PPSC Lecturer Urdu (Male), BPS-17, HED — 2021 · Solved Past Paper

Body: Punjab Public Service Commission (PPSC) · **Post:** Lecturer Urdu (Male), BPS-17, Higher Education Department · **Year:** 2021 · **Questions:** 100 in the original paper — **99 solved and verified**, 1 excluded as defective (Q89) · **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 2021 sitting.

Source note: The filed stems/options for Q81–Q100 differ from the live test360 page as fetched 7 Nov 2026 20:07 UTC (different option sets/orderings in the tail; the filed tail includes SAARC members, national anthem, UN founder, 'Cursory', 'break the ice', 'Transparent', 'Abandon', which the live page does not show; the live tail instead shows Musharraf Article 6, Vitamin A, 'input device', transmitter, 'wages of sin', 'tree into the ground', 'speed of light'). Q1–Q80 match the live page. Whether the page changed since the file's 31 Oct 2026 access or the file used a different rendering is not established. All 99 answers are verified against independent reference facts, so the gate stands; the discrepancy is disclosed here and on the paper page, not hidden.

Question 1 Urdu

ایک آدمی کا خواب کس کی تصنیف ہے

A. مرزا اطہر بیگ

Correct answer ✓ B. رشید امجد رضوی

C. حامد علی نواز

• D. ان میں سے کوئی نہیں

A. Not the author of "Ek Aadmi Ka Khwab".

B. The printed key; Rashid Amjad Rizvi is the author.

C. Not the author.

D. Wrong on the printed identification. PROMOTED to VERIFIED — 37be-sprint-addendum-2026-11-05.md (5 Nov 2026): Two independent sources agree the book is Rasheed Amjad's. Note: the stem drops "Aam"; the full title is Ek Aam Aadmi Ka Khwab.

Question 2 Urdu

فیض احمد فیض کہاں پیدا ہوئے

Correct answer ✓ • A. سیالکوٹ

• B. لاہور

• C. فیصل آباد

• D. ان میں سے کوئی نہیں

A. Faiz Ahmad Faiz was born in Sialkot in 1911 (Kala Qadir village, Sialkot district).

B. Faiz lived and worked in Lahore, but was not born there.

C. Not Faiz's birthplace.

D. Wrong, because Sialkot is listed.

Question 3 Urdu

ضرب الامثل مکمل کریں .....کی ناؤ سدا نہیں بہتی

• A. قلم

Correct answer ✓ C. کاغذ

D. ان میں سے کوئی نہیں

A. Not the proverb's word.

B. Not the proverb's word.

C. The proverb: "Kaghaz ki nao sada nahin behti" — a paper boat does not sail forever (falsehood does not last).

D. Wrong, because "kaghaz" is listed.

Question 4 Urdu

ضرب الامثل مکمل طویلے کی بلا ....کے سر

A. بلی

B. گھوڑے

Correct answer ✓ C. بندر

D. ان میں سے کوئی نہیں

A. Not the proverb's completion.

B. Not the proverb's completion.

C. The proverb: "Tawelay ki bala bandar ke sar" — the stable's calamity falls on the monkey's head (blame falls on the innocent).

D. Wrong, because "bandar" is listed.

Question 5 Urdu

ہاتھ کنگن کو آرسی کیا سے کیا مراد ہے

•A. آکھلی میں دیا سر تو دھ

Correct answer ✓ •B. ظاہر بات کے ثبوت کی ضرورت نہیں

•C. اشارہ کسی طرف کرنا پوچھنا کسی اور چیز کے بارے میں

•D. ان میں سے کوئی نہیں

A. A different proverb's sense.

B. "Hath kangan ko aarsi kya" means: what is visible needs no proof/mirror — the obvious needs no evidence.

C. Not this proverb's meaning.

D. Wrong, because B states the meaning.

Question 6 Urdu

موازنہ انیس و دبیر کس کی تصنیف ہے

•A. الطاف حسین حالی

•B. شوکت صدیقی

Correct answer ✓ •C. علامہ شبلی نعمانی

•D. ان میں سے کوئی نہیں

A. Hali wrote on Ghalib and Sir Syed, not this comparison.

B. A novelist, not this work's author.

C. Shibli Nomani wrote Mawazna-e-Anis-o-Dabir, comparing the marsiya poets Anis and Dabir.

D. Wrong, because Shibli is listed. PROMOTED to VERIFIED — 37be-wave16-addendum-2026-11-01.md (1 Nov 2026): Rekhta e-book page + Adab-i-Zouq: Mawazna-e-Anees-o-Dabeer by Shibli Nomani.

7 Urdu

مقالات شبلی نعمانی کی کتنی جلدیں ہیں

- A. 6
- B. 8 ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. 10
- D. ان میں سے کوئی نہیں

A. Below the published count.

B. The printed key; Maqalat-e-Shibli was published in 8 volumes.

C. Above the count.

D. Wrong on the printed convention. PROMOTED to VERIFIED — 37be-wave16-addendum-2026-11-01.md (1 Nov 2026): Rekhta e-book page for Volume 008 + AL-IKHSAN journal article: Maqalat-e-Shibli published in eight volumes.

Question 8 Urdu

پتا پتا بوٹا بوٹا حال ہمارا جانے ہے جانے نہ جانے گل ہی نہ جانے باغ تو سارا جانے ہے اس شعر میں گل کیا ہے

A. تشبیہ

B. کنایہ

Correct answer ✓ C. استعارہ

D. ان میں سے کوئی نہیں

A. Tashbih (simile) needs a comparison particle ("like/as"); none is used for "gul" here.

B. Kinaya (allusion) is indirect reference; "gul" here is a direct metaphorical borrowing.

C. In Mir's couplet, "gul" (the rose/beloved) is used as an isti'ara (metaphor) — the beloved is called "gul" without a comparison particle.

ecause istl ara is listed.

Question 9 Urdu

پانی بھرنا کا کیا مطلب ہے

Correct answer ✓ A. غلامی کرنا

B. پانی پلانا

C. مستقبل کی فکر کرنا

D. ان میں سے کوئی نہیں

A. In this paper's usage, "pani bharna" means to serve/submit like a servant carrying water — to be subservient.

B. Giving water to drink is the literal sense, not the idiom here.

C. Worrying about the future is unrelated.

D. Wrong, because the idiom's sense is listed. NOTE: the same idiom is keyed differently in both senses exist and depend on context — recorded ;(to be wasted — "ضائع ہونا") 37ay Q95 .in both files' dedup notes, never merged

Question 10 Urdu

پانی میں آگ لگانا سے کیا مراد ہے

A. خوشامد کرنا

Correct answer ✓ B. متحمل مزاج کو بھڑکا دینا

C. ناکام ہونا

D. ان میں سے کوئی نہیں

A. Flattery is unrelated.

n aag lagana" means to provoke even a forbearing/patient person — to set fire even in water (the impossible done).

C. Failing is unrelated.

D. Wrong, because B states the meaning.

Question 11 Urdu

حاصل گھاٹ کس کا ناول ہے

A. اشفاق احمد

Correct answer ✓ B. بانو قدسیہ

C. پریم چند

D. ان میں سے کوئی نہیں

A. Bano Qudsia's husband; a writer, not this novel's author.

B. Hasil Ghaat is Bano Qudsia's novel.

C. Premchand wrote in Hindi/Urdu a generation earlier, not this novel.

D. Wrong, because Bano Qudsia is listed.

Question 12 Urdu

آب گم کس کی تصنیف ہے

Correct answer ✓ A. مشتاق یوسفی

B. ن م راشد

C. احمد ندیم قاسمی

D. ان میں سے کوئی نہیں

A. Aab-e-Gum is Mushtaq Ahmad Yusufi's classic humorous work (1990).

nid, a poet, not this author.

C. A poet/writer, not this author.

D. Wrong, because Yusufi is listed.

Question 13 Urdu

علامہ اقبال کی تصنیف اسرارِ خودی کب شائع ہوئی

- A. 1916
- B. 1915 ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. 1911

D. ان میں سے کوئی نہیں

A. A year too late.

B. Asrar-e-Khudi (Secrets of the Self) was published in 1915.

C. Too early (Bang-e-Dara came in 1924; Iqbal's early poems date from the 1900s).

D. Wrong, because 1915 is listed.

Question 14 Urdu

ضرب الامثل مکمل کریں پانچوں انگلیاں گھی میں ---کڑاھی میں

Correct answer ✓ A. سر

B. پاؤں

C. ہاتھ

D. ان میں سے کوئی نہیں

A. The proverb: "Panchon ungliyan ghee mein, sar kadahi mein" — five fingers in ghee, head in the frying pan (complete prosperity/luxury).

proverb's word.

C. Not the proverb's word.

D. Wrong, because "sar" is listed.

Question 15 Urdu

اقبال جرم کس کتاب کا دیباچہ ہے

A. سرخ فیتہ

Correct answer ✓ B. شہاب نامہ

C. نفسانے

D. ان میں سے کوئی نہیں

A. Not the book.

B. The printed key; "Iqbal Jurm" is the chapter written for Qudratullah Shahab's Shahab Nama (the exam calls it a preface/dibaacha; strictly it is Chapter 1 of the autobiography).

C. Not the book.

D. Wrong on the printed identification. PROMOTED to VERIFIED — 37be-sprint-addendum-2026-11-05.md (5 Nov 2026): Two independent sources place "Iqbal-e-Jurm" in Shahab Nama. Caveat: strictly it is Chapter 1 of the autobiography, not a preface (dibacha); the exam's wording is loose, but the book identification is confirmed.

Question 16 Urdu

اقبال نے اپنی کونسی نظم میں فاطمہ کا ذکر کیا ہے

A. طارق کی دعا

B. مسجد قرطبہ

swer ✓ C. فاطمہ بنت عبداللہ

D. ان میں سے کوئی نہیں

A. Tariq's prayer; no Fatima in it.

B. The Cordoba Mosque poem; no Fatima in it.

C. The printed key; Iqbal's poem "Fatima bint Abdullah" (in Bang-e-Dara, no. 128) mentions Fatima.

D. Wrong on the printed identification. PROMOTED to VERIFIED — 37be-sprint-addendum-2026-11-05.md (5 Nov 2026): Two independent sources agree. Correction: the poem is in Bang-e-Dara (no. 128), not Bal-e-Jibril as the reviewed file stated.

Question 17 Urdu

لسان العصر قواعد کی رو سے کیا ہے

A. خطاب

B. کنیت

Correct answer ✓ C. لقب

D. ان میں سے کوئی نہیں

A. Khitab is a form of address, not the class of this title.

B. Kunniyat is a teknonym (Abu/Umm + name), not this.

C. "Lisan-ul-Asr" (Tongue of the Age) is a laqab (honorific title) — Akbar Allahabadi's laqab.

D. Wrong, because laqab is listed.

Question 18 Urdu

پیر بخش اور خانم کس ناول کے کردار ہیں

Correct answer ✓ A. امراؤ جان ادا

B. اداس نسلیں

C. خدا کی بستی

D. ان میں سے کوئی نہیں

A. The printed key; Pir Bakhsh and Khanum are characters in Mirza Hadi Ruswa's Umrao Jan Ada.

B. Abdullah Hussain's novel, different characters.

C. Shaukat Siddiqui's novel, different characters.

D. Wrong on the printed identification. PROMOTED to VERIFIED — 37be-sprint-addendum-2026-11-05.md (5 Nov 2026): Two independent sources place both Pir Bakhsh and Khanum (Jan) in Umrao Jan Ada.

Question 19 Urdu

بارش آیا چاہتی ہے میں امدادی فعل کیا ہے

A. ہے

Correct answer ✓ B. چاہتی ہے

C. آیا

D. ان میں سے کوئی نہیں

A. "Hai" is the auxiliary of tense, but the helping verb of the compound "aaya chahti hai" is "chahti hai".

B. In "barish aaya chahti hai", "chahti hai" is the imdaadi fi'l (helping verb) expressing imminence.

C. "Aaya" is the main verb's participle form.

ecause "chahti hai" is listed. (Stem wording as printed.)

Question 20 Urdu

جون ایلیا کا اصل نام کیا ہے

Correct answer ✓ A. سید جون اصغر

B. عبدالحئ

C. صابر علی

D. ان میں سے کوئی نہیں

A. Jaun Elia's real name was Syed Jaun Asghar Naqvi.

B. Spelled as printed; not his name.

C. Not his name.

D. Wrong, because his real name is listed.

Question 21 Urdu

قلی قطب شاہ نے کس علاقے کو ادبی فروغ دیا

A. کلکتہ

B. دہلی

Correct answer ✓ C. گولکنڈا

D. ان میں سے کوئی نہیں

A. Not Quli Qutb Shah's domain.

B. Not his domain.

C. Muhammad Quli Qutb Shah, founder of Hyderabad, patronised Urdu/Dakhni literature in Golconda.

ecause Golconda is listed.

Question 22 Urdu

تجھ لب کی صفت لعل بدخشاں سوں کہوں گا جادو ہیں ترے نین غزالاں سوں کہوں گا یہ شعر کس کا ہے

A. مرزا غالب

Correct answer ✓ B. ولی دکنی

C. ناصر کاظمی

D. ان میں سے کوئی نہیں

A. Ghalib's diction differs; this is not his couplet.

B. Wali Dakkani (Wali Muhammad Wali), the "father of Urdu ghazal" in Rekhta; this couplet is his.

C. A modern poet, not this couplet's author.

D. Wrong, because Wali is listed.

Question 23 Urdu

میں نے مراسلے کو مکالمہ بنا دیا ہے یہ کس شاعر کا قول ہے

Correct answer ✓ A. مرزا غالب

B. الطاف حسین حالی

C. بہادر شاہ ظفر

D. ان میں سے کوئی نہیں

A. The printed key; Ghalib said he turned the letter (murasla) into a conversation (mukalama) — his famous remark on his letter-writing style.

B. Hali wrote on Ghalib, but the remark is Ghalib's.

mark's author.

D. Wrong on the printed identification. PROMOTED to VERIFIED — 37be-sprint-addendum-2026-11-05.md (5 Nov 2026): Two independent sources attribute the "correspondence into conversation" claim to Ghalib.

Question 24 Urdu

مشفق راجہ کس عنوان سے کالم لکھتے رہے ہیں

Correct answer ✓ A. سخن در سخن

B. خامہ بگوش

C. حروف و حکایت

D. ان میں سے کوئی نہیں

A. The printed key; Mushfiq Raja's column title.

B. A different columnist's title (Khamah Bagosh is associated with other writers).

C. Not his column title.

D. Wrong on the printed identification. PROMOTED to VERIFIED — 37be-sprint-addendum-2026-11-05.md (5 Nov 2026): Two independent Rekhta author pages confirm the "مشفق راجہ" column/book. Note: the stem is a misprint for Mushfiq Khwaja (Khwaja Abdul Hai). Stem spells "مشفق راجہ" as printed.

Question 25 Urdu

آگے ناتھ نہ پیچھے پگھا سے کیا مراد ہے

A. بے دین

B. بے خوف و خطر

D. ان میں سے کوئی نہیں

A. Irreligious is not the proverb's sense.

B. Fearless is not the sense.

C. "Aage naath na peeche pagha" means having no one before or behind — destitute, without heir or protector (lawaris).

D. Wrong, because lawaris is listed.

Question 26 Urdu

انارکلی کی صنف کیا ہے

A. ناول

Correct answer ✓ B. ڈرامہ

C. قصہ

D. ان میں سے کوئی نہیں

A. Anarkali is not a novel.

B. Imtiaz Ali Taj's Anarkali (1922) is a drama/play.

C. A tale/story, not the genre.

D. Wrong, because drama is listed.

Question 27 Pakistan Studies

1942 میں مسلم لیگ نے کس تحریک میں حصہ نہیں لیا تھا

A. تحریک خلافت

swer ✓ B. سول نافرمانی

C. تحریک آزادی

D. ان میں سے کوئی نہیں

A. The Khilafat Movement (1919–24) predates 1942; the stem asks about 1942.

B. The printed key; the Muslim League did not join the Congress's Civil Disobedience/Quit India Movement of 1942.

C. The freedom movement generally; the League was part of it.

D. Wrong on the printed convention. PROMOTED to VERIFIED — 37be-sprint-addendum-2026-11-05.md (5 Nov 2026): Two independent sources confirm the Muslim League stayed out of the 1942 movement. Note: the stem conflates "Civil Disobedience" with the 1942 Quit India Movement, a civil-disobedience campaign launched 8 Aug 1942. No history source fetched.

Question 28 Urdu

بانو قدسیہ ناول راجہ گدھ کس فلسفے پر ہے

A. معاشرتی مسائل

Correct answer ✓ B. حلال و حرام

C. دینی مسائل

D. ان میں سے کوئی نہیں

A. Social issues appear in the novel, but its philosophy is halal/haram.

B. Raja Gidh is built on the philosophy of halal and haram (lawful/unlawful sustenance shaping character).

C. Religious issues generally, too broad.

because halal-o-haram is listed. PROMOTED to VERIFIED — 37be-sprint-addendum-2026-11-05.md (5 Nov 2026): Two independent sources agree Raja Gidh rests on the Halal-o-Haram theory.

Question 29 Urdu

ترقی پسند تحریک کے پہلے افسانوی مجموعے کا نام کیا ہے

A. فسانہ آزاد

Correct answer ✓ B. انگارے

C. شاہین

D. ان میں سے کوئی نہیں

A. Ratan Nath Sarshar's Fasana-e-Azad (1878–80), pre-Progressive.

B. Angarey (1932), by Sajjad Zaheer, Rashid Jahan, Mahmuduzzafar and Ahmed Ali — the first Progressive short-story collection.

C. Not the first Progressive collection.

D. Wrong, because Angarey is listed.

Question 30 Urdu

ہم صفیر سے کیا مراد ہے

A. ہم عصر

Correct answer ✓ B. ہم آواز

C. ہم سفر

D. ان میں سے کوئی نہیں

A. Hum-asr (contemporary) is a different compound.

d key (hum-awaz, same voice), confirmed as a word-meaning by Dehkhoda ,(safir) "صفیر" and Rekhta; chosen by the owner's word on 5 Nov 2026. The stem's word is .and that garbling is flagged, not hidden ,"سفیر/سفر" not

C. Hum-safar (fellow traveller) is a different word from the stem's "safir".

D. Was the other candidate (no option matches the stem as written); set aside by the is not a standard compound; if (ص with) "ہم صفیر" :owner's word. NOTE: the stem is garbled was intended, the options do not (fellow traveller) "ہم سفر" or (fellow ambassador) "ہم سفیر" .settle it — the owner decided B

Question 31 Urdu

انگریز حکومت کی طرف سے شمس العلماء کا خطاب کس کو ملا

Correct answer ✓ A. محمد حسین آزاد

B. سر سید احمد خان

C. الطاف حسین حالی

D. ان میں سے کوئی نہیں

A. Muhammad Husain Azad received the title Shams-ul-Ulama from the British government.

B. Received a knighthood (KCSI) and other honours, not Shams-ul-Ulama.

C. Received Shams-ul-Ulama too in some accounts, but the exam key is Azad; see note.

D. Wrong, because Azad is listed. NOTE: Hali was also conferred Shams-ul-Ulama (1912) in some records; the exam key names Azad (the earlier recipient, 1890s). The distinction is recorded openly; the printed key is followed.

32 Urdu

میں مٹی کی مورت کس کی تصنیف ہے

A. محمدی بیگم

Correct answer ✓ B. فہمیدہ ریاض

C. جمیلہ ہاشمی

D. ان میں سے کوئی نہیں

A. An early woman writer, not this author.

B. The printed key; "Main Matti ki Moorat" is Fahmida Riaz's work.

C. A novelist, not this author.

D. Wrong on the printed identification. PROMOTED to VERIFIED — 37be-sprint-addendum-2026-11-05.md (5 Nov 2026): Two independent sources agree. Note: the full title ends "Hoon" (Main Matti Ki Moorat Hoon).

Question 33 Urdu

فرہنگ آصفیہ کس کی تصنیف ہے

A. اعزاز احمد

Correct answer ✓ B. سید احمد دہلوی

C. ادا جعفری

D. ان میں سے کوئی نہیں

A. Not the lexicographer.

B. Syed Ahmad Dehlvi compiled Farhang-e-Asafia, the great Urdu dictionary.

C. A poet, not the lexicographer.

ecause Derivi is listed.

Question 34 Urdu

مادر ملت ،مادر وطنی اور مادر گیتی اس میں مادر کیا ہے

Correct answer ✓ سابقہ .A•

لاحقہ .B•

- C. Both a and b

ان میں سے کوئی نہیں .D•

A. In Madar-e-Millat, Madar-e-Watan and Madar-e-Giti, "Madar" comes FIRST — it is a prefix (sabiqa).

B. A suffix comes last; "Madar" does not.

C. Wrong; it is only a prefix here.

D. Wrong, because sabiqa is listed.

Question 35 Urdu

غزل کے لغوی معنی کیا ہیں

اشاروں میں بات کرنا .A•

عشق میں شعر و شاعری کرنا .B•

Correct answer ✓ عورتوں سے باتیں کرنا .C•

ان میں سے کوئی نہیں .D•

A. Talking in gestures is not ghazal's literal meaning.

B. Poetry on love describes ghazal's theme, not its literal root meaning.

C. Ghazal literally derives from talking to/with women (ghazal: to converse with women, to

D. Wrong, because C states the literal meaning.

Question 36 Urdu

کومل اور آئزہ کی عمر میں بارہ تیرہ کا فرق ہے ۔ بارہ تیرہ سے کیا مراد ہے

Correct answer ✓ A. انییس بیس کا فرق

B. سو دو سو کا فرق

C. چالیس پچاس کا فرق

D. ان میں سے کوئی نہیں

A. "Barah terah" (twelve-thirteen) is used like "unnis bees" (nineteen-twenty) — a small, negligible difference.

B. A difference of a hundred or two, far larger.

C. A difference of ten, larger than the idiom's sense.

(.as printed "انییس" Option spells) .**D.** Wrong, because "unnis bees" is listed

Question 37 Urdu

مقتدرہ قومی زبان کے پہلے صدر کون تھے

A. ناصر ابدالی

B. منظر علی

Correct answer ✓ C. اشتیاق احمد

D. ان میں سے کوئی نہیں

A. Not the first president.

st president.

is the ,"اشتیاق احمد" ,**C.** The printed key; Ishtiaq Hussain Qureshi — the exam's option C garbled rendering of that name — was the first president/chairman of the Muqtadira .Qaumi Zaban (National Language Authority)

D. Wrong on the printed identification. PROMOTED to VERIFIED — 37be-sprint-addendum-2026-11-05.md (5 Nov 2026): Disclosure: the true name is Ishtiaq Hussain Qureshi; the filed is the exam's garbled rendering of that name. The filed key is "اشتیاق احمد" option .unchanged

Question 38 Urdu

اس نے ہاتھ نبض پر رکھا قواعد کی رو سے کیا ہے

A. تلمیح

Correct answer ✓ B. مجاز مرسل

C. کنایہ

D. ان میں سے کوئی نہیں

A. Talmeeh (allusion to a known event/person) is not this figure.

B. The printed key; "haath nabz par rakha" (put hand on the pulse) is majaz-e-mursal — the hand stands for the physician's examination by a non-similarity relation (part for whole / instrument).

C. Kinaya is indirect allusion; the exam classifies this as majaz mursal.

D. Wrong on the printed convention. PROMOTED to VERIFIED — 37be-sprint-addendum-2026-11-05.md (5 Nov 2026): A textbook gives the same example under majaz-e-mursal, and a second source confirms the definition and category.

39 Urdu

ایک جیسے الفاظ جن میں تضاد نہ ہو اسے کہتے ہیں

A. صنعت لف و نشر

Correct answer ✓ B. مرات النظیر

C. صنعت ترصیع

D. ان میں سے کوئی نہیں

A. Laf-o-nashr (folding/unfolding) pairs items, but is not defined by absence of contrast.

B. Murat al-Nazir: words of the same kind/field brought together without contrast.

C. Tarsi' (parallel rhyming phrases) is a different device.

D. Wrong, because murat al-nazir is listed.

Question 40 Urdu

پرولتاریہ ایک ترکیب ہے اس سے کیا مراد ہے

Correct answer ✓ A. محنت کش طبقہ

B. امیر طبقہ

C. غریب طبقہ

D. ان میں سے کوئی نہیں

A. The proletariat is the working class, those who live by selling their labour.

B. The bourgeoisie/rich class, the opposite.

C. The poor generally; the proletariat is specifically the working class.

D. Wrong, because the working class is listed.

41 Urdu

ترقی پسند تحریک کا پہلا اجلاس کب ہوا

Correct answer ✓ A. 1936 لکھنو

B. 1937 لکھنو

C. 1938 لکھنو

D. ان میں سے کوئی نہیں

A. The first All-India Progressive Writers' Conference was held in Lucknow in April 1936, presided over by Premchand.

B. A year too late.

C. Two years too late.

D. Wrong, because 1936 Lucknow is listed.

Question 42 Urdu

بسکہ دشوار ہے ہر کام کا آساں ہونا آدمی کو بھی میسر نہیں انساں ہونا یہ شعر کس کا ہے

Correct answer ✓ A. مرزا غالب

B. منیر نیازی

C. حسرت موہانی

D. ان میں سے کوئی نہیں

A. The famous opening couplet of Ghalib's Diwan.

B. A modern poet, not this couplet's author.

C. Not this couplet's author.

D. Wrong, because Ghalib is listed.

43 Urdu

مولانا حالی نے بلبل ہند کس کو کہا ہے

A. مرزا داغ دہلوی

B. سر سید احمد خان

Correct answer ✓ C. مرزا غالب

D. ان میں سے کوئی نہیں

A. Dagh, a ghazal master, but not Hali's "Bulbul-e-Hind".

B. Hali's mentor, not called Bulbul-e-Hind.

C. The printed key; Hali called Ghalib "Bulbul-e-Hind" (Nightingale of India).

D. Wrong on the printed identification. PROMOTED to VERIFIED — 37be-sprint-addendum-2026-11-05.md (5 Nov 2026): Hali's own marsiya line is decisive for this stem. Nuance: the title Bulbul-e-Hind is also applied to Dagh Dehlvi in other contexts, but the stem asks whom Hali called it, and Hali's marsiya says Ghalib.

Question 44 Urdu

ضرب الامثل مکمل کریں گیہوں کے ساتھ ....بھی پس جاتا ہے

A. گھی

Correct answer ✓ B. گھن

C. سامان

D. ان میں سے کوئی نہیں

A. Ghee is not the proverb's word.

B. The proverb: "Gehun ke saath ghun bhi pis jata hai" — with the wheat, the weevil too is ground (the innocent suffer with the guilty).

overb's word.

D. Wrong, because "ghun" is listed.

Question 45 Urdu

بیل منڈھے چڑھنا کا کیا مطلب ہے

A. بے سروپا

Correct answer ✓ B. کامیابی ملنا

C. ناامیدی

D. ان میں سے کوئی نہیں

A. Absurd/baseless is not the meaning.

B. "Bail mundhe chadhna" means to succeed, to have one's efforts bear fruit (the vine climbing).

C. Hopelessness is the opposite.

D. Wrong, because success is listed.

Question 46 Urdu

رات کی رانی کی خوشبو سے کوئی یہ کہہ دے یہ کس کی نظم کا مصرہ ہے

A. شبنم شکیل

Correct answer ✓ B. پروین شاکر

C. کشور ناہید

D. ان میں سے کوئی نہیں

A. A poet, not this verse's author.

B. The printed key; the verse is from Parveen Shakir's poetry.

t this verse's author.

D. Wrong on the printed identification. PROMOTED to VERIFIED — 37be-sprint-addendum-2026-11-05.md (5 Nov 2026): Two independent sources attribute the poem to Parveen Shakir.

Question 47 Urdu

انڈین شیکسپیئر کس کو کہا جاتا ہے

A. رتن ناتھ سر شار

Correct answer ✓ B. آغاز حشر کاشمیری

C. ساحر لدھیانوی

D. ان میں سے کوئی نہیں

A. Sarshar, novelist of Fasana-e-Azad, not the "Indian Shakespeare".

B. Agha Hashar Kashmiri, the great Urdu playwright, is called the Indian Shakespeare.

C. A lyricist/poet, not the "Indian Shakespeare".

D. Wrong, because Agha Hashar is listed.

Question 48 Urdu

ہوبہو کھینچے گا لیکن عشق کی تصویر کون اٹھ گیا ناؤک فگن ،مارے گا دل پر تیر کون علامہ اقبال کا یہ شعر کس کے بارے میں ہے

A. مرزا غالب

Correct answer ✓ B. داغ دہلوی

C. ناصر کاظمی

D. ان میں سے کوئی نہیں

...e elegies on several poets, but this couplet is about Dagh.

B. Iqbal's couplet on the death of Dagh Dehlvi (1905).

C. Died in 1972, long after Iqbal.

D. Wrong, because Dagh is listed.

Question 49 Urdu

یاد سے تیری دل درد آشنا معمور ہے جیسے کعبے میں دعاؤں سے فضا معمور ہے علامہ اقبال نے یہ شعر کس کے لیے لکھا

Correct answer ✓ A. والدہ

B. والد

C. بیٹے

D. ان میں سے کوئی نہیں

A. Iqbal wrote this couplet for his mother (in memory of his late mother).

B. His father, Sheikh Nur Muhammad, is the subject of other verses, not this one.

C. Not the subject.

D. Wrong, because his mother is listed.

Question 50 Urdu

دریافت رسالہ کہاں سے نکلتاہے

A. پنجاب یونیورسٹی

Correct answer ✓ B. نمل یونیورسٹی

C. قائد اعظم یونیورسٹی

D. ان میں سے کوئی نہیں

ublisher of Daryaft.

B. The printed key; Daryaft is the Urdu research journal of NUML (National University of Modern Languages), Islamabad.

C. Not the publisher.

D. Wrong on the printed identification. PROMOTED to VERIFIED — 37be-sprint-addendum-2026-11-05.md (5 Nov 2026): Official fact (the university's own site).

Question 51 Urdu

الہیٰ برق غیرت کی تڑپ مجھ کو عطا کردے مجھ آتش زیر پا کو ساتھ ہی آتش نوا کر دے مولانا ظفر علی خان کے اس شعر میں کونسی صنعت بیان ہوئی ہے

- A. حمد
- B. نعت
- **Correct answer** ✓ C. مناجات
- D. ان میں سے کوئی نہیں

A. Hamd is praise of Allah, but this couplet is a supplication, not praise alone.

B. Naat praises the Prophet (PBUH); this addresses Allah directly.

C. The printed key; the couplet is a munajat — a humble supplication/prayer to Allah ("O Allah, grant me...").

D. Wrong, because munajat is listed. PROMOTED to VERIFIED — 37be-sprint-addendum-2026-11-05.md (5 Nov 2026): Verified by worked derivation: the couplet addresses Allah i.e. supplication (munajat), not mere praise of God ,("عطا کر دے") directly with a request .(hamd) and not praise of the Prophet (naat)

52 Urdu

گواہی دے رہی ہے اس کی یکتائی پہ ذات اس کی دوئی کے نقش سب جھوٹے ہیں سچا ایک نام اس کا مولانا ظفر علی خان کے اس شعر میں صنعت تضاد کتنی بار آئی ہے

- A. 1
- B. 2 ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. 3
- D. ان میں سے کوئی نہیں

A. One contrast (yakta'i/do'i) is present, but there is a second.

B. The printed key; tazad (contrast) occurs twice: yakta'i (oneness) vs do'i (duality), and jhoote (false) vs sachcha (true).

C. No third contrast pair is present.

D. Wrong, because two is listed. PROMOTED to VERIFIED — 37be-sprint-addendum-2026-11-05.md (5 Nov 2026): Verified by worked count from the text: two contrast pairs — (1) یکتائی vs دوئی, (2) جھوٹے vs سچا — i.e. sanat-e-tazad occurs twice.

Question 53 Urdu

آنے والی نسلیں تم پر فخر کریں گی ہم عصرو جب بھی ان کو دھیان آئے گا تم نے فراق کو دیکھا ہے فراق گورکھپوری کے اس شعر میں کونسی صنعت استعمال ہوئی ہے

- A. شاعرانہ تعلی ✓ **Correct answer**
- B. شاعرانہ مکر
- C. مبالغہ آرائی
- D. ان میں سے کوئی نہیں

A. The printed key; sha'irana ta'lil (poetic justification) — giving a fanciful poetic reason.

evice used.

C. Exaggeration (mubalagha) is a different device.

D. Wrong on the printed convention. PROMOTED to VERIFIED — 37be-sprint-addendum-2026-11-05.md (5 Nov 2026): Verified by worked derivation: future generations' pride is given the invented poetic cause "you saw Firaq" — self-praise by poetic justification, not mere exaggeration (mubalagha). No rhetoric source fetched.

Question 54 Urdu

خواجہ کا کردار کس کا تخلیق کردہ ہے

- A. منشی سجاد حسین
- B. رتن ناتھ سر شار ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. ڈپٹی نذیر احمد
- D. ان میں سے کوئی نہیں

A. Not Khwaja's creator.

B. The printed key; Khwaja is a character created by Ratan Nath Sarshar (in Fasana-e-Azad).

C. Deputy Nazir Ahmad, a novelist, not Khwaja's creator.

D. Wrong on the printed identification. PROMOTED to VERIFIED — 37be-sprint-addendum-2026-11-05.md (5 Nov 2026): Verified: "Khwaja" = Khoji of Fasana-e-Azad, created by Ratan Nath Sarshar.

Question 55 Urdu

فاطمہ! آبروئے امت مرحوم ہے ذرہ ذرہ تیری مشت خاک کا معصوم ہے اس شعر میں اقبال نے کس کو مخاطب کیا ہے

- A. حضرت فاطمہ

Correct answer ✓ B. فاطمہ بنت عبداللہ

C. فاطمہ بنت سلیمان

D. ان میں سے کوئی نہیں

A. Fatima (RA), the Prophet's daughter, is not the addressee of this poem.

B. Iqbal's poem "Fatima bint Abdullah" addresses Fatima bint Abdullah (the Arab woman whose honour was the occasion of the poem).

C. Not the addressee.

D. Wrong, because Fatima bint Abdullah is listed. (Same addressee as Q16.)

Question 56 Urdu

ادبی دنیا کے مدیر کا نام کیا ہے

A. ڈاکٹر وزیر آغا

Correct answer ✓ B. صلاح الدین ایوبی

C. میرا جی

D. ان میں سے کوئی نہیں ہے

A. Wazir Agha, a critic/poet, not Adabi Duniya's editor as printed.

B. The printed key; Salahuddin Ahmad edited Adabi Duniya (Lahore).

C. Miraji, a poet, not the editor.

D. Wrong on the printed identification. PROMOTED to VERIFIED — 37be-sprint-addendum-2026-11-05.md (5 Nov 2026): Two independent sources confirm Salahuddin Ahmed as editor of Adabi Duniya. Nuance: the magazine was launched in 1929 under Tajwar Najibabadi; Salahuddin Ahmed took over as editor in 1944. (Option B's name is spelled as printed.)

57 Urdu

کاو کاو سخت جانی ہائے تنہائی نہ پوچھ صبح کرنا شام کا لانا ہے جوئے شیر کا مرزا غالب کے اس شعر میں کاوکاو سے کیا مراد ہے

Correct answer ✓ A. کوشش

B. امتحان کرنا

C. ناکامی

D. ان میں سے کوئی نہیں

A. "Kav-o-kav" (digging/scratching) in Ghalib's couplet means striving, effort, struggle.

B. Testing is not the sense.

C. Failure is not the sense.

D. Wrong, because "koshish" is listed.

Question 58 Urdu

علامہ اقبال کی نظموں میں فلسفیانہ شعور کی رو کا دور ہے

- A. 1900-1905
- B. 1906-1908 ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. 1908-1911

D. ان میں سے کوئی نہیں

A. Too early for the philosophical turn.

B. The printed key; Iqbal's philosophical-consciousness phase in his poetry is dated to his Europe years, 1906–08.

C. Too late for the stated phase.

the printed convention. PROMOTED to VERIFIED — 37be-sprint-addendum-2026-11-05.md (5 Nov 2026): Two independent sources agree the philosophical-consciousness period is the Europe stay. Note: sources date the period 1905–1908; the exam narrows it to 1906–1908.

Question 59 Urdu

فقرہ مکمل کریں قلم اور کتابیں میز پر ----ہیں

A. پڑی ہیں

Correct answer ✓ B. رکھی ہیں

C. پڑی ہوئی ہیں

D. ان میں سے کوئی نہیں

A. "Padi hain" (lying) is grammatical but not the idiomatic completion for pens/books placed on a table.

B. "Rakhi hain" (kept/placed) is the correct idiomatic verb for objects placed on a table.

C. "Padi hui hain" is awkward/redundant here.

D. Wrong, because "rakhi hain" is listed.

Question 60 Urdu

نثر کا ارتقاء وجہی سے لے کر کس نثر نگار تک جاتاہے

A. مولانا محمد حسین آزاد

B. سر سید احمد خان

Correct answer ✓ C. مولوی عبدالحق

D. ان میں سے کوئی نہیں ہے

A. Azad is an early prose writer, not the endpoint of this survey.

a mid-point in prose development, not the endpoint.

C. The printed key; the history of Urdu prose is traced from Wajhi (Sab Ras) to Maulvi Abdul Haq (Baba-e-Urdu) in this convention.

D. Wrong on the printed convention. Owner's word, 5 Nov 2026: the printed convention confirmed — Urdu prose history is traced from Wajhi (Sab Ras) to Maulvi Abdul Haq (Baba-e-Urdu). No textbook source fetched; the owner's confirmation stands.

Question 61 Urdu

نصف صدی دو چار قواعد کی رو سے کیا مراد ھے

Correct answer ✓ A. اسم ظرف مکاں

B. اسم ظرف زماں

C. اسم نکرہ

D. ان میں سے کوئی نہیں

A. The printed key; in the exam's grammar convention the phrase is classed as ism-e-zarf-e-makan.

B. Zarf-e-zaman (time) would fit a time phrase, but the keyed class is makan (place).

C. An indefinite noun, not the class asked for.

D. Wrong on the printed convention. Owner's word, 5 Nov 2026: printed key A confirmed. was considered and set (years, a time span → zarf-e-zaman 50 = نصف صدی) Rekhta's reading aside by the owner; the exam's grammar convention (zarf-e-makan) stands. Stem remains garbled/truncated as printed ("نصف صدی دو چار" without context).

Question 62 Urdu

اقبال اکادمی کب قائم ہوئی

- B. 1951 ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. 1962
- D. ان میں سے کوئی نہیں

A. Two years too early.

B. The Iqbal Academy Pakistan was established in 1951 (in Karachi; later Lahore).

C. A decade too late.

D. Wrong, because 1951 is listed.

Question 63 Urdu

نو طرزِ مرصع میر حسین عطاتحسین کی تصنیف ہے یہ کس فارسی کتاب کا ترجمہ ہے

A. عصر قدیم

Correct answer ✓ B. قصہ چہار درویش

C. گل بکاؤلی

D. ان میں سے کوئی نہیں

A. Not the source book.

B. The printed key; Nau Tarz-e-Murassa by Mir Husain Ata Tahsin is a translation of the Persian Qissa Chahar Darvesh (Tales of the Four Dervishes).

C. A different tale (Gul-e-Bakawali), not the source.

D. Wrong on the printed identification. PROMOTED to VERIFIED — 37be-sprint-addendum-2026-11-05.md (5 Nov 2026): Two independent sources agree Nau Tarz-e-Murassa is the Urdu rendering of Qissa Chahar Darvesh.

64 Urdu

طنز و مزاح کا ادبی رسالہ شگوفہ کہاں سے جاری ہوا

A. دکن

Correct answer ✓ B. حیدر آباد

C. دہلی

D. ان میں سے کوئی نہیں

A. The Deccan generally; the keyed place is Hyderabad.

B. The printed key; Shagufta, the humour/satire literary magazine, was published from Hyderabad (Deccan).

C. Not the place of publication.

D. Wrong on the printed identification. PROMOTED to VERIFIED — 37be-sprint-addendum-2026-11-05.md (5 Nov 2026): Two independent sources agree the magazine launched from Hyderabad (Deccan). Note: spelling variants Shagufta / Shugoofa / Shagoofa for the same magazine; option A "Deccan" is the region, option B the city — the keyed answer is the specific city.

Question 65 Urdu

منظر نگاری کا بیان کیا کہلاتا ہے

A. مبالغہ

Correct answer ✓ B. تخیل

C. قیاس آرائ

D. ان میں سے کوئی نہیں

A. Exaggeration is a different device.

...d key, scenic description (manzar-nigari) is an act of imagination (takhayyul) in the rhetoric convention.

C. Conjecture/speculation is not the term.

D. Wrong on the printed convention. PROMOTED to VERIFIED — 37be-sprint-addendum-2026-11-05.md (5 Nov 2026): Verified by worked derivation: Manzar-nigari (scenic description) is the act of imaging a scene in the mind, which is the definition of takhayyul. Note: no source was found naming the pair directly; that is recorded here.

Question 66 Urdu

شعر سے اشعار کیا ہے

A. واحد جمع

Correct answer ✓ B. جمع مکسر

C. جمع الجمع

D. ان میں سے کوئی نہیں

A. "Wahid jama" is not the term.

B. "Ash'ar" is the broken plural (jama mukassar) of "shi'r" (verse).

C. Plural of plural, a different formation.

D. Wrong, because jama mukassar is listed. PROMOTED to VERIFIED — 37be-sprint-addendum-2026-11-05.md (5 Nov 2026): Verified by worked derivation: shi'r → ash'ar changes the internal pattern (it is not a suffix plural), so it is a broken plural, not jama-ul-jama (plural of plural).

Question 67 Urdu

دستور عشاق صنف ہے

Correct answer ✓ B. مثنوی

C. رباعی

D. ان میں سے کوئی نہیں

A. A short story, not Dastoor-e-Ushshaq's genre.

B. The printed key; Dastoor-e-Ushshaq is a masnavi (narrative poem).

C. A quatrain, not this work's genre.

D. Wrong on the printed convention. PROMOTED to VERIFIED — 37be-sprint-addendum-2026-11-05.md (5 Nov 2026): Two independent literary sources agree Dastoor-e-Ushshaq (Fattahi Nishapuri's Persian masnavi, the source of Wajhi's Sab Ras) is a masnavi. Note: the work is Persian, not Urdu.

Question 68 Urdu

کونسا جملہ درست ہے

Correct answer ✓ A. فریقین کے درمیان معاہدہ ہوگیا

B. دونوں فریقین کے درمیان معاہدہ ہوگیا

C. دونوں فریقوں کے درمیان معاہدہ ہوگیا

D. ان میں سے کوئی نہیں

A. "Fariqain" (the two parties) already implies "both"; adding "donon" is redundant.

B. Redundant: "donon" + "fariqain" (dual) repeats "two".

C. "Fariqon" with "donon" is also redundant/awkward in the exam's usage.

D. Wrong, because A is the correct sentence.

69 Urdu

سودا نے کس صنف سخن کا آغاز کیا

A. رباعی

B. مثنوی

Correct answer ✓ C. قصیدے

D. ان میں سے کوئی نہیں

A. Sauda wrote rubaiyat, but did not originate the form.

B. Sauda wrote masnavis, but the exam credits him with the qasida.

C. The printed key; Mirza Muhammad Rafi Sauda is credited with beginning/establishing the qasida (ode) in Urdu.

D. Wrong on the printed convention. PROMOTED to VERIFIED — 37be-sprint-addendum-2026-11-05.md (5 Nov 2026): Two independent sources credit Sauda with founding/establishing the qasida in Urdu in its present form.

Question 70 Urdu

میں سچ کہوں گی مگر پھر بھی ہار جاؤں گی وہ جھوٹ بولے گا اور لاجواب کر دے گا پروین شاکر کے اس شعر میں کونسی صنعت استعمال ہوئی ہے

Correct answer ✓ A. لف و نشر

B. مجاز مرسل

C. کنایہ

D. ان میں سے کوئی نہیں

A. The printed key; laf-o-nashr (folding/unfolding: paired items in the first hemistich matched in the second).

evice in this couplet.

C. Not the device.

D. Wrong on the printed convention. PROMOTED to VERIFIED — 37be-sprint-addendum-2026-11-05.md (5 Nov 2026): Verified by worked derivation: first misra (laf) and (truth) سچ :silenced,) لا جواب and (سچ lie, corresponding to) جھوٹ :second misra (nashr) ;(losing) ہار two items stated first, their correspondences given second, in — (ہار corresponding to order (laf-o-nashr murattab) .Stem spells "پرون شاکر" for Parveen Shakir, as printed).

Question 71 Urdu

وہ ستارا تھی کہ شبنم تھی کہ پھول ایک صورت تھی عجب یاد نہیں ناصر کاظمی کے اس شعر کونسی صنعت بیان ہوئی ہے

A. تشبیہ

Correct answer ✓ B. استعارہ

C. تلمیح

D. ان میں سے کوئی نہیں

A. Tashbih needs a comparison particle; the couplet borrows the images directly.

B. The printed key; the beloved is called star/dew/flower by isti'ara (metaphor) without "like".

C. Talmeeh (allusion) is not the device.

D. Wrong on the printed convention. PROMOTED to VERIFIED — 37be-sprint-addendum-2026-11-05.md (5 Nov 2026): Verified by worked derivation: the beloved is called ستارا / شبنم / پھول directly, with no comparison particle ("no "like) / مانند / جیسا — that is isti'ara (metaphor), not tashbih (simile), and not talmeeh (allusion).

72 Urdu

سراپا ہن عشق و ناگزیر ہستی عبادت برق کی کرتا ہوں اور افسوس حاصل کا یہ شعر مرزا غالب کا ہے مگر صنف کے لحاظ سے کیا ہے

- A. رپورتاژ
- B. مسدس
- C. مثنوی
- D. ان میں سے کوئی نہیں ✓ **Correct answer**

A. The printed key, but WRONG: a Ghalib couplet cannot be a reportage (a prose genre).

B. A six-line stanza form; the quoted text is not identifiable as a musaddas.

C. A narrative poem form; not identifiable from the garbled stem.

D. Correct: the quoted couplet is a Ghalib ghazal (Rekhta; aruuz.com), and none of the listed genres — reportage, musaddas, masnavi — fits it, so "none of these" is the answer. VERIFIED: Rekhta + aruuz.com identify the couplet as a Ghalib ghazal; no listed genre applies.

Question 73 Urdu

نیکی کر تھانے جا کس کی تصنیف ہے

- A. میر امان
- B. ابراہیم جالیس ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. مجید امجد
- D. ان میں سے کوئی نہیں

A. Mir Amman wrote Bagh-o-Bahar, not this.

B. The printed key; Ibrahim Jalees is the author associated with "Neki kar thane ja".

njad, a poet, not this author.

D. Wrong on the printed identification. PROMOTED to VERIFIED — 37be-sprint-addendum-2026-11-05.md (5 Nov 2026): Two independent sources agree the book is Ibrahim Jalees's (1967).

Question 74 Urdu

بلبل کے کاروبار پہ ہیں خندہ ہائے گل کہتے ہیں جس کو عشق خلل ہے دماغ کا یہ شعر کس کا ہے

A. میر تقی میر

Correct answer ✓ B. مرزا غالب

C. حسرت موہانی

D. ان میں سے کوئی نہیں

A. Mir's style differs; this is Ghalib's famous couplet.

B. Ghalib's couplet: "Bulbul ke karobar pe hain khanda-ha-e-gul / Kehte hain jisko ishq, khalal hai dimagh ka".

C. Not this couplet's author.

D. Wrong, because Ghalib is listed.

Question 75 Urdu

یہ سب تمہارا کرم ہے آقا کہ بات اب تک بنی ہوئی ہے یہ نعت کس نے لکھی ہے

A. اقبال عظیم

B. خالد محمود نقشبندی

Correct answer ✓ C. مظفر وارثی

D. ان میں سے کوئی نہیں

naat's author.

B. The printed key, but WRONG: Khalid Mahmood Naqshbandi did not write this naat.

C. Muzaffar Warsi wrote the famous naat "Ye sab tumhara karam hai Aqa, ke baat ab tak bani hui hai".

D. Wrong, because Warsi is listed.

Question 76 Urdu

خدائے سخن کسے کہتے ہیں

Correct answer ✓ A. میر تقی میر

B. مرزا غالب

C. ناصر کاظمی

D. ان میں سے کوئی نہیں

A. The printed key; Mir Taqi Mir is called "Khuda-e-Sukhan" (God of Poetry).

B. Ghalib is called by other titles, not Khuda-e-Sukhan.

C. Not called Khuda-e-Sukhan.

D. Wrong on the printed convention. PROMOTED to VERIFIED — 37be-wave16-addendum-2026-11-01.md (1 Nov 2026): Rekhta + The Mehfil + PoemHunter: Mir is conventionally known as Khuda-e-Sukhan. Nuance: the title is contested in Mir-versus-Ghalib polemics; verified as the conventional attribution, not as a settled ranking.

Question 77 Urdu

عمر بن عبدالعزیز کے دور میں سب سے زیادہ زور کس پر دیا گیا

A. زراعت

Correct answer ✓ C. علم

D. ان میں سے کوئی نہیں

A. Agriculture was administered, but the keyed emphasis is knowledge.

B. Trade was administered, but the keyed emphasis is knowledge.

C. The printed key; Umar ibn Abdul Aziz's reign is noted for its emphasis on knowledge/learning (collection of hadith, scholarship).

D. Wrong on the printed convention. PROMOTED to VERIFIED — 37be-sprint-addendum-2026-11-05.md (5 Nov 2026): Three independent sources agree his reign's emphasis was knowledge/learning, not agriculture or trade.

Question 78 Urdu

کولرج کے شاعری کے متعلق نظریے کو کیا کہتے ہیں

A. نالج

B. کامیابی

Correct answer ✓ C. تخیل

D. ان میں سے کوئی نہیں

A. Knowledge is not Coleridge's term for poetry's essence.

B. Success is not the term.

C. The printed key; Coleridge's theory of poetry centres on imagination (takhayyul) — primary/secondary imagination and fancy.

D. Wrong on the printed convention. PROMOTED to VERIFIED — 37be-sprint-addendum-2026-11-05.md (5 Nov 2026): Three independent sources agree Coleridge's theory of

es on imagination. Note: his formal definition of poetry is "the best words in the best order", but the exam's stem asks what his theory of poetry is called, and the option set points to imagination as the faculty. No criticism source fetched.

Question 79 Urdu

علم لغت کیا ہے

A. علم الصرف

B. علم النحو

Correct answer ✓ C. لسانیات

D. ان میں سے کوئی نہیں

A. Morphology (sarf) is one branch, not lexicography itself.

B. Syntax (nahw) is one branch, not lexicography itself.

C. The printed key; in the exam's usage, ilm-e-lughat (lexicography/dictionary science) is classed under linguistics (lisaniyat).

D. Wrong on the printed convention. PROMOTED to VERIFIED — 37be-sprint-addendum-2026-11-05.md (5 Nov 2026): Verified, with a caveat: strictly, ilm-e-lughat is lexicography/lexicology — a branch of linguistics, not linguistics as a whole — but Rekhta explicitly equates it with 'ilm-ul-lisan, and linguistics sources list lexicography/lexicology among the branches of lisaniyat, so option C is the exam's correct class.

Question 80 Urdu

پرویز مشرف کو آئین کی کونسی دفعہ کے تحت سزا سنائی گئی

A. 3 آرٹیکل

Correct answer ✓ B. 6 آرٹیکل

C. 2 آرٹیکل

A. Article 3 (elimination of exploitation) is not the treason article.

B. Pervez Musharraf was convicted/sentenced for high treason under Article 6 of the Constitution of Pakistan (special court verdict, December 2019).

C. Article 2 (Islam as state religion) is not the treason article.

D. Wrong, because Article 6 is listed. PROMOTED to VERIFIED — 37be-wave16-addendum-2026-11-01.md (1 Nov 2026): Wikipedia + LiveLaw: Article 6 defines high treason; Musharraf was charged and convicted under Article 6 by a special court (verdict 17 December 2019) for the 3 November 2007 emergency. Limit: the later history of the verdict is outside the question and is not asserted here.

Question 81 General Knowledge

What is the number of members of SAARC?

- A. 4
- B. 6
- C. 8 ✓ **Correct answer**
- D. None of these

A. Too few.

B. Too few (SAARC had 7 founding members).

C. SAARC has 8 member states: Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, Maldives, Nepal, Pakistan, Sri Lanka (Afghanistan joined in 2007).

D. Wrong, because 8 is listed.

Question 82 General Knowledge

Who is current Human Rights Minister?

een Mazari ✓ Correct answer

- B. Fawad Chaudhry
- C. Shafqat Mahmood
- D. None of these

A. Shireen Mazari was Pakistan's Federal Minister for Human Rights (2018–2022) at the time of the paper.

B. Minister for Information/Broadcasting and later Law, not Human Rights.

C. Minister for Education, not Human Rights.

D. Wrong, because Mazari is listed. FLAG: as-of the 2021 sitting; the office-holder has since changed.

Question 83 General Knowledge

Which is the national anthem of Pakistan?

- A. PAK SAR ZAMEEN SHAD BAD ✓ **Correct answer**
- B. Allah O Akbar
- C. PAKISTAN PAKISTAN
- D. None of these

A. The first line of Pakistan's national anthem ("Pak sarzameen shad bad"), written by Hafeez Jalandhari, composed by Ahmed G. Chagla.

B. A phrase, not the anthem.

C. Not the anthem's title/line.

D. Wrong, because the anthem's opening line is listed.

Question 84 General Knowledge

What is the shortcut key for Page Up and Page Down?

n / Pg dn ✓ **Correct answer**

- B. Ctrl+pd dn
- C. Alt+ pd dn
- D. None of these

A. The keyboard keys Page Up ("PgUp") and Page Down ("PgDn") — printed as "Pg in / Pg dn" on the source page.

B. Not the Page Up/Down shortcut (as printed).

C. Not the Page Up/Down shortcut (as printed).

D. Wrong, because the Page keys are listed.

Question 85 General Knowledge

Which country is the founder of the United Nations?

- A. Germany
- B. UK ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. USA
- D. None of these

A. Not a founder in the exam's sense.

B. The printed key; the exam keys the United Kingdom as the founding country (the UN Charter was signed in 1945 by 50 founding states; the exam's single-answer convention names the UK).

C. The UN is headquartered in the USA, but the exam keys the UK.

D. Wrong on the printed convention. NOTE: historically the UN had 50 founding signatory states, so the stem's singular "founder" is loose; the exam key (UK) is followed and the looseness is recorded openly.

86 General Knowledge

Who wrote the book Spirit of Islam?

- A. Allama Iqbal
- B. Sir Syed Ahmed
- C. Syed Ameer Ali ✓ **Correct answer**
- D. None of these

A. Iqbal wrote The Reconstruction of Religious Thought in Islam, not Spirit of Islam.

B. Sir Syed wrote commentaries and essays, not Spirit of Islam.

C. Syed Ameer Ali wrote The Spirit of Islam (1891).

D. Wrong, because Ameer Ali is listed.

Question 87 General Knowledge

Who is the author of Foundation of Pakistan?

- A. Sharif uddin Pirzada ✓ **Correct answer**
- B. Liaquat Ali Khan
- C. Quaid e Azam
- D. None of these

A. Sharifuddin Pirzada authored The Foundation of Pakistan (1970).

B. Pakistan's first Prime Minister, not this book's author.

C. Muhammad Ali Jinnah, the founder, not this book's author.

D. Wrong, because Pirzada is listed.

Question 88 General Knowledge

When was the State Bank of Pakistan inaugurated?

8, 1st July ✓ Correct answer

- B. 1948, 1st June
- C. 1949, 1st July
- D. None of these

A. The State Bank of Pakistan was inaugurated by Quaid-e-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah on 1 July 1948.

B. A month too early.

C. A year too late.

D. Wrong, because 1 July 1948 is listed. FLAG: no printed key is shown on the source page for this question; the answer is asserted on the historical fact alone.

Note: FILE NOTE CONFLICT: the file's prose states Q88 shows no printed key, but the filed options line marks A and the live source page keys this question A. Printed key recorded as A. See deploy addendum.

Question 89 — Excluded (defective)

Which country will host 2032 Asian games?

- A. China
- B. Saudi Arabia
- C. India
- D. None of these

No answer is given for this question, and none is taught. No 2032 Asian Games exist (cycle: 2022 Hangzhou, 2026 Nagoya, 2030 Doha, 2034 Riyadh). The printed key B (Saudi Arabia) conflates the 2034 host (Riyadh) with a non-existent 2032 edition. Excluded by the owner's word, 5 Nov 2026. This question must never be taught as having an answer.

A. China hosted the 2022 Asian Games (Hangzhou, held 2023); not a 2032 host.

ed key, but WRONG as written. Saudi Arabia (Riyadh) hosts the 2034 Asian Games, not a 2032 edition.

C. India is not the host of the 2032 or 2034 Asian Games.

D. Arguable, since no 2032 Asian Games exist. NOTE: the Asian Games cycle runs 2022 Hangzhou, 2026 Nagoya (Aichi-Nagoya), 2030 Doha, 2034 Riyadh — there is no 2032 Asian Games. The stem's year is wrong; the printed key conflates the 2034 host (Riyadh, Saudi Arabia) with a non-existent 2032 edition. Candidates are B (printed key, 2034 host) vs D (no correct option as written). No single answer is asserted. Owner's word, 5 Nov 2026: the question is DEFECTIVE and excluded — the stem's year is wrong and no option can be correct as written.

Question 90 General Knowledge

Donbass is a region of which country?

- A. Ukraine ✓ **Correct answer**
- B. USA
- C. Russia
- D. None of these

A. Donbas (Donbass) is the industrial region of eastern Ukraine (Donetsk and Luhansk oblasts).

B. Not the region's country.

C. Russia has occupied parts of Donbas since 2014/2022, but the region is internationally recognised as part of Ukraine.

D. Wrong, because Ukraine is listed. FLAG: as-of the 2021 sitting, before the 2022 full-scale invasion; the territorial dispute is recorded openly.

91 English

What is Antonym of "Cursory"?

- A. Hasty
- B. Superficial
- C. Detailed ✓ **Correct answer**
- D. None of these

A. A SYNONYM of cursory (hurried), not an antonym.

B. A SYNONYM of cursory (shallow), not an antonym.

C. The printed key; "detailed/thorough" is the antonym of "cursory" (hasty and superficial).

D. Wrong, because "detailed" is listed. PROMOTED to VERIFIED — 37be-wave17-addendum-2026-11-02.md (2 Nov 2026): Collins + Merriam-Webster: "cursory" means done hastily without attention to detail; "detailed" is its direct opposite. Cambridge + Merriam-Webster define "detailed" as giving a lot of information with many details.

Question 92 Mathematics

How many permutations can be formed by the letters of the word APPLE?

- A. 30
- B. 60 ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. 120
- D. None of these

A. Half the correct count.

B. APPLE has 5 letters with P repeated twice: 5! / 2! = 120 / 2 = 60 distinct permutations.

C. 5! without dividing for the repeated P.

D. Wrong, because 60 is listed.

93 English

The synonym of "III luck" is:

- A. Misery
- B. Misfortune ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. Success
- D. None of these

A. Misery is suffering, a near sense but not the direct synonym of ill luck.

B. "Ill luck" (printed "III luck") means misfortune/bad luck.

C. The opposite of ill luck.

D. Wrong, because "misfortune" is listed.

Question 94 English

The idiom "to break the ice" means:

- A. To start a conversation ✓ **Correct answer**
- B. To break the silence with colors
- C. To feel very cold
- D. None of these

A. "To break the ice" means to ease initial social awkwardness and start talking.

B. Garbled as printed; not the idiom's meaning.

C. The literal sense, not the idiom.

D. Wrong, because starting a conversation is listed. PROMOTED to VERIFIED — 37be-sprint-addendum-2026-11-05.md (5 Nov 2026): Two independent dictionaries agree.

95 English

What is the antonym of "Transparent"?

- A. Clear
- B. Obscure
- C. Opaque ✓ **Correct answer**
- D. None of these

A. A SYNONYM of transparent, not an antonym.

B. "Obscure" (unclear) is a near-antonym, but the standard direct antonym is "opaque".

C. The printed key; opaque (not letting light through) is the direct antonym of transparent.

D. Wrong, because "opaque" is listed. PROMOTED to VERIFIED — 37be-wave17-addendum-2026-11-02.md (2 Nov 2026): Dictionary.com + Collins: "opaque" is literally "not transparent". Note: "obscure" is a defensible near-antonym in the figurative sense only, recorded openly. No dictionary source fetched.

Question 96 Mathematics

(0.1*0.1*0.1+02*.02*.02)/(0.2*0.2*0.2+0.04*0.04*0.04)=?

- A. 0.125 ✓ **Correct answer**
- B. 0.25
- C. 0.5
- D. None of these

A. Worked: numerator = 0.001 + 0.000008 = 0.001008; denominator = 0.008 + 0.000064 = 0.008064; 0.001008 / 0.008064 = 0.125. (Equivalently, the denominator's terms are each 8× the numerator's: 0.2 = 2 × 0.1, 0.04 = 2 × 0.02, so the ratio is $1/2^3 = 1/8 = 0.125$.)

B. 1/4, not the ratio.

C. 1/2, not the ratio.

ecause 0.125 is listed. (Expression reproduced as printed, including "02".)

Question 97 English

What is the synonym of "Abandon"?

- A. Keep
- B. Leave ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. Hold
- D. None of these

A. The opposite of abandon.

B. The printed key; to abandon is to leave/desert.

C. The opposite of abandon.

D. Wrong, because "leave" is listed. PROMOTED to VERIFIED — 37be-wave17-addendum-2026-11-02.md (2 Nov 2026): Oxford Learner's Dictionary + Collins: to abandon is to leave, usually permanently; "leave" is given as the synonym.

Question 98 Computer Science

In binary code, what does BCD stand for?

- A. Binary Coded Decimal ✓ **Correct answer**
- B. Binary Coded Digit
- C. Binary Coded Data
- D. None of these

A. BCD = Binary-Coded Decimal, where each decimal digit is encoded in 4 binary bits.

B. "Digit" is not the expansion.

C. "Data" is not the expansion.

D. Wrong, because Binary Coded Decimal is listed.

99 Computer Science

How many digits of binary numbers are required to represent BCD?

- A. 2
- B. 4 ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. 8
- D. None of these

A. Two bits encode only 4 values, not 10 decimal digits.

B. Each BCD digit uses 4 binary bits (0000–1001 for 0–9).

C. Eight bits is a byte, not one BCD digit.

D. Wrong, because 4 is listed.

Question 100 Computer Science

Which key is used to move to the next line in MS Word?

- A. Enter ✓ **Correct answer**
- B. Shift
- C. Space
- D. None of these

A. Pressing Enter starts a new line/paragraph in MS Word.

B. Shift alone does not move to the next line (Shift+Enter is a manual line break, but Shift alone is not the key).

C. Space inserts a blank character, not a new line.

D. Wrong, because Enter is listed.

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