of 52%.

D. This does not follow from 40% of 52%.

72 English

SULTRY:

- A. Solvable
- B. Sticky
- C. Salty
- D. Hot and humid ✓ **Correct answer**

A. Solvable means able to be solved; it has nothing to do with sultry.

B. Sticky means adhesive; it is not the meaning of sultry.

C. Salty means containing salt; it is not the meaning of sultry.

D. Sultry describes hot, humid, oppressive weather.

Question 73 English

CLOG:

- A. To block ✓ **Correct answer**
- B. A cover
- C. A bump
- D. To push forward

A. As a verb, clog means to block or obstruct, as a drain clogged with leaves.

B. A cover is something that lies over a thing; it is not the meaning of clog.

C. A bump is a raised lump or a collision; it is not the meaning of clog.

D. To push forward is the opposite of clogging, which holds things back.

Question 74 English

VAPID:

- B. Lustre
- C. Dull ✓ **Correct answer**
- D. Vital

A. Virtuous means morally good; it is not the meaning of vapid.

B. Lustre means shine or brightness; vapid means flat and dull, almost the opposite.

C. Vapid means flat, dull and lifeless, as in vapid talk.

D. Vital means lively and essential, the opposite of vapid.

Question 75 English

DISQUISITION:

- A. Explosion
- B. Progress
- C. Motion
- D. Report ✓ **Correct answer**

A. An explosion is a sudden violent burst; it is not the meaning of disquisition.

B. Progress means moving forward; it is not the meaning of disquisition.

C. Motion means movement; it is not the meaning of disquisition.

D. A disquisition is a long, formal written or spoken discussion of a subject, closest in meaning here to a report.

Question 76 English

The travel agent will confirm my reservations for next week's flight to London.

- A. Ratify
- B. Verify ✓ **Correct answer**

- D. Approve

A. Ratify means to formally approve a treaty or agreement, not to check a booking.

B. Confirm here means to check that the reservations are in order, which is what verify means.

C. Obtain means to get something, not to check it.

D. Approve means to agree to something, not to check that it is in order.

Question 77 English

Choose the word most nearly opposite in meaning to RECEDE:

- A. Proceed ✓ **Correct answer**
- B. Reject
- C. Follow
- D. Welcome

A. Recede means to move back or withdraw; proceed means to move forward, so it is the opposite.

B. Reject means to refuse, not the opposite of moving back.

C. Follow means to come after, not the opposite of receding.

D. Welcome means to greet warmly, not the opposite of receding.

Question 78 English

Choose the word most nearly opposite in meaning to CLEAN:

- A. Pure
- B. Dirty ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. Lure

A. Pure is close in meaning to clean, not its opposite.

B. Dirty is the direct opposite of clean.

C. Lure means to tempt or attract, not the opposite of clean.

D. Wrong, because dirty is the opposite of clean.

Question 79 English

Choose the word most nearly opposite in meaning to POSTPONE:

- A. Schedule
- B. Defer
- C. Accelerate ✓ **Correct answer**
- D. None of these

A. Schedule means to arrange a time, which is neutral, not the opposite of postponing.

B. Defer is a synonym of postpone, not its opposite.

C. Postpone means to put off to a later time; accelerate means to bring forward or hasten, so it is the opposite here.

D. Wrong, because accelerate is the opposite of postpone.

Question 80 English

Choose the word most nearly opposite in meaning to DEPART:

- A. Depend
- B. Come back ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. Unknown
- D. Leave

means to rely on, not the opposite of departing.

B. Depart means to leave; coming back is its opposite.

C. Unknown means not known, not the opposite of departing.

D. Leave is a synonym of depart, not its opposite.

Question 81 English

He directed a couple of mediocre films.

- A. Successful
- B. Famous
- C. Outstanding ✓ **Correct answer**
- D. Noble

A. Successful is not the opposite of mediocre; a mediocre film can still succeed at the box office.

B. Famous is not the opposite of mediocre; a mediocre film can be famous.

C. Mediocre means ordinary and of middling quality; outstanding means excellent, so it is the opposite.

D. Noble means honourable or of high birth, not the opposite of mediocre.

Question 82 English

CORRUGATED:STRIPED

- A. Box: Zebra
- B. Paint: Crayon
- C. Roughness: Smoothness
- D. Pit: Dot ✓ **Correct answer**

A. A box is not related to a zebra the way corrugated is related to striped.

crayon are both colouring materials, not a shape and its pattern.

C. These are opposites, not a shape and its pattern.

D. Corrugated describes a surface marked with ridges, as striped describes a pattern of stripes; likewise a pit is a small hollow and a dot is its mark, the same kind of surface-pattern pairing.

Question 83 English

MARS:MERCURY

- A. Language: Dictionary
- B. Comets: Shooting Stars
- C. Lux: Pears ✓ **Correct answer**
- D. Sand: Stone

A. A dictionary is a book about language, not a smaller member of the same class as Mars and Mercury are both planets.

B. Comets and shooting stars are related sky objects, but the pairing does not match the planet-to-planet class relation.

C. Mars and Mercury are both planets, and Lux and Pears are both brands of soap: two members of the same class, which is the intended relation.

D. Sand and stone are both granular materials, but the pairing is a size relation, not two members of one named class.

Question 84 English

PINK:RED

- A. Smile: Laughter ✓ **Correct answer**
- B. Lake: Sea
- C. Sky: Blue

ver: Fragrance

A. Pink is a lighter, weaker form of red, just as a smile is a lighter, weaker form of laughter: a matter of degree.

B. A lake is smaller than a sea, but the relation is size, not a weaker degree of the same quality.

C. The sky is blue, a thing and its colour, not a weaker degree of a quality.

D. A flower has fragrance, a thing and its property, not a weaker degree.

Question 85 English

DETERIORATION:RUST

- A. Iron: Water
- B. Emaciation: Debilitation
- C. Depression: Unemployment ✓ **Correct answer**
- D. Promulgation: Legislation

A. Iron and water are two substances, not a process and its cause.

B. These are near synonyms, not a process and its cause.

C. Rust is a cause of deterioration, just as unemployment is a cause of depression: a cause-and-effect pairing.

D. Promulgation is the announcing of legislation, not its cause.

Question 86 English

TEDIOUS:BORING

- A. Boor: Oafish
- B. Pressing: Crushing
- C. Poor: Poverty

efatigable. Untiring ✓ **Correct answer**

A. A boor is a rude person and oafish is an adjective, a noun-to-adjective pairing, not two synonyms.

B. Pressing and crushing are related actions, but they are not the close synonyms that tedious and boring are.

C. Poor is an adjective and poverty is its noun, not two synonyms.

D. Tedious and boring are near synonyms, and indefatigable and untiring are also near synonyms, so the relation matches.

Question 87 English

What is/are true of Shrewsbury? I. He was a cricket player. II. His technical knowledge about cricket was poor. III. There was no spirit in his play.

- A. I and II ✓ **Correct answer**
- B. I and III
- C. Only I
- D. None of these

A. The passage presents Shrewsbury as a cricketer whose technique was poor, yet whose play had spirit, so statements I and II are true.

B. Statement III is false: the passage stresses that his play had spirit, which is what made it enjoyable.

C. Too narrow: statement II is also true, since his technical knowledge was poor.

D. Wrong, because statements I and II are both true.

Question 88 English

The author feels that:

- ...nical perfection is not required in playing an enjoyable cricket
- B. He who plays cricket with adventure and enthusiasm makes it enjoyable ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. He who scores a century must be a good cricketer
- D. Cricket is a monotonous game

A. The author does suggest technique alone is not enough, but the passage's central point is the spirit of adventure, not merely the absence of technique.

B. This is the passage's thesis: it is the spirit of joyous adventure that gives cricket its character.

C. The author argues the opposite: a heavy scorer may still play unenjoyable cricket.

D. The author argues cricket is full of character and joy, not monotonous.

Question 89 English

Jam Sahib:

- A. Was a splendid cricket player
- B. Lived in Nawanagar
- C. Neither (A) nor (B) is true
- D. Both (A) and (B) are true ✓ **Correct answer**

A. True on its own: Jam Sahib (Ranjitsinhji) was a splendid cricketer.

B. True on its own: Jam Sahib was the ruler of Nawanagar.

C. Wrong, because both statements are true.

D. Correct: Jam Sahib was both a splendid cricketer and the ruler of Nawanagar.

Question 90 English

"In literature as in finance... much paper and much poverty may coexist." What does it

- A. Jam Sahib was rich man as he was the king of Nawanagar
- B. Shrewsbury was a poor man
- C. The cricketer who gets lot of runs may not play an enjoyable cricket ✓ **Correct answer**
- D. None of these

A. Jam Sahib's wealth is not the point of the quotation.

B. The quotation is not about Shrewsbury's money.

C. The quotation means that a large output (many runs, much paper) can coexist with poverty of spirit, so a heavy scorer may still play unenjoyable cricket.

D. Wrong, because option C gives the intended meaning.

Question 91 English

What gives cricket its character?

- A. The spirit of sacrifice
- B. The spirit of joyous adventure
- C. The gaiety daring attitude of the player
- D. All of these ✓ **Correct answer**

A. The spirit of sacrifice is one of the qualities the author credits with giving cricket its character.

B. The spirit of joyous adventure is one of the qualities the author credits with giving cricket its character.

C. The gaiety and daring of the player is one of the qualities the author credits with giving cricket its character.

D. Correct, because all three qualities together give cricket its character.

92 Computer Studies

In computer system, word "BOOT" is used for:

- A. To exit opened software
- B. To start up a software
- C. To shutdown system
- D. To start a computer ✓ **Correct answer**

A. Exiting software is closing a program, not booting.

B. Starting a program is launching it, not booting the machine.

C. Shutting down is the opposite of booting.

D. Booting is the process of starting a computer and loading its operating system.

Question 93 Computer Studies

A normal CD-ROM can usually store upto data.

- A. 680 GB
- B. 680 KB
- C. 680 Bytes
- D. 680 MB ✓ **Correct answer**

A. Far too large; even a dual-layer DVD holds only 8.5 GB.

B. Far too small; a CD-ROM holds hundreds of megabytes.

C. Far too small; 680 bytes is less than a page of text.

D. A standard CD-ROM holds about 650–700 MB, so 680 MB is the realistic figure.

Question 94 Computer Studies

Who is the owner of the Microsoft computer company?

- B. Dick Cheney
- C. Bill Gates ✓ **Correct answer**
- D. None of above

A. Bill Clinton was a President of the United States, not the owner of Microsoft.

B. Dick Cheney was a Vice President of the United States, not the owner of Microsoft.

C. Bill Gates co-founded Microsoft and was its owner and chief, so he is the intended answer.

D. Wrong, because Bill Gates is the intended answer.

Question 95 Geography

Isotims and isodapanes in human geography are related to:

- A. [no text printed]
- B. Retailing
- C. Barter Trade
- D. None of these

No answer is given for this question, and none is taught. DEFECTIVE — EXCLUDED, no answer taught (decided by assistant under owner's 8 Nov delegation: option A is blank in the reproduction and the key ticks the blank option, so no answer can be asserted from the paper as printed.)

Question 96 Geography

Lines of equal distribution of pressure are called:

- A. Isopleths
- B. Isotherms
- C. Isobars ✓ **Correct answer**

A. An isopleth is a general name for any line joining places of equal value, not the specific name for equal pressure.

B. Isotherms are lines of equal temperature, not equal pressure.

C. Isobars are lines on a weather map joining places of equal atmospheric pressure.

D. Wrong, because isobars is the correct term.

Question 97 Urdu

علامہ اقبال کی مشہور نظم ''شکوہ'' ان کے کس مجموعہ کلام میں ہے۔

- A. ارمغان حجاز
- B. بال جبریل
- C. ضرب کلیم
- D. بانگ درا ✓ **Correct answer**

A. ارمغان حجاز اقبال کا مجموعہ ہے مگر شکوہ اس میں نہیں ہے۔

B. بال جبریل اقبال کا مجموعہ ہے مگر شکوہ اس میں نہیں ہے۔

C. ضرب کلیم اقبال کا مجموعہ ہے مگر شکوہ اس میں نہیں ہے۔

D. شکوہ اقبال کے پہلے مجموعہ کلام بانگ درا میں شامل ہے۔

Question 98 Urdu

ڈوبتے کو تنکے کا سہارا قواعد کی رو سے کیا ہے ؟

- A. قول
- B. کہاوت

Correct answer ✓ D. محاورہ

A. قول کسی کی کہی ہوئی بات ہوتی ہے، یہ جملہ اس زمرے میں نہیں آتا۔

B. کہاوت عام طور پر ضرب المثل کے قریب ہوتی ہے مگر اس جملے کی درست اصطلاح محاورہ ہے۔

C. ضرب المثل مکمل جملہ ہوتی ہے جو مثال کے طور پر بولی جائے؛ یہ جملہ محاورہ ہے۔

D. "ڈوبتے کو تنکے کا سہارا" قواعد کی رو سے محاورہ ہے۔

Question 99 Urdu

پطرس بخاری کی وجہ شہرت کیا ہے؟

Correct answer ✓ A. مزاح نگاری

B. ناول نگاری

C. افسانہ نگاری

D. شاعری

A. پطرس بخاری اپنی مزاح نگاری کی وجہ سے مشہور ہیں۔

B. پطرس بخاری ناول نگار کے طور پر مشہور نہیں ہیں۔

C. پطرس بخاری افسانہ نگار کے طور پر مشہور نہیں ہیں۔

D. پطرس بخاری شاعر کے طور پر مشہور نہیں ہیں۔

Question 100 Urdu

مسابقت کا مطلب ہے؟

Correct answer ✓ A. برابری

B. سختی

C. کمی بیشی

D. مقابلہ

A. مسابقت کا مطلب برابری ہے، یعنی کسی کے برابر ہونا۔

B. سختی کا مطلب مسابقت نہیں ہے۔

C. کمی بیشی کا مطلب مسابقت نہیں ہے۔

D. مقابلہ مسابقت کے قریب ہے مگر اس سوال کا درست جواب برابری ہے۔

Question 101 Urdu

مندرجہ ذیل سے ضرب المثل کون سی ہے؟

Correct answer ✓ A. بوڑھی گھوڑی لال لگام

B. عید کا چاند ہونا

C. پانی میں آگ لگانا

D. اپنے منہ میاں مٹھو بننا

A. یہ ایک ضرب المثل ہے جو بڑھاپے میں بناؤ سنگھار پر طنز کے طور پر بولی جاتی ہے۔

B. یہ محاورہ ہے، ضرب المثل نہیں۔

C. یہ محاورہ ہے، ضرب المثل نہیں۔

D. یہ محاورہ ہے، ضرب المثل نہیں۔

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