PPSC Lecture Political Science (BPS-17, HED) — 2022 · Solved Past Paper

Body: Punjab Public Service Commission (PPSC) · **Post:** Lecture Political Science, BPS-17, Higher Education Department (HED) · **Year:** 2022 · **Questions:** 100 in the original paper — **91 solved and verified**, 1 excluded as defective, 8 excluded as unrecoverable · **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 2022 sitting.

Source note: Primary source: test360.pk reproduction, "Lecture Political Science BPS-17 HED 2022" (accessed 31 Oct 2026). The page shows 92 stems with 4 options each (Q1–Q100 minus 8 missing numbers: 19, 26, 33, 36, 62, 63, 72, 85), each with a printed key except Q17, Q57, Q64 and Q95, which show no printed key. The printed keys were NOT trusted — every answer was verified from reference facts, worked derivations, and targeted sources, never from the printed key alone. 3 printed keys are corrected openly: Q15 (printed B Locke — Hobbes developed legal sovereignty, A), Q79 (printed C Any member of Parliament — a money bill is minister-only, A), Q96 (printed B Locke — the saying is Jellinek's, D). 8 Nov 2026 push (assistant, under the owner's 8 Nov 2026 delegation; one source is FINAL under the owner's 8 Nov 15:44 verification standard): sprint promotions Q52/Q70/Q74/Q76/Q93 folded in; 24 single-source items promoted on one real confirming source each; Q17 pick-one decided B -> D on two reproductions of the same stem; Q78 DEFECTIVE-excluded (garbled stem, proposition unrecoverable); 8 gaps excluded as unrecoverable (no second full reproduction; Imtiaz Shahid PAPER 97 facsimile read blocked). Dated answers are as of the 2022 paper.

1 Pakistan Studies / History

Shimla Deputation draft was written by

- A. Mohsin Ul Mulk
- B. Sayid Hussain Bilgrami ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. Sir Syed Ahmed Khan
- D. Maula Muhammad Ali Johar

A. Mohsin-ul-Mulk organised the deputation and helped with the address, but he did not draft it.

B. Syed Hussain Bilgrami drafted the Simla Deputation's address, with help from Mohsin-ul-Mulk; the address was finalised at Lucknow in September 1906 and presented to Lord Minto on 1 October 1906.

C. Sir Syed had died in 1898, eight years before the deputation.

D. Muhammad Ali Johar (spelled "Maula" as printed) was a later Khilafat leader, not the drafter of this address.

Question 2 Computer Science

What is the storage capacity of a CD ROM?

- A. 500 MB
- B. 680 MB ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. 800 MB
- D. 1000 MB

A. Too low for a standard CD-ROM's data capacity.

B. The capacity conventionally given in exam material for a standard CD-ROM (about 650–700 MB depending on disc length); now VERIFIED (8 Nov 2026, one-source standard — see verification summary); originally flagged SINGLE-SOURCE as a convention answer resting on the printed key and one reference only.

standard CD-ROM range; 800 MB belongs to later high-capacity discs, not the standard CD-ROM.

D. 1,000 MB is roughly a gigabyte — DVD territory, not a CD-ROM.

Question 3 Political Science

Asabiya was enunciated by:

- A. Al-Mawardi
- B. Al-Ghazali
- C. Al-Farabi
- D. Ibn-e-Khaldun ✓ **Correct answer**

A. Al-Mawardi wrote on caliphate and governance (Al-Ahkam al-Sultaniyya), not on asabiya.

B. Al-Ghazali wrote on theology, philosophy and ethics, not the theory of asabiya.

C. Al-Farabi wrote on the virtuous city and political philosophy, not on asabiya.

D. Asabiya (group solidarity / social cohesion) is Ibn Khaldun's central concept in the Muqaddimah, explaining the rise and fall of dynasties.

Question 4 Political Science

Parliamentary Government is also known as

- A. Executive Government
- B. Legislative Government
- C. Responsible Government ✓ **Correct answer**
- D. None of these

A. Every government has an executive; the name does not describe what is distinctive about the parliamentary form.

ature is one organ, parliamentary government is not named for the legislature alone.

C. In a parliamentary system the executive (cabinet) stays in office only while it keeps the legislature's confidence — it is responsible to the legislature, hence "responsible government".

D. Wrong, because C names the system correctly.

Question 5 Pakistan Studies

At the time of Partition, Nizam's State of Hyderabad had acceded to:

- A. India
- B. Pakistan
- C. Became independent ✓ **Correct answer**
- D. None of these

A. Hyderabad did not accede to India in 1947; it was incorporated into India only after the September 1948 action.

B. Hyderabad did not accede to Pakistan either, despite the Nizam's contacts with Jinnah.

C. The Nizam claimed independent sovereign status from 15 August 1947, issued a firman to that effect on 11 June 1947, and signed only a Standstill Agreement with India in November 1947 — no Instrument of Accession to either dominion.

D. Wrong in the question's sense: "became independent" is how the Nizam's claimed status is described in the options. **Note:** "acceded" in the stem is loose — Hyderabad acceded to neither dominion; C describes the Nizam's claimed position, which was never recognised by India.

Question 6 Political Science

Which one of the following is true about proletariat?

rule of capitalist class

- B. It is government by the people
- C. It means rule of educated classes
- D. It means rule of the working classes ✓ **Correct answer**

A. Rule by the capitalist class is the bourgeoisie in Marxist terms — the opposite of the proletariat.

B. That is democracy in general, not the class meaning of proletariat.

C. No class theory defines the proletariat by education.

D. In Marxist usage the proletariat is the wage-earning working class, and the "dictatorship of the proletariat" is its rule.

Question 7 Political Science / Philosophy

A summary of Plato's Law written by:

- A. Aristotle
- B. Al-Farabi ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. Al-Mawardi
- D. None of these

A. Aristotle criticised Plato and wrote his own Politics; he did not write the summary of the Laws in question.

B. Al-Farabi's Summary of Plato's Laws (Talkhis Nawamis Aflatun / Compendium Legum Platonis) summarises the first nine books of Plato's Laws.

C. Al-Mawardi wrote on Islamic governance, not a summary of Plato's Laws.

D. Wrong, because B wrote the summary.

8 Political Science

Universal Adult means

- A. Right to vote granted to all adult citizens ✓ **Correct answer**
- B. Right to vote granted to all University graduates
- C. Right to vote granted to all men
- D. Right to granted to citizens who pay taxes

A. Universal adult suffrage/franchise: every adult citizen may vote, without property, education or sex qualifications.

B. That is a restricted, education-based franchise — the opposite of universal.

C. That excludes women, so it is not universal.

D. A tax-paying qualification restricts the vote; the option text is also garbled as printed ("Right to granted to"). **Note:** the stem is truncated as printed ("Universal Adult means" — read as "Universal Adult Suffrage/Franchise means").

Question 9 English

Wheel within a wheel means

- A. Easy task
- B. Complex situation ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. Uniform situation
- D. None of these

A. A wheel within a wheel suggests interlocking complication, not ease.

B. The idiom pictures machinery inside machinery: a complicated, involved state of affairs; now VERIFIED (8 Nov 2026, one-source standard — see verification summary); originally flagged SINGLE-SOURCE as an idiom-convention answer.

C. Uniformity (all the same) is not what interlocking wheels convey.

the idiom reading followed here.

Question 10 Pakistan Studies

Name the political party launched by Air Marshal Asghar Khan:

- A. Pakistan Democratic party
- B. Tehreek-e-Insaf
- C. Justice Party of Pakistan
- D. Tehreek-e-Istaqlal ✓ **Correct answer**

A. Not Asghar Khan's party.

B. Imran Khan's party, founded 1996 — not Asghar Khan's.

C. Not the name of Asghar Khan's party.

D. Air Marshal (Retd.) Asghar Khan founded Tehreek-e-Istiqlal (printed "Istaqlal") in 1970.

Question 11 Computer Science

How many worksheets are there in Excel by default:

- A. 01
- B. 03 ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. 05
- D. 07

A. One sheet is the default in current Excel versions (2013 onwards), not the answer this paper's era expects.

B. Older Excel (up to 2010) opened a new workbook with three worksheets (Sheet1–Sheet3) by default; now VERIFIED (8 Nov 2026, one-source standard — see verification summary); originally flagged SINGLE-SOURCE and era-dependent.

C. Five was never the Excel default.

s never the Excel default. **Note:** the answer follows the paper's expected era; a student on modern Excel will see 1 sheet by default. Promoted to VERIFIED 8 Nov 2026 as the exam-convention answer (Tpoint Tech; flylib) with this era caveat kept prominent.

Note: ERA CAVEAT (kept prominent): B (03) is the exam-convention answer — Excel 2013 and earlier opened a new workbook with three worksheets by default (Tpoint Tech; flylib). Modern Excel (2016 onwards) defaults to 1 sheet. Promoted to VERIFIED 8 Nov 2026 as the exam-convention answer under the one-source standard.

Question 12 Political Science

Which of the following country possesses a plural executive?

- A. USA
- B. UK
- C. Russia
- D. Switzerland ✓ **Correct answer**

A. The USA has a single executive: the President.

B. The UK has a single head of government (the Prime Minister leading the Cabinet), not a plural executive.

C. Russia has a single President as head of state with a prime minister under him, not a plural executive.

D. Switzerland's executive is the seven-member Federal Council, a collegial/plural executive with a rotating presidency — the classic plural-executive example.

Question 13 English

Change voice:

- A. Were the clothes dried in the lawn by mother? ✓ **Correct answer**

the mother dried the clothes in the lawn?

- C. Did his mother dry the clothes in the lawn?
- D. Had the mother dried the clothes in the lawn?

A. The only grammatical passive form among the options: past-simple passive ("were dried") with the agent "by mother".

B. Ungrammatical: "did" must be followed by the base verb "dry", not "dried"; and it is active, not passive.

C. Grammatical active voice, but it is not a voice change — and "his" appears from nowhere.

D. Past perfect active, not the passive of a past-simple sentence. **Note:** the stem is defective as printed — no source sentence is shown, so the voice change cannot be checked against an original; the answer follows the only passive option. Now VERIFIED (8 Nov 2026, one-source standard — see verification summary); originally flagged SINGLE-SOURCE.

Question 14 Political Science

The concept of extending freedom to other propounded by:

- A. Lincoln ✓ **Correct answer**
- B. Aristotle
- C. Al-Ghazali
- D. None of these

A. Abraham Lincoln is the only option associated with extending freedom to others in practice — the Emancipation Proclamation (1863) and the abolition of slavery; now VERIFIED (8 Nov 2026, one-source standard — see verification summary); originally flagged SINGLE-SOURCE because the stem is garbled and the attribution rests on that reading plus the printed key.

B. Aristotle defended natural slavery; he did not propound extending freedom to others.

's work is theology and ethics, not a doctrine of extending freedom to others in this sense.

D. Wrong on the reading followed here, since Lincoln fits the options best. **Note:** stem garbled as printed ("extending freedom to other"); no exact doctrine under this wording was found.

Question 15 Political Science

The concept of 'legal sovereignty' was for the first time given by:

- A. Hobbes ✓ **Correct answer**
- B. Locke
- C. Aristotle
- D. None of these

A. Hobbes argued sovereignty had no legal limits in principle and that the state could create law — he thus developed the concept of legal sovereignty.

B. Locke developed limited government, natural rights and popular sovereignty — the opposite emphasis; the printed key B is WRONG and is corrected openly here.

C. Aristotle classified constitutions centuries before the modern sovereignty doctrine; he did not give legal sovereignty.

D. Wrong, because A names the thinker.

Note: FILE CORRECTION: the printed key is B (Locke) — WRONG. Hobbes developed the concept of legal sovereignty; Locke developed limited government and popular sovereignty. Corrected openly in the file.

Question 16 General Knowledge

The United Nations specialized agency for Information and communication Technologies

- A. International Telecom Network Union

- C. International Information Union
- D. None of these

A. No such UN agency exists under this name.

B. The ITU is the UN specialised agency for information and communication technologies (ICTs), based in Geneva.

C. No such UN agency exists under this name.

D. Wrong, because B is the agency.

Question 17 Pakistan Studies

The pivot point of Pakistan foreign policy is:

- A. Defence
- B. Kashmir
- C. Trade and Commerce
- D. All of these ✓ **Correct answer**

A. Defence is one pivot concern of Pakistan's foreign policy, but only one of the three named here.

B. Kashmir is the central, unresolved issue shaping Pakistan's foreign policy since 1947 — described as the country's "jugular vein" (Defence Journal; howtests; NUST NJIPS 2025) — but it is one of the three pivot concerns named here, not the only one.

C. Trade and commerce is a further pivot concern of foreign policy, not a distractor.

D. Defence, Kashmir and trade/commerce are all pivot points of Pakistan's foreign policy, so "all of these" is the answer. **Decision (8 Nov 2026, decided by assistant under owner's 8 Nov delegation — pick-one 5B-14):** the filed answer was B (Kashmir) on the textbook-convention reading. Two reproductions of the same stem key D: ShineGK's reproduction

("Correct Answer: All of these", source cited as this paper) and test360's Pakistan Affairs Test 21 (same stem, keyed D). No source found uses the word "pivot" itself or addresses the option set for B; the Kashmir-centrality sources confirm Kashmir's importance, not that it is the single pivot to the exclusion of defence and trade. The answer is changed B → D on the two reproduction keys; the rival B candidacy is recorded openly here. **Note:** no printed key is shown for this question on the source page; the answer rests on the two reproduction keys above, not on a key.

Note: DECIDED 8 Nov 2026 (assistant, under the owner's 8 Nov 2026 delegation — pick-one 5B-14): filed B (Kashmir) changed to D (All of these). Two reproductions of the same stem key D (ShineGK same-paper reproduction; test360 Pakistan Affairs Test 21, same stem). The Kashmir-centrality sources (Defence Journal; howtests; NUST NJIPS 2025) confirm Kashmir's importance, not that it is the single pivot to the exclusion of defence and trade; no source uses the word 'pivot' for B. The rival B candidacy is recorded openly in the file. No printed key is shown for this question on the source page.

Question 18 Pakistan Studies / Constitution

Minimum age for candidate of Senate is

- A. 25 years
- B. 30 years ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. 35 years
- D. 18 years

A. 25 is the minimum age for the National Assembly, not the Senate.

B. The Constitution of Pakistan requires a Senate candidate to be at least 30 years old.

C. 35 is the minimum age for the President, not for the Senate.

D. 18 is the voting age, not the age for Senate candidacy.

20 Sociology / Political Science

The child who born and get qualities which are birth, gender, color etc are called:

- A. Ascribed status ✓ **Correct answer**
- B. Achieved Status
- C. Accomplish Status
- D. None of these

A. A status assigned at birth or involuntarily — sex, race/colour, family, caste — acquired without effort or choice.

B. A status earned through effort, education or occupation — the opposite of ascribed.

C. Not a sociological term; "accomplish" is a verb, and the option duplicates the idea of B in wrong words.

D. Wrong, because A names the concept. **Note:** stem garbled as printed ("who born and get qualities which are birth"); read as "a child born with qualities such as birth, gender, colour".

Question 21 Political Science

Who expressed the view that under parliamentary system of government bureaucracy thrives under the cloak of ministerial responsibility?

- A. Ramsay Muir ✓ **Correct answer**
- B. Ramway Macdonald
- C. Lord Hewart
- D. None of these

A. Ramsay Muir, in his writings on British government, argued that under ministerial responsibility the bureaucracy/civil service in fact governs behind the minister's cloak; now VERIFIED (8 Nov 2026, one-source standard — see verification summary); originally flagged SINGLE-SOURCE as a textbook attribution checked against one reference only.

as printed is a misspelling of Ramsay MacDonald, the Labour prime minister — not the author of this criticism.

C. Lord Hewart criticised delegated legislation ("The New Despotism"), not this ministerial-responsibility point.

D. Wrong on the attribution followed here.

Question 22 Political Science

According to Aristotle ____ is the best form of government.

- A. Polity ✓ **Correct answer**
- B. Monarchy
- C. Aristocracy
- D. Oligarchy

A. Aristotle called polity (rule by the many in the common interest, a middle-class constitutional government) the best practicable form of government.

B. Monarchy (rule by one in the common interest) is Aristotle's best ideal form in the abstract, but polity is his best practicable form — and monarchy readily degenerates into tyranny.

C. Rule by the few best is good in Aristotle's scheme, but it degenerates into oligarchy and is not his named best practicable form.

D. Oligarchy is a perverted form (rule by the rich in their own interest), never Aristotle's best.

Question 23 Pakistan Studies

Friendship to all, malice to none side by

- A. Ayub Khan
- B. Quaid -e-Azam ✓ **Correct answer**

ma Iqbal

- D. Sir Syed Ahmed Khan

A. Ayub Khan's foreign policy was alliance-based (SEATO/CENTO), not summed up in this phrase.

B. Jinnah stated Pakistan's foreign policy in February 1948 as "one of friendliness and goodwill towards all the nations of the world" — "peace with all, and enmity with none"; the stem paraphrases that doctrine.

C. Iqbal died in 1938, before Pakistan's foreign policy existed.

D. Sir Syed died in 1898; he set no foreign policy for Pakistan. **Note:** the stem is truncated ("side by" for "said by"); Lincoln's similar "malice toward none" is a different sentence — the options point to Jinnah's doctrine.

Note: ANSWER-LINE SPELLING: the answer line spells this 'Quaid-e-Azam'; the options line as printed reads 'Quaid -e-Azam'. The JSON answer follows the options line, which is what the site displays.

Question 24 General Knowledge

The Seven Wonders of the Ancient World discovered by:

- A. Herodotus
- B. Antipater ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. Aristotle
- D. None of these

A. Herodotus described wonders he saw, but the canonical list is not credited to him.

B. Antipater of Sidon (2nd century BC) is traditionally credited with the list of the Seven Wonders in his poem; now VERIFIED (8 Nov 2026, one-source standard — see verification summary); originally flagged SINGLE-SOURCE as a traditional attribution.

wrote on many subjects but not the Seven Wonders list.

D. Wrong on the attribution followed here.

Question 25 Pakistan Studies / History

Nawab Waqar ul-Mulak become secretary of Border of Trustees Aligarh in year of:

- A. 1906
- B. 1907 ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. 1908
- D. 1909

A. In 1906 Waqar-ul-Mulk was engaged with the Simla Deputation and the founding of the Muslim League, not yet Secretary.

B. Nawab Viqar-ul-Mulk took over as Secretary of the Board of Trustees of MAO College, Aligarh, in 1907 (elected 15 December 1907, taking charge in January 1908) after Mohsin-ul-Mulk's death.

C. 1908 is when he took charge in person, but the secretaryship dates from his 1907 election.

D. By 1909 he was already in office. **Note:** stem misprints "Border" for "Board".

Question 27 Political Science / Jurisprudence

Who is the founder of analytical school of thought?

- A. Montesquieu
- B. John Austin ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. Aristotle
- D. None of these

A. Montesquieu founded the separation-of-powers doctrine, not the analytical school of jurisprudence.

th Bentham, founded analytical jurisprudence / the analytical school — law as the command of the sovereign.

C. Aristotle founded logic and political classification, not analytical jurisprudence.

D. Wrong, because B founded the school.

Question 28 General Knowledge / International Relations

The author of famous book, "Nuclear Weapons and Foreign Policy" is:

- A. Gerald Ford
- B. Henry Kissinger ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. Ronald Reagan
- D. None of these

A. Ford was US President; he did not write this book.

B. Nuclear Weapons and Foreign Policy (1957) is Henry Kissinger's early book on nuclear strategy and diplomacy.

C. Reagan was US President; he did not write this book.

D. Wrong, because B is the author.

Question 29 British History / Political Science

When Right to proxy Vote abolished in UK:

- A. 1865
- B. 1868 ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. 1870
- D. 1880

A. Proxy voting in the House of Lords was still practised in 1865.

B. On 31 March 1868 the House of Lords agreed Standing Order 60, "Proxies not to be

continuing the ancient practice of proxy voting.

C. No abolition of proxy voting dates to 1870.

D. No abolition of proxy voting dates to 1880. **Note:** the question concerns the House of Lords; proxy voting for absent MPs in the Commons is a separate, much later arrangement.

Question 30 Everyday Science

_____ are called the powerhouses of the cell?

- A. Lungs
- B. Liver
- C. Mitochondria ✓ **Correct answer**
- D. None of these

A. Lungs are organs of breathing, not cell organelles.

B. The liver is an organ, not a cell structure.

C. Mitochondria generate most of the cell's ATP (energy) through respiration — the "powerhouse of the cell".

D. Wrong, because C is the powerhouse.

Question 31 Everyday Science

Which of the following is the "bird flu virus"?

- A. Rhino virus
- B. H5N1 ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. HIV
- D. Hemophiliac

A. Rhinoviruses cause the common cold, not bird flu.

...e highly pathogenic avian influenza ("bird flu") virus subtype.

C. HIV causes AIDS in humans, not bird flu.

D. "Hemophiliac" is a person with haemophilia, not a virus at all.

Question 32 Political Science / Philosophy

Ara Al-Madina al-Fadila was written by:

- A. Al Farabi ✓ **Correct answer**
- B. Ibn Khaldun
- C. Al Naseer
- D. None of these

A. Ara Ahl al-Madina al-Fadila (The Opinions of the People of the Virtuous City) is Al-Farabi's work.

B. Ibn Khaldun wrote the Muqaddimah, not this work.

C. No such authorship is recorded for this work.

D. Wrong, because A is the author.

Question 34 Pakistan Studies

Who was the first C-in-C of Pakistan Army?

- A. Muhammad Ayub Khan
- B. General Sir Frank Walter Messervy ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. Sikandar Mirza
- D. None of these

A. Ayub Khan became the first Pakistani Commander-in-Chief in 1951, not the first overall.

B. Lt.-Gen. Sir Frank Messervy, a British officer, was the first Commander-in-Chief of the Pakistan Army (August 1947 – February 1948).

Mirza (printed "Sikandar") was a civil servant, Defence Secretary and later President — never C-in-C.

D. Wrong, because B was the first C-in-C.

Question 35 Political Science

Which English philosopher promotes liberalism?

- A. Hobbes
- B. Locke ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. Laski
- D. None of these

A. Hobbes justified absolute sovereignty (Leviathan), the opposite of liberal limits on power.

B. John Locke, with natural rights, consent, limited government and toleration, is the founding philosopher of liberalism.

C. Harold Laski was a pluralist and later a socialist thinker, not the founding promoter of liberalism.

D. Wrong, because B is the liberal philosopher.

Question 37 British Constitution

Who is Never infant in Britain?

- A. Minister
- B. King/Queen ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. President
- D. None of these

A. Ministers can be minors in fact and are not covered by this legal fiction.

nstitutional law holds "the King is never an infant": the sovereign, in his political capacity, is deemed always of full age and capable of transacting state business even when a minor in fact.

C. Britain has no President; the maxim concerns the Crown.

D. Wrong, because B is the office the maxim covers. **Note:** stem truncated as printed; read as "Who is [in law] never an infant in Britain?"

Question 38 Political Science

The General Will is the political concept of?

- A. Karl Marz
- B. Hobbes
- C. Locke
- D. Rousseau ✓ **Correct answer**

A. Marx (printed "Marz") wrote on class and capital, not the General Will.

B. Hobbes wrote on the sovereign's will, not the General Will.

C. Locke wrote on consent and the majority, not the General Will as a distinct concept.

D. The General Will (volonté générale) is Rousseau's central concept in The Social Contract (1762): sovereignty belongs to the people as a collective moral body.

Question 39 Pakistan Studies / Constitution

Maximum number of Islamic provisions are included in which constitution of Pakistan:

- A. 1965
- B. 1962
- C. 1973 ✓ **Correct answer**
- D. None of these

s no Constitution of Pakistan in 1965; 1965 is not a constitution year at all.

B. The 1962 Constitution contained Islamic provisions, but fewer than the 1973 Constitution.

C. The 1973 Constitution contains the most Islamic provisions of any Pakistani constitution — the Objectives Resolution as Article 2A, Islam as state religion (Art. 2), the Council of Islamic Ideology, and related provisions.

D. Wrong, because C is the constitution.

Question 40 Political Science

The modern state is:

- A. National state ✓ **Correct answer**
- B. International state
- C. Regional state
- D. Federal state

A. The modern state is conventionally described as the nation-state: a sovereign state identified with a nation/people over a defined territory; now VERIFIED (8 Nov 2026, one-source standard — see verification summary); originally flagged SINGLE-SOURCE as a textbook-convention reading.

B. No such category: "international" describes relations between states, not a form of state.

C. A regional grouping is not the modern state's form.

D. Federalism is one arrangement (USA, Pakistan) within the modern state, not the modern state as such; unitary states are equally modern.

41 Pakistan Studies / Constitution

Council of Islamic ideology have how many seats for women:

- A. 01 ✓ **Correct answer**
- B. 02
- C. 03
- D. 04

A. Article 228(3) of the 1973 Constitution requires the President to ensure that "at least one member is a woman" — the constitutionally guaranteed minimum is one seat.

B. Two is not the constitutional minimum.

C. Three is not the constitutional minimum.

D. Four is not the constitutional minimum. **Note:** "at least one" is a floor, not a cap — more women may be appointed — but the question asks for the guaranteed number, which is one.

Question 42 Pakistan Studies

Mujahideen declared Jihad against India in Kashmir in

- A. 1974
- B. 1989 ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. 2004
- D. None of these

A. No Kashmir insurgency/jihad declaration dates to 1974.

B. Armed militancy in Kashmir began in 1989–90, the year conventionally given for the start of the Kashmir insurgency; now VERIFIED (8 Nov 2026, one-source standard — see verification summary); originally flagged SINGLE-SOURCE as the wording ("Mujahideen declared Jihad") is loose and rests on the printed key and convention.

…he insurgency was long under way; 2004 is not its start.

D. Wrong on the convention followed here.

Question 43 Pakistan Studies

What is the power capacity of Diamer Bhasha Dam?

- A. 1000 MW
- B. 3500 MW
- C. 4000 MW
- D. 4500 MW ✓ **Correct answer**

A. Far below the dam's designed capacity.

B. Below the designed capacity given in project material.

C. Below the designed capacity given in project material.

D. The Diamer-Bhasha Dam's designed installed capacity is 4,500 MW; now VERIFIED (8 Nov 2026, one-source standard — see verification summary); originally flagged SINGLE-SOURCE as a project-figure answer resting on the printed key and one project reference. **Note:** figures in some sources vary with design revisions; 4,500 MW is the standard published figure.

Question 44 History / Constitutional History

The demand of separate electorate for Indian Muslims was first accepted in the Act of

- A. 1909 ✓ **Correct answer**
- B. 1916
- C. 1931
- D. 1935

A. The Indian Councils Act 1909 (Morley-Minto Reforms) first gave statutory recognition to separate electorates for Muslims, following the Simla Deputation's demand.

e Lucknow Pact, in which Congress accepted separate electorates — not the Act that first granted them.

C. No Act of 1931 first accepted separate electorates.

D. The Government of India Act 1935 continued separate electorates; it did not first introduce them.

Question 45 Political Science (USA)

The president officer of the US Senate is:

- A. The president
- B. The vice-president ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. Chairman Senate
- D. Attorney General

A. The US President does not preside over the Senate.

B. Under Article I of the US Constitution the Vice President is President of the Senate and presides over it (the President pro tempore presides in the Vice President's absence).

C. No such office presides over the US Senate.

D. The Attorney General heads the Justice Department and has no Senate role. **Note:** stem misprints "president officer" for "presiding officer".

Question 46 General Knowledge

Which country is a former British colony?

- A. Mozambique
- B. Burma ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. Vietnam
- D. None of these

que was a Portuguese colony, not British.

B. Burma (Myanmar) was a British colony (annexed 1885–86, part of British India until 1937, then a separate British colony until 1948).

C. Vietnam was a French colony (Indochina), not British.

D. Wrong, because B was a British colony.

Question 47 International Relations

Who gave six principles of realist theory?

- A. John Marshall
- B. Hans J Morgenthau ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. Montesquieu
- D. None of these

A. Chief Justice of the US Supreme Court; he gave no realist six principles.

B. Morgenthau's Politics Among Nations sets out the "Six Principles of Political Realism" (power, interest defined as power, etc.).

C. Montesquieu wrote on separation of powers, not realist principles.

D. Wrong, because B gave the six principles.

Question 48 Philosophy / Political Science

The concept utility was introduced by:

- A. Adam Smith
- B. Marshall
- C. Jeremy Bentham ✓ **Correct answer**
- D. Karl Marx

A. Smith wrote on markets and the division of labour, not the utility principle.

rshall developed marginal utility in economics later; he did not introduce the concept.

C. Bentham introduced the principle of utility ("the greatest happiness of the greatest number") in A Fragment on Government (1776) and An Introduction to the Principles of Morals and Legislation (1789).

D. Marx criticised utilitarianism; he did not introduce utility.

Question 49 Islamic Studies / History

"Hujjat-ul Balagha" was written by?

- A. Sir Syed Ahmed Khan
- B. Shah Wali-Ullh ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. Syed Ahmed
- D. None of these

A. Sir Syed wrote on reform and education, not this work.

B. Hujjat Allah al-Baligha (printed "Hujjat-ul Balagha"; option spelling "Wali-Ullh" for Waliullah) is Shah Waliullah's great work on the rationale of Islamic law.

C. No such authorship is recorded for this work.

D. Wrong, because B is the author.

Question 50 Political Science

Who defined democracy as "Government of the people, by the place, for the people"?

- A. Woodrow Wilson
- B. Lord Bryce
- C. Abraham Lincoln ✓ **Correct answer**
- D. None of these

fined democracy in other terms; this sentence is not his.

B. Bryce wrote Modern Democracies, but this definition is not his.

C. Lincoln's Gettysburg Address (19 November 1863): "government of the people, by the people, for the people, shall not perish from the earth."

D. Wrong, because C gave the definition. **Note:** stem misprints "by the place" for "by the people".

Question 51 Everyday Science

The study of insects is called:

- A. Paleontology
- B. Entomology ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. Parasitology
- D. Immunology

A. The study of fossils and ancient life, not insects.

B. Entomology is the scientific study of insects.

C. The study of parasites, a different field (some parasites are insects, but the field is defined by parasitism).

D. The study of the immune system, not insects.

Question 52 Political Science

Which western philosopher said the state of nature is paradoxical to other?

- A. Hobbes ✓ **Correct answer**
- B. Rousseau
- C. Austin
- D. None of these

the canonical state-of-nature theorist among the options (a war of all against all, where each person's natural freedom produces universal insecurity); now VERIFIED (8 Nov 2026, one-source standard — see verification summary); originally flagged SINGLE-SOURCE because the stem is garbled and the attribution rests on the printed key and that identification.

B. Rousseau's state of nature is peaceful and innocent — the opposite picture.

C. Austin wrote on law and sovereignty, not the state of nature.

D. Wrong on the reading followed here. **Note:** stem garbled as printed ("paradoxical to other"); no exact proposition under this wording was found.

Question 53 Political Science / Philosophy

Which Muslim philosopher is disciple of Plato and Aristotle

- A. Ibn Rushd
- B. Al Farabi ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. Ibn sina
- D. Abu Bakr al -Razi

A. Ibn Rushd (Averroes) commented on Aristotle, but the textbook title "Second Teacher" and disciple of both Plato and Aristotle belongs to Al-Farabi.

B. Al-Farabi, the "Second Teacher" (after Aristotle), systematically reconciled Plato and Aristotle and is described as the disciple of both.

C. Ibn Sina (Avicenna) was influenced by Al-Farabi and Aristotle, but the disciple-of-both description is Al-Farabi's.

D. Al-Razi (Rhazes) was a physician-philosopher critical of Aristotle, not his disciple.

54 Political Science (India)

Which organ of the Constitution is known as the Fifth wheel of the Coach?

- A. Planning Commission ✓ **Correct answer**
- B. Finance Commission
- C. Public Service Commission
- D. None of these

A. Critics called India's Planning Commission the "Fifth Wheel of the Coach" (also "Super Cabinet", "Parallel Cabinet") for its domineering, extra-constitutional role in planning.

B. The Finance Commission (Art. 280) deals with revenue sharing; it was not given this nickname.

C. The Public Service Commission recruits for the services; it was not given this nickname.

D. Wrong, because A carries the nickname. **Note:** the stem says "organ of the Constitution" loosely — the Planning Commission was in fact extra-constitutional (set up by Cabinet resolution in 1950); the nickname is the point of the question.

Question 55 Political Science (USA)

Which one balances the government machinery of America?

- A. Finance Ministry
- B. Supreme Court ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. Senate
- D. None of these

A. The US has a Treasury Department, not a Finance Ministry, and it does not balance the machinery of government.

B. In the textbook account this question follows, the Supreme Court balances the machinery through judicial review and the checks-and-balances system, striking down acts beyond constitutional power; now VERIFIED (8 Nov 2026, one-source standard — see

ummary), originally flagged SINGLE-SOURCE as a textbook claim.

C. The Senate is one chamber of the legislature, a part of the machinery, not the balancing organ in this account.

D. Wrong on the account followed here.

Question 56 Political Science / Jurisprudence

First western writer to develop systemic doctrine of sovereignty was:

- A. Grotius
- B. Plato
- C. T H GREEN
- D. Austin ✓ **Correct answer**

A. Grotius developed external sovereignty and international law, not the first systematic (legal) doctrine in the sense asked.

B. Plato wrote on justice and the ideal city, centuries before sovereignty doctrine.

C. T. H. Green wrote on political obligation and the state, but after Austin and not as the first systematic sovereignty theorist.

D. Austin gave the most elaborate, systematic legal theory of sovereignty (The Province of Jurisprudence Determined, 1832); now VERIFIED (8 Nov 2026, one-source standard — see verification summary); originally flagged SINGLE-SOURCE, with the caveat that Jean Bodin — not listed among the options — gave the first systematic theory of sovereignty overall (Six Books of the Commonwealth, 1576). Among the options given, Austin is the intended answer.

Question 57 Political Science

Political science stresses the study of:

- A. Government

- C. Power
- D. All of these ✓ **Correct answer**

A. Government is a central object of political science, but only one of the three named here.

B. The state is the traditional centre of political science, but only one of the three.

C. Power is the modern focus of political science, but only one of the three.

D. Political science studies government, the state, and power together — its scope covers all three. **Note:** no printed key is shown for this question on the source page; the answer is asserted on the scope of the subject.

Question 58 Pakistan Studies / Foreign Affairs

Iran and Pakistan confirmed their mutual border by treating in

- A. 1948
- B. 1958 ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. 1968
- D. None of these

A. No Iran–Pakistan border confirmation treaty dates to 1948.

B. The year given in exam material for the Iran–Pakistan border agreement confirming the mutual frontier; now VERIFIED (8 Nov 2026, one-source standard — see verification summary); originally flagged SINGLE-SOURCE as a convention answer resting on the printed key and one reference only — the underlying demarcation history (agreements in the 1950s, final demarcation into the 1960s) is more complex than a single year.

C. No border confirmation treaty of this kind dates to 1968.

D. Wrong on the convention followed here. **Note:** stem misprints "treating" for

Question 59 History

Sharif Report was published on

- A. 1930
- B. 1934
- C. 1939 ✓ **Correct answer**
- D. 1943

A. No Sharif Report dates to 1930.

B. No Sharif Report dates to 1934.

C. The Sharif Report (the Muslim League's report on Congress ministries' treatment of Muslims, by the committee under S. M. Sharif) was published in 1939, alongside the Pirpur Report (1938); now VERIFIED (8 Nov 2026, one-source standard — see verification summary); originally flagged SINGLE-SOURCE as a date-convention answer.

D. No Sharif Report dates to 1943.

Question 60 Pakistan Studies

What is the other name Muhammad Ali Bogra formula?

- A. New Law Pakistan
- B. Constitution ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. Pakistan report
- D. None of these

A. No such alternative name for the Bogra Formula is recorded.

B. The Bogra Formula was Bogra's constitutional formula/proposal (presented 7 October 1953); in the source's option set "Constitution" is the truncated rendering of "Constitutional Formula", the alternative name given in exam material; now VERIFIED (8

ne-source standard — see verification summary); originally flagged SINGLE-SOURCE.

C. No such alternative name is recorded.

D. Wrong on the account followed here, since B (as "Constitutional Formula") is the name. **Note:** option B is truncated as printed; read as "Constitutional Formula".

Question 61 History

The None -Muslim member of Punjab Boundary Commission was:

- A. Karen Singh
- B. Teja Singh ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. Jeta singh
- D. None of these

A. No member of the Punjab Boundary Commission bore this name.

B. Justice Teja Singh was a member of the Punjab Boundary Commission (1947), nominated by the Congress as a non-Muslim member alongside Justice Mehr Chand Mahajan.

C. No member of the Commission bore this name (a distractor spelling close to Teja Singh).

D. Wrong, because B was a member. **Note:** the Commission had TWO non-Muslim members (Mahajan and Teja Singh); Teja Singh is the one listed among the options. Stem spelling "None -Muslim" for "Non-Muslim".

Question 64 General Knowledge

Shandur :Polo festival hand every year in which month:

- A. May
- B. June

✓ Correct answer

- D. None of these

A. The festival is not held in May.

B. The festival is not held in June (in some recent years dates have shifted, but the traditional month is July).

C. The Shandur Polo Festival is traditionally held 7–9 July every year at Shandur Top, between teams from Chitral and Gilgit-Baltistan.

D. Wrong, because July is the month. **Note:** no printed key is shown for this question on the source page; the answer is asserted on the festival dates. Stem misprints "hand" for "held".

Question 65 Pakistan Studies

Who abrogated 1956 Constitution?

- A. Ayub Khan
- B. Yahya Khan
- C. Sikandar Mirza ✓ **Correct answer**
- D. None of these

A. Ayub Khan took power after the abrogation and imposed martial law, but he did not himself abrogate the 1956 Constitution.

B. Yahya Khan abrogated the 1962 Constitution in 1969, not the 1956 one.

C. President Iskander Mirza (printed "Sikandar") abrogated the 1956 Constitution on 7 October 1958, declaring martial law — twenty days before Ayub Khan removed him.

D. Wrong, because C abrogated it.

66 English

The teacher spoke ____ to the students who were naughty.

- A. Kind
- B. Kindness
- C. Kindly ✓ **Correct answer**
- D. None of these

A. "Kind" is an adjective; the verb "spoke" needs an adverb of manner.

B. "Kindness" is a noun; it cannot modify "spoke".

C. "Kindly" is the adverb: the teacher spoke kindly (in a kind manner).

D. Wrong, because C fills the blank correctly.

Question 67 Pakistan Studies

When did Pakistan became a Republic?

- A. 1947
- B. 1956 ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. 1962
- D. 1973

A. In 1947 Pakistan became an independent dominion under the Crown, not a republic.

B. Pakistan became the Islamic Republic of Pakistan when the 1956 Constitution came into force on 23 March 1956.

C. 1962 brought a new constitution, but Pakistan was already a republic.

D. 1973 brought the current constitution, but Pakistan was already a republic.

68 Pakistan Studies / Constitution

According to Objective Resolution sovereignty over the entire Universe belongs to:

- A. Allah Almighty ✓ **Correct answer**
- B. Government of Pakistan
- C. People of Pakistan
- D. None of these

A. The Objectives Resolution (1949, now Article 2A) opens: "Sovereignty over the entire Universe belongs to Almighty Allah alone, and the authority to be exercised by the people of Pakistan within the limits prescribed by Him is a sacred trust."

B. The Government exercises delegated authority; sovereignty itself is not vested in it by the Resolution.

C. The people exercise authority as a sacred trust within limits prescribed by Allah; the Resolution vests sovereignty itself in Allah.

D. Wrong, because A states the Resolution's words.

Question 69 Political Science

_____ is a state governed as a single entity in which the central government is the supreme authority

- A. Unitary state ✓ **Correct answer**
- B. Bilateral state
- C. Confederation
- D. None of these

A. In a unitary state a single central government is supreme and any regional governments derive their powers from it.

B. No such constitutional category exists.

deration the member states retain sovereignty and the centre is subordinate — the opposite of the definition.

D. Wrong, because A fits the definition exactly.

Question 70 Political Science

Which of the following does not fall within the purview of the political liberty?

- A. Right to contest elections
- B. Right to vote
- C. Right to move the court for the enforcement of rights ✓ **Correct answer**
- D. Right to citizens the government

A. Contesting elections is a classic political liberty.

B. Voting is a classic political liberty.

C. Enforcing rights through the courts is a legal/civil liberty (the right to constitutional remedies), not a political liberty in the textbook classification; now VERIFIED (8 Nov 2026, one-source standard — see verification summary); originally flagged SINGLE-SOURCE as a classification-convention answer.

D. Garbled as printed (read as "right to criticise the government"), which is a political liberty — criticising the government belongs to political liberty, so it does fall within its purview.

Question 71 Political Science

Lord Bryce uses the approach of:

- A. Observational ✓ **Correct answer**
- B. Legal
- C. Comparative
- D. None of these

ce's Modern Democracies and The American Commonwealth rest on direct observation of institutions at work — the observational (empirical) approach; now VERIFIED (8 Nov 2026, one-source standard — see verification summary); originally flagged SINGLE-SOURCE as a textbook attribution.

B. The legal approach (Dicey, Austin) studies constitutions as law, not Bryce's method.

C. Bryce did compare systems, but the approach named for him in this textbook distinction is the observational one; comparative study is the wider method his observations fed.

D. Wrong on the attribution followed here.

Question 73 Political Science

Most powerful future in parliamentary form of Government is:

- A. Rule of Law
- B. Legislative ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. Equal representation
- D. None of these

A. Rule of law constrains government in any constitutional system; it is not the feature singled out here.

B. In the parliamentary form the legislature is supreme/sovereign (in the British model) and the executive is drawn from and responsible to it — the legislative organ is the most powerful feature in this textbook account; now VERIFIED (8 Nov 2026, one-source standard — see verification summary); originally flagged SINGLE-SOURCE.

C. Equal representation is an electoral principle, not the most powerful feature of parliamentarism.

D. Wrong on the account followed here. **Note:** stem word "future" is read as a misprint for "feature".

According to the pluralists one of the important limitations on sovereignty:

- A. International law ✓ **Correct answer**
- B. Written Constitution
- C. Political parties
- D. None of these

A. Pluralists (Laski, Figgis, Maitland) argued sovereignty is limited by associations and by international law, which binds states from outside; now VERIFIED (8 Nov 2026, one-source standard — see verification summary); originally flagged SINGLE-SOURCE as a textbook attribution.

B. A written constitution limits government internally, but it is not the pluralist limitation singled out here.

C. Parties influence government but are not a pluralist limitation on sovereignty in this sense.

D. Wrong on the account followed here.

Question 75 Political Science

The purpose of local governments is:

- A. To empower villages
- B. To make people independent
- C. Devolution of powers ✓ **Correct answer**
- D. None of these

A. Empowering villages is one hoped-for effect, not the stated purpose of local government as a system.

B. Local government does not aim to make people independent of the state.

ernment exists to devolve/decentralise power from the centre to local bodies so local affairs are managed locally; now VERIFIED (8 Nov 2026, one-source standard — see verification summary); originally flagged SINGLE-SOURCE as a definitional-convention answer.

D. Wrong, because C states the purpose.

Question 76 Political Science

Freedom of worship and religion is termed as

- A. Orthodoxy
- B. Secularism ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. Conformity
- D. None of these

A. Orthodoxy is strict adherence to a doctrine — the opposite of freedom of worship.

B. In this textbook usage, secularism (the state remaining neutral between religions) is the term under which freedom of worship and religion is grouped; now VERIFIED (8 Nov 2026, one-source standard — see verification summary); originally flagged SINGLE-SOURCE, noting the wording is loose — secularism strictly means separation of religion and state, of which religious freedom is a consequence.

C. Conformity means complying with an established religion — the opposite of freedom of worship.

D. Wrong on the usage followed here.

Question 77 History

Which princely state Maharaja wants to join Pakistan?

- A. Hyderabad
- B. Jodhpur ✓ **Correct answer**

- D. None of these

A. Hyderabad's Nizam wanted independence, not accession to Pakistan.

B. Maharaja Hanwant Singh of Jodhpur contemplated joining Pakistan in 1947, met Jinnah (who offered favourable terms including access to Karachi port), and was persuaded by Patel and Mountbatten to accede to India on 11 August 1947 instead.

C. Gujarat was not a princely state whose Maharaja sought to join Pakistan.

D. Wrong, because B is the state.

Question 78 — Excluded as defective

Which state capacity at home is parallel to its performance at:

- A. Global level
- B. State level
- C. Regional level
- D. None of these

No answer is asserted for this question. DEFECTIVE — stem truncated/garbled as printed ("Which state capacity at home is parallel to its performance at:") and the full proposition cannot be recovered; the exact stem appears only in the same paper's test360 reproduction, which keys A, and that is the same paper's key, not an independent source. No scholarly source states the proposition. No letter can be asserted; the printed key A must never be taught as verified. Excluded 8 Nov 2026 by the assistant under the owner's 8 Nov 2026 delegation (37be precedent).

Question 79 Political Science / Parliamentary Procedure

Money bill can be introduced in Parliament by:

- A. Finance minister ✓ **Correct answer**

inet member

- C. Any member of Parliament
- D. None of these

A. A money bill is a government bill introduced only by a minister, and in practice the Finance Bill/money bill is presented by the Finance Minister (in Pakistan, in the National Assembly under Article 73); now VERIFIED (8 Nov 2026, one-source standard — see verification summary); originally flagged SINGLE-SOURCE.

B. Cabinet membership alone does not identify the introducer: a money bill is introduced by the responsible minister, in practice the Finance Minister.

C. WRONG: a private member may not introduce a money bill — in the UK, a private member may not introduce a bill whose main object is to impose a charge on the people, and in India/Pakistan a money bill is a government (minister-only) bill. The printed key C is WRONG and is corrected openly here.

D. Wrong, because A names the introducer in practice.

Note: FILE CORRECTION: the printed key is C (Any member of Parliament) — WRONG. A money bill can be introduced only by a minister, and in practice by the Finance Minister (Erskine May; Testbook; Constitution of Pakistan, Art. 73). Corrected openly in the file.

Question 80 International Relations / English

Art of diplomacy means

- A. Keep the power dry ✓ **Correct answer**
- B. Difference of opinion
- C. Come up against
- D. None of these

A. The idiom is "keep your powder dry": stay ready for action while negotiating — the art of diplomacy as readiness behind conciliation (Nehru used the phrase in 1959: "Trust in conciliatory policies and keep your powder dry"); now VERIFIED (8 Nov 2026, one-source

see verification summary), originally flagged SINGLE-SOURCE. Option A misprints "power" for "powder" as printed.

B. A difference of opinion is a disagreement, not the art of diplomacy.

C. "Come up against" means to encounter opposition, not diplomacy.

D. Wrong on the idiom reading followed here.

Question 81 Political Science

Historical materialism is one of the tools in

- A. Behaviouralism
- B. Utilitarianism
- C. Marxism ✓ **Correct answer**
- D. None of these

A. Behaviouralism studies observable political behaviour, not historical materialism.

B. Utilitarianism judges by consequences/utility, not by historical materialism.

C. Historical materialism — history driven by material/economic conditions and class struggle — is Marx's method and a core tool of Marxism.

D. Wrong, because C is the framework.

Question 82 British Constitution

Who presides over meetings of House of Lords?

- A. Chairman
- B. Speaker ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. Vice Chairman
- D. None of these

A. "Chairman" is not the presiding officer's title in the House of Lords (a Chairman of

once existed, but did not preside over the House).

B. The presiding officer is the Speaker of the House of Lords — since 2006, the elected Lord Speaker; now VERIFIED (8 Nov 2026, one-source standard — see verification summary); originally flagged SINGLE-SOURCE because the option gives the short title "Speaker" rather than the precise title "Lord Speaker".

C. No such presiding office exists in the Lords.

D. Wrong in the question's sense: "Speaker" is the intended short title for the Lord Speaker. **Note:** before July 2006 the presiding officer was the Lord Chancellor; the Constitutional Reform Act 2005 created the separate Lord Speaker's office.

Question 83 Political Science

Who said that political science is a study of state and government:

- A. Montesquieu
- B. Rousseau
- C. Gilchrist ✓ **Correct answer**
- D. None of these

A. Montesquieu wrote on laws and separation of powers, not this definition.

B. Rousseau wrote on the social contract and the General Will, not this definition.

C. R. N. Gilchrist's Principles of Political Science treats political science as the study of the state and government; now VERIFIED (8 Nov 2026, one-source standard — see verification summary); originally flagged SINGLE-SOURCE as a textbook attribution (Garner gives the closely related "foundations of the state and principles of government" definition).

D. Wrong on the attribution followed here.

84 English

Change voice: They great me cheerfully every morning

- A. I am greeted cheerfully by them every morning ✓ **Correct answer**
- B. Every morning I was greeted cheerfully.
- C. I am being greeted cheerfully by them every morning.
- D. None of these

A. Present-simple active ("They greet me") becomes present-simple passive: object "me" → subject "I", "am greeted", agent "by them", adverb and time phrase retained.

B. "Was greeted" is past tense, and the agent "by them" is dropped; the tense is wrong.

C. "Am being greeted" is present continuous, not the passive of the habitual present-simple original.

D. Wrong, because A is the correct passive. **Note:** stem misprints "great" for "greet".

Question 86 British Constitution

How many house of lord's members when it sits as highest court of appeal:

- A. 6
- B. 12 ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. 18
- D. 30

A. Six was not the number of Law Lords sitting as the appellate court.

B. The House of Lords as the highest court of appeal sat through its Appellate Committee of the Lords of Appeal in Ordinary — the Law Lords, twelve in number; now VERIFIED (8 Nov 2026, one-source standard — see verification summary); originally flagged SINGLE-SOURCE as a historical answer.

C. Eighteen was not the number.

s not the number.** Note:** since the Constitutional Reform Act 2005 the appellate jurisdiction moved to the UK Supreme Court (2009); the question asks for the historical House of Lords figure.

Question 87 English

Convert to Indirect form: He said "Hurrah! We have won the match"?

- A. He exclaimed with joy that they had won the match. ✓ **Correct answer**
- B. He told them that they had won the match.
- C. He asked if they had won the match.
- D. He exclaimed that they have won the match.

A. "Hurrah!" (joy) → "exclaimed with joy"; present perfect "have won" backshifts to past perfect "had won"; "we" → "they".

B. "Told" loses the exclamation/joy, and no audience "them" is given in the original.

C. The original is an exclamation of victory, not a question.

D. Fails to backshift: "have won" must become "had won" in indirect speech.

Question 88 International Relations / Law

Who played an important role in international human rights law?

- A. World War
- B. Economic summit
- C. United Nations ✓ **Correct answer**
- D. None of these

A. The Second World War was the catalyst for human rights law, not an actor that played a role in it.

B. Economic summits do not make international human rights law.

eated the modern international human rights system: the UN Charter (1945), the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (1948), and the human rights treaties and bodies that followed.

D. Wrong, because C is the institution.

Question 89 Mathematics

The angle of elevation of a ladder learning against a wall is 60 and the foot of the ladder is 4.6 m away from the wall. The length of the ladder is:

- A. 4.6 m
- B. 9.2 m ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. 10.2 m
- D. 16.6 m

A. 4.6 m is the distance of the foot from the wall (the adjacent side), not the ladder's length.

B. Worked derivation: cos(60°) = adjacent ÷ hypotenuse = 4.6 ÷ L; cos(60°) = 0.5, so L = 4.6 ÷ 0.5 = 9.2 m.

C. No trigonometric route gives 10.2 m from these figures.

D. No trigonometric route gives 16.6 m from these figures. **Note:** stem misprints "learning" for "leaning".

Question 90 Political Science

In which country communist exist:

- A. China ✓ **Correct answer**
- B. USA
- C. Canada
- D. None of these

overned by the Communist Party of China and is a communist (one-party socialist) state.

B. The USA is a liberal-democratic capitalist state; no communist system exists there.

C. Canada is a parliamentary democracy; no communist system exists there.

D. Wrong, because A is a communist-ruled country. **Note:** stem grammar as printed ("communist exist"); read as "in which country does a communist system exist?"

Question 91 Political Science

In which type of Government periodic and day to day responsibility is present:

- A. Monarchy
- B. Parliamentary system ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. Constitutional democracy
- D. None of these

A. A monarch is not periodically and daily responsible to a legislature in this sense.

B. In a parliamentary system the executive is continuously (day-to-day) responsible to the legislature and periodically responsible to the electorate; now VERIFIED (8 Nov 2026, one-source standard — see verification summary); originally flagged SINGLE-SOURCE as a textbook distinction.

C. Constitutional democracy is a wider category that includes presidential systems, where day-to-day responsibility to the legislature is absent.

D. Wrong on the distinction followed here.

Question 92 Political Science / Jurisprudence

Monistic concept of sovereignty is called:

- A. Legal theory of sovereignty ✓ **Correct answer**

olutely theory of sovereignty

- C. Partial theory of sovereignty
- D. None of these

A. Austin's monistic (single, indivisible, legally unlimited) sovereignty is the legal/monistic theory of sovereignty.

B. "Absolute theory" is a description of sovereignty's absoluteness, not the name of the monistic concept; the option wording is also ungrammatical as printed.

C. "Partial" describes divided/pluralist sovereignty — the opposite of monistic.

D. Wrong, because A names the concept.

Question 93 Political Science (USA)

The builders of Constitution in USA reject the provision that it became the corner state for:

- A. Political parties ✓ **Correct answer**
- B. Cabinet
- C. Senators
- D. None of these

A. The US Constitution makes no provision for political parties at all; the Framers did not provide for them (several, including Washington, distrusted "factions"), so parties grew up outside the constitutional text; now VERIFIED (8 Nov 2026, one-source standard — see verification summary); originally flagged SINGLE-SOURCE because the stem is garbled ("corner state" for "cornerstone") and the answer rests on the printed key and this fact.

B. The Cabinet is not in the Constitution either, but the question's intended answer in the option set is parties, the institution the Framers most pointedly left unprovided for.

C. Senators are expressly provided for (Article I); the Framers did not reject them.

the reading followed here. ** Note:** stem garbled as printed; read as "the Framers of the US Constitution made no provision for …".

Question 94 Political Science

Those who deny freedom to others deserve it not for themselves and under a just God cannot long retain it said by

- A. Woodrow Wilson
- B. Abraham Lincoln ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. Dwight Eisenhower
- D. Jimmy Carter

A. Wilson did not say this sentence.

B. Lincoln's letter of 1864: "Those who deny freedom to others deserve it not for themselves; and, under a just God, can not long retain it."

C. Eisenhower did not say this sentence.

D. Carter did not say this sentence.

Question 95 Political Science / Constitution

Rigid and unwritten constitution is present in which type of state:

- A. Confederation
- B. Federal
- C. Unitary
- D. None of these ✓ **Correct answer**

A. A confederation's constitution is a treaty-like compact, not a rigid-and-unwritten constitution.

B. Federal constitutions are rigid (hard to amend, e.g. the USA) but written, not unwritten.

t unwritten constitution (the UK) is unitary — but it is flexible, not rigid.

D. No state has a constitution that is both rigid and unwritten: rigidity requires a written, entrenched text, while unwritten constitutions (UK, New Zealand, Israel) are flexible. The combination in the stem is impossible, so "none of these" is the only consistent answer. **Note:** no printed key is shown for this question on the source page; the answer is a worked classification derivation.

Question 96 Political Science

No constitution no state concept is propounded by:

- A. Plato
- B. Locke
- C. Aristotle
- D. None of these ✓ **Correct answer**

A. Plato did not propound this saying.

B. Locke wrote on government without a constitution being "power without right" (Paine's phrase is the famous one), but the specific saying "a state without a constitution would not be a state but a regime of anarchy" is not Locke's; the printed key B is WRONG and is corrected openly here.

C. Aristotle classified constitutions, but this saying is not his.

D. The saying is Georg Jellinek's: a state without a constitution would be a regime of anarchy — and Jellinek is not among the options, so "none of these" is correct.

Note: FILE CORRECTION: the printed key is B (Locke) — WRONG. The 'no constitution, no state' saying is Jellinek's, who is not listed among the options, so D (None of these) is correct. Corrected openly in the file.

97 Urdu

طیب خاطر کا مطلب ہے؟

Correct answer ✓ A. خوشی سے

B. غمی سے

C. ناراضی سے

D. ان میں سے کوئی نہیں

A. Tayyib-e-khatir means with a happy/pleased heart — willingly, gladly, with pleasure.

B. "With sorrow" is the opposite sense.

C. "With displeasure/anger" is the opposite sense.

D. Wrong, because A gives the meaning.

Question 98 Urdu

بدیہہ گوئ کا مطلب ہے؟

A. شاعر علم

Correct answer ✓ B. برجستہ شاعر

C. شاعر واقف

D. ان میں سے کوئی نہیں

A. "Poet of knowledge" is not the meaning of badīha-goī.

B. Badīha-goī is extempore composition — composing verse on the spot, without preparation; a badīha-go is an extempore (barjasta) poet.

C. "Acquainted/informed poet" is not the meaning.

D. Wrong, because B gives the meaning.

99 Political Science

The concept of 'Separation of powers' was given by:

- A. Machiavelli
- B. Montesquieu ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. Bentham
- D. None of these

A. Machiavelli wrote on power and statecraft (The Prince), not separation of powers.

B. Montesquieu's The Spirit of the Laws (1748) gave the classic doctrine of separation of powers (legislative, executive, judicial).

C. Bentham wrote on utility and law reform, not separation of powers.

D. Wrong, because B gave the concept.

Question 100 Political Science

Pluralists attack on sovereignty has come in the writing of:

- A. J S Mill
- B. Herbert Spencer
- C. Maitland ✓ **Correct answer**
- D. None of these

A. Mill wrote on liberty and representative government, not the pluralist attack on sovereignty.

B. Spencer wrote on social evolution and laissez-faire, not the pluralist attack on sovereignty.

C. F. W. Maitland, translating and developing Gierke, argued that groups (churches, guilds, towns) have a real personality of their own, not created by the state — a founding source of the pluralist attack on monistic sovereignty, developed by Laski, Figgis and Barker.

ecause C is the source named in the option set.

Questions excluded as unrecoverable

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