PPSC Lecturer Urdu, BPS-17, Higher Education Department — 2022 · Solved Past Paper

Body: Punjab Public Service Commission (PPSC) · **Post:** Lecturer Urdu, BPS-17, Higher Education Department (HED) · **Year:** 2022 · **Questions:** 100 in the original paper — **97 solved and verified**, 3 excluded as defective · **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.

3 questions excluded as defective — they are kept out of this solved paper because no single answer can be asserted for them:

- **Question 40:** Options A and C print the identical words "آن پہنچی", so no letter can be asserted as the paper's key.
- **Question 83:** The correct method (Shift+Delete — permanently delete without the Recycle Bin, Microsoft Support) is not among the options; the printed key B (Format) is wrong.
- **Question 88:** Options A and C print the identical sentence "These cattle are mine", so no letter can be asserted; the printed key D ("This cattles are mine") is ungrammatical.

Source note: Fold 8 Nov 2026: the 54 items formerly flagged single-source were promoted to VERIFIED on the owner's 8 Nov 2026 15:44 verification standard (an answer confirmed by two sources or even one source is FINAL); Q9 pick-one to B (Najeeb Jamal) on independent catalogue records (CiNii NCID BA41682040; Daito Bunka University OPAC)

printed key A; Q25 pick-one to C (sketch collection) on seven unanimous sources against the printed key B; Q78 pick-one to B (zarf-e-zaman is a kind of ism-e-nakira) against the printed key A; Q96 kept as C (interpretive, no contradicting source); Q40/Q83/Q88 excluded as defective. Five printed keys are corrected openly in the reviewed file (Q9, Q25, Q31, Q32, Q78); Q26 carries a double printed tick (B and C), a page defect. The filed test360 rendering is the primary source; its garbles are disclosed in place, not hidden.

Question 1 Urdu Literature

ابو الکلام آزاد کی تصنیف غبار خاطر کی صنف کیا ہے؟

- A. خاکہ نگاری
- **Correct answer ✓** B. مکتوب نگاری
- C. نثر نگاری
- D. ان میں سے کوئی نہیں

A. Sketch-writing portrays people in words; Ghubar-e-Khatir is not a collection of sketches.

B. Ghubar-e-Khatir is Abul Kalam Azad's famous collection of letters, written from prison; letter-writing is its genre.

C. Prose-writing is too general a label; the book's specific form is the letter, so this broad term is not the answer asked for.

D. Wrong, because B names the genre correctly.

Question 2 Urdu Literature

علامہ اقبال کی نظم خضر راہ میں خضر سے کتنے سوال کیے گئے ہیں؟

- A. دو
- B. تین

Correct answer ✓ پانچ .D•

A. No count of two is recorded for the questions in this poem.

B. Three is the number of the poem's main topics (the secret of life, government, the downfall of Muslims), not the count the printed key gives for questions asked.

C. No count of four is recorded.

D. The printed key's count of five; VERIFIED under the owner's 8 Nov 15:44 one-source standard because no independent source confirming a count of five questions was found — only the three-topic structure is confirmed in reference summaries. **Note:** this answer rests on the printed key alone.

Question 3 Urdu Literature

داستان سے افسانے تک کس کی تصنیف ہے؟

Correct answer ✓ سید وقار عظیم .A•

اشفاق احمد کیا جواب دیں .B•

خورشید نسیم .C•

شوکت صدیقی .D•

A. Dastan se Afsane Tak (1959) is Syed Waqar Azeem's critical history tracing Urdu fiction from the dastan to the short story.

B. Ashfaq Ahmed was a fiction writer and broadcaster, not the author of this critical work; the option text itself is garbled as printed.

C. No such authorship is recorded for this book.

D. Shaukat Siddiqui was a novelist (Khuda Ki Basti), not the author of this book.

صحیفہ کس ادارے کا جریدہ ہے؟

A. اقدامی ادبیات

Correct answer ✓ B. مجلس ترقی ادب

C. مقتدرہ قومی زبان

D. ان میں سے کوئی نہیں

A. No journal Sahifa is issued under this name.

B. Sahifa is the literary journal of the Majlis Taraqqi Adab, Lahore.

C. The Muqtadra Qaumi Zaban (National Language Authority) issues other publications, not Sahifa.

D. Wrong, because B is the issuing body.

Question 5 Urdu Literature

پامال راستوں کو ترک کر کے ایک تخلیقی جذبے کے تحت نہیں قدروں کی تلاش میں منہمک ہونے کے عمل کو ادب کی اصلاح میں کیا کہا جاتا ہے؟

A. ارفعیت

B. کلاسکیت

Correct answer ✓ C. رومانویت

D. ایمائیت

A. Sublimity is a quality of elevated writing, not the name given to this quest for new values.

B. Classicism looks back to established models and rules — the opposite of leaving beaten paths.

sm, the creative turning away from worn paths in search of fresh values and feeling, is the term the printed key gives; VERIFIED under the owner's 8 Nov 15:44 one-source standard as a term-convention answer.

D. No such literary term fits this description.

Question 6 Urdu Literature

نظم ساقی نامہ کس صنف میں لکھی گئی ہے؟

A. مسدس

Correct answer ✓ B. مثنوی

C. آزاد نظم

D. نثری نظم

A. A musaddas is a six-line stanza form (as in Hali's Musaddas); Saqi Nama is not written in it.

B. Saqi Nama is composed in the masnavi form, rhyming couplets carrying a continuous theme; VERIFIED under the owner's 8 Nov 15:44 one-source standard as a form-convention answer.

C. Free verse has no regular metre/rhyme scheme; Saqi Nama is metred.

D. Prose-poem is unmetred prose; Saqi Nama is verse.

Question 7 Urdu Literature

توقیف نگاری سے کیا مراد ہے؟

A. شعر میں تعریف کرنا

Correct answer ✓ B. رموز اوقاف

C. آسان الفاظ میں شاعری

• D. ان میں سے کوئی نہیں

A. Praising in verse is a different device, not tauqif.

B. Tauqif nigari concerns the correct use of punctuation marks (ramuz-e-auqaf) — stops, commas and pauses in writing.

C. Simple-word poetry is a style choice, unrelated to punctuation.

D. Wrong, because B defines the term.

Question 8 Urdu Literature

شاعر شباب کس شاعر کو کہا جاتا ہے ؟

• A. حسرت موہانی

• B. آغا حشر کاشمیری

• **Correct answer** ✓ C. جوش ملیح آبادی

• D. ان میں سے کوئی نہیں

A. Hasrat Mohani is known as a ghazal poet and freedom fighter, not by this title.

B. Agha Hashar Kashmiri is the "Shakespeare of India" in drama, not Shair-e-Shabab.

C. Josh Malihabadi, the poet of revolutionary youth and vigour, is traditionally titled Shair-e-Shabab (poet of youth).

D. Wrong, because C carries the title.

Question 9 Urdu Literature

غالب شکن اور یگانہ کس کی تصنیف ہے؟

• A. سلیم اختر

Answer ✓ B. نجیب جمال

C. یوسف انجم

D. ان میں سے کوئی نہیں

A. The printed key in this paper's reproduction (test360 1448) keys A, but that key is WRONG: no catalogue record attributes this book to Saleem Akhtar. Saleem Akhtar did write on Ghalib and on Yagana as "Ghalib-shikan" (urdulinks research article), which is likely how the wrong key arose — but he is not this book's author.

B. "Ghalib Shikan aur Yagana" is Najib Jamal's book (Karavan Adab, Lahore, 1990), catalogued as author "Jamal, Najib" by CiNii (Japan's National Institute of Informatics union catalogue, NCID BA41682040) and by Daito Bunka University OPAC; the Urduweb scanning list likewise records "غالب شکن اور یگانہ از ڈاکٹر نجیب جمال." Jamal's PhD was on Yagana ("Mirza Yas Yagana Changezi, hayat-o-fun"), and his Yagana study won the UBL Literary Award. The 2021 model-paper reproduction (test360 1079) keys B, agreeing with the catalogues.

C. No authorship of this work is recorded for him.

D. Wrong, because B is the author. **Note:** PICK-ONE decided by the assistant under the owner's 8 Nov 2026 delegation — the two test360 reproductions disagreed (1448 keys A, 1079 keys B); the independent catalogue records settle it for B. The printed key A is corrected openly here, like Q31/Q32.

Note: PRINTED-KEY CORRECTION: the printed key in this paper's reproduction (test360 1448) is A (Saleem Akhtar), but the book "Ghalib Shikan aur Yagana" is catalogued under Najib Jamal (CiNii NCID BA41682040; Daito Bunka University OPAC; Karavan Adab, Lahore, 1990). Answer B. See the reviewed file.

Question 10 Urdu Literature

پنواڑی کے اشعار کون ہیں؟

Correct answer ✓ A. مجید امجد

B. ن م راشد

C. مستنصر حسین تارڑ

D. ان میں سے کوئی نہیں

A. The printed key attributes the Panwari verses to Majid Amjad; VERIFIED under the owner's 8 Nov 15:44 one-source standard, resting on the printed key and one attribution only.

B. Noon Meem Rashid was a modernist poet of a different idiom; the verses are not attributed to him.

C. Mustansar Hussain Tarar is a novelist/travel writer, not the poet of these verses.

D. Wrong on the attribution followed here.

Question 11 Urdu Literature

حاصل گھاٹ کس کا ناول ہے؟

A. اشفاق احمد

Correct answer ✓ B. بانو قدسیہ

C. پریم چند

D. ان میں سے کوئی نہیں

A. Ashfaq Ahmed wrote fiction and plays, but Hasil Ghaat is not his novel.

B. Hasil Ghaat is Bano Qudsia's novel.

C. Premchand wrote in an earlier generation (Godan, Gaban); Hasil Ghaat is not his.

D. Wrong, because B is the novelist.

12 Urdu Literature

جواری کس کی کہانی ہے ؟

Correct answer ✓ A. غلام عباس

B. احمد ندیم قاسمی

C. اشفاق احمد

D. ان میں سے کوئی نہیں

A. The story "Juwari" (The Gambler) is attributed to Ghulam Abbas; VERIFIED under the owner's 8 Nov 15:44 one-source standard as a specialist attribution.

B. Ahmad Nadeem Qasmi was a prolific short-story writer, but this story is not attributed to him.

C. Ashfaq Ahmed's stories are of a different cast; this one is not his.

D. Wrong on the attribution followed here.

Question 13 Urdu Literature

قدرت اللہ شہاب نے مسودہ کیسے لکھا؟

A. فارسی میں

B. پنجابی میں

Correct answer ✓ C. شارٹ ہینڈ میں

D. ان میں سے کوئی نہیں

A. Shahab's drafts are not recorded as written in Persian.

B. Punjabi was not the medium of his drafts.

C. Qudratullah Shahab, a civil servant trained in shorthand, is recorded as drafting in shorthand; VERIFIED under the owner's 8 Nov 15:44 one-source standard.

the account followed here.

Question 14 Urdu Literature

حلوے مانڈے کرنا سے کیا مراد ہے؟

A. کسی کا نقصان کرنا

Correct answer ✓ B. اپنا فائدہ سوچنا

C. کسی کی خوشامد کرنا

D. ان میں سے کوئی نہیں

A. Harming someone is not what this idiom means.

B. "Halway manday karna" means looking to one's own advantage/benefit, eating the sweets oneself; VERIFIED under the owner's 8 Nov 15:44 one-source standard as an idiom-convention answer.

C. Flattering someone is a different idiom's sense.

D. Wrong, because B gives the idiom's sense.

Question 15 Urdu Literature

اقبال جرم کس کتاب کا دیباچہ ہے؟

A. سرخ فیتہ

Correct answer ✓ B. شہاب نامہ

C. نفسانے

D. ان میں سے کوئی نہیں

A. Surkh Feeta is not the book prefaced by "Iqbal Jurm".

B. "Iqbal Jurm" is the preface/introduction associated with Shahab Nama, Qudratullah

:obiography, VERIFIED under the owner's 8 Nov 15:44 one-source standard.

C. Nafsane is not the book in question.

D. Wrong on the attribution followed here.

Question 16 Urdu Literature

ڈرامہ کی تعریف سب سے پہلے کس نے کی؟

A. سعد سلمان

Correct answer ✓ B. ارسطو

C. ولی دکنی

D. امیر خسرو

A. No definition of drama is credited to him.

B. Aristotle first defined drama systematically in his Poetics (tragedy, plot, catharsis), the founding definition of the form.

C. Wali Dakani was an Urdu poet, not a theorist of drama.

D. Amir Khusrau was a poet/musician; he did not originate the definition of drama.

Question 17 Urdu Literature

لے سانس بھی آہستہ کہ نازک ہے بہت کام افاق کی اس کار گہ شیشہ گری کا یہ شعر کس کا ہے ؟

A. احمد ندیم قاسمی

B. شوق بہرائچی

Correct answer ✓ C. میر تقی میر

D. ان میں سے کوئی نہیں

A. A modern poet; this classical couplet is not his.

nraichi is not the author of this verse.

C. The couplet, on the delicacy of the world's glasswork, is Mir Taqi Mir's, from the classical ghazal tradition.

D. Wrong, because C is the poet.

Question 18 Urdu Literature

حسن کو زاگر کتنے حصوں پر مشتمل ہے؟

A. تین

Correct answer ✓ B. چار

C. پانچ

D. چھ

A. No division into three is recorded for this work.

B. The printed key gives four parts; VERIFIED under the owner's 8 Nov 15:44 one-source حسن کو") standard, resting on the printed key only — the stem itself is garbled as printed زاگر"), so the work's identity is not independently confirmed.

C. No division into five is recorded.

D. No division into six is recorded. **Note:** stem garbled as printed; the answer follows the printed key alone.

Question 19 Urdu Literature

اقبال کی وہ نظم جو پابند نظم کی معراج ہے؟

A. طارق کی دعا

B. جاوید کے نام

Correct answer ✓ C. طلوع اسلام

D. ان میں سے کوئی نہیں

A. Tariq ki Dua is a prayer-poem, not the work cited as the peak of bound verse.

B. Addressed to Javid, but not the poem so described.

C. Tulu-e-Islam is held up in criticism as the summit of Iqbal's paband (bound, metred) nazm; VERIFIED under the owner's 8 Nov 15:44 one-source standard as a critical-judgement answer.

D. Wrong on the judgement followed here.

Question 20 Urdu Literature

روح ارضی آدم کا استقبال کرتی ہے یہ نظم علامہ اقبال کے کس مجموعہ میں ہے؟

A. ارمغان حجاز

B. بانگ دار

Correct answer ✓ C. بال جبریل

D. ان میں سے کوئی نہیں

A. Armaghan-e-Hijaz is Iqbal's last collection; this poem is not placed there.

B. Bang-e-Dara is the early collection (Khizr-e-Rah, Shikwa); this poem is not placed there.

C. "Rooh-e-Arzi Adam ka Istiqbal Karti Hai" appears in Bal-e-Jibril; VERIFIED under the owner's 8 Nov 15:44 one-source standard as a placement attribution.

D. Wrong on the placement followed here.

Question 21 Urdu Literature

اردو کا ابتدائی ترقی یافتہ نمونہ کون سی کتاب ہے؟

Correct answer ✓ B. سب رس

C. تاریخ اردو

D. ان میں سے کوئی نہیں

A. Babur's memoirs are a Turkic/Persian work, not the early developed Urdu prose sample.

B. Sab Ras by Mulla Wajhi (1636) is the earliest developed specimen of Urdu prose, the standard answer for the first mature Urdu prose work.

C. A history of Urdu, not the early specimen itself.

D. Wrong, because B is the book.

Question 22 Urdu Literature

اردو کیسے لکھی کس کی تصنیف ہے؟

A. مرزا غالب

B. ولی دکنی

Correct answer ✓ C. رشید حسن خاں

D. ان میں سے کوئی نہیں

A. Ghalib wrote letters and poetry, not this orthography manual.

B. Wali was a poet of the Deccan, centuries before this work.

C. "Urdu Kaise Likhen" is Rasheed Hasan Khan's well-known work on Urdu writing and orthography.

D. Wrong, because C is the author.

23 Urdu Literature

چاہ زنخداں کا کیا مطلب ہے ؟

Correct answer ✓ A. ٹھوڑی کا گڑھا

B. زخم لگنا

C. رسوائی ہونا

D. ان میں سے کوئی نہیں

A. Chah-e-zanakhdan is the dimple of the chin, the small hollow on the chin praised in poetry.

B. Being wounded is not the meaning.

C. Disgrace is not the meaning.

D. Wrong, because A gives the meaning.

Question 24 Urdu Literature

مشفق راجہ کس عنوان سے کالم لکھتے رہے ہیں ؟

A. سخن در سخن

Correct answer ✓ B. خامہ بگوش

C. حروف و حکایت

D. ان میں سے کوئی نہیں

A. Not the column title attributed to Mushfiq Raja.

B. "Khama Bagosh" is the column title under which Mushfiq Raja wrote; VERIFIED under the owner's 8 Nov 15:44 one-source standard.

C. Not the column title in question.

the attribution followed here.

Question 25 Urdu Literature

گنج ہائے گراں مایہ مشتمل ؟

A. مکتوبوں پر

B. نثر نگاری پر

Correct answer ✓ C. خاکوں پر

D. ان میں سے کوئی نہیں

A. On letters: not the contents described for Ganj-ha-e-Giran Maya.

B. Prose-writing is true only in the broad sense (sketches ARE prose), but it is not what the book consists of; the printed key B is imprecise and is corrected openly here.

C. Ganj-ha-e-Giran Maya by Rasheed Ahmad Siddiqui is a collection of sketches (khakay) of sixteen persons: abulmahasin ("گنج ہائے گراں مایہ (خاکوں کا مجموعہ)", "سولہ شخصیات کے خاکے"), zoneurdu (listed under the خاکہ heading), Goodreads ("اس میں جن شخصیات کے خاکے پیش کیے گئے ہیں"), Rekhta ebook, urdukaynaat ("ان کے خاکوں کا پہلا مجموعہ 'گنج ہائے گراں مایہ' ہے"), bookcorner (listed under KHAKAY / SKETCHES) and Brainscape flashcards — seven sources unanimous.

D. Wrong, because C names the contents. **Note:** PICK-ONE decided by the assistant under the owner's 8 Nov 2026 delegation — the sprint addendum (5 Nov 2026) re-verified the seven sketch sources, and the decision sheet (8 Nov 2026, 5B-3) recommended C.

Note: PRINTED-KEY CORRECTION: the printed key is B (prose writings), true only in the broad sense — seven sources are unanimous that Ganj-ha-e-Giran Maya is a sketch collection, so the specific answer is C. See the reviewed file.

26 Urdu Literature

انار کلی کی صنف کیا ہے؟

A. ناول

Correct answer ✓ B. ڈرامہ

C. قصہ

D. ان میں سے کوئی نہیں

A. Anarkali is not a novel; it was written for the stage.

B. Anarkali (1922) by Imtiaz Ali Taj is a historical drama/play, a landmark of Urdu drama.

C. A qissa is a tale/narrative; although the page also ticks C, Anarkali's literary form is the drama, not the qissa.

D. Wrong, because B names the genre. **Note:** the source page ticks BOTH B and C; the double tick is a page defect — the drama answer is asserted on independent evidence (Taj's 1922 play), and the C tick is not followed.

Note: DOUBLE PRINTED TICK: the source page ticks BOTH B (drama) and C (qissa). The drama answer B is asserted on independent evidence (Anarkali, 1922 play by Imtiaz Ali Taj); the C tick is a page defect and is not followed.

Question 27 Urdu Literature

میں کس کے ہاتھ پہ اپنا لہو تلاش کروں تمام شہر نے پہنے ہوئے ہیں دستانے یہ شعر کس کا ہے؟

A. ناصر کاظمی

B. احمد حسن خان

Correct answer ✓ C. مصطفی زیدی

D. ان میں سے کوئی نہیں

...ni's ghazals are of a different, wistful cast; this couplet is not his.

B. No attribution of this couplet to him is recorded.

C. The couplet "Main kis ke haath pe apna lahu talash karun / tamam shahr ne pahne hue hain dastane" is Mustafa Zaidi's, listed under his couplets by Rekhta.

D. Wrong, because C is the poet. **Note:** no printed key is shown for this question on the source page; the answer is verified independently from Rekhta.

Question 28 Urdu Literature

جس شعر کے دونوں مصروں میں باہمی ربط نہ ہو کہلاتا ہے؟

A. پابند شعر

Correct answer ✓ B. دو لخت

C. ثلاثی

D. ان میں سے کوئی نہیں

A. Bound verse follows metre and rhyme; it says nothing about the two lines lacking connection.

B. A couplet whose two misras have no mutual link is termed do-lakht (two-piece); VERIFIED under the owner's 8 Nov 15:44 one-source standard as a term-convention answer.

C. A three-line form; irrelevant to a two-line couplet.

D. Wrong on the term followed here.

Question 29 Urdu Literature

رسالہ قومی زبان کس ادارے کا رسالہ ہے؟

B. مقتدہ قومی زبان

Correct answer ✓ C. انجمن ترقی اردو

D. ان میں سے کوئی نہیں

A. The Academy of Letters issues its own journals, not Qaumi Zaban.

B. The language authority is a different body; Qaumi Zaban is not its journal.

C. Qaumi Zaban is the journal of the Anjuman Taraqqi-e-Urdu.

D. Wrong, because C is the issuing body.

Question 30 Urdu Literature

ہم صفیر سے کیا مراد ہے؟

A. ہم عصر

Correct answer ✓ B. ہم آواز

C. ہم سفر

D. ان میں سے کوئی نہیں

A. Contemporary (of the same age/era) is the meaning of hum-asr, not hum-safeer.

B. The printed key gives "of the same voice" for hum-safeer; VERIFIED under the owner's 8 Nov 15:44 one-source standard, as the compound is rare and the reading rests on the printed key.

C. Fellow-traveller is hum-safar, a different compound.

D. Wrong on the reading followed here.

31 Urdu Literature

شعر کے اوزان کی صحت جانچنے کا علم کیا کہلاتا ہے؟

Correct answer ✓ A. علم عروض

B. علم بدیع

C. علم بیان

D. ان میں سے کوئی نہیں

A. Ilm-e-Urooz is the science of prosody: it checks the correctness of a verse's metres (awzan).

B. Ilm-e-Badi deals with rhetorical embellishments and figures of speech, not metre; the printed key B is WRONG and is corrected openly here.

C. Ilm-e-Bayan deals with simile, metaphor and expression, not metre-checking.

D. Wrong, because A names the science.

Note: PRINTED-KEY CORRECTION: the printed key is B (ilm-e-badi), but the science of metre is ilm-e-urooz (A). See the reviewed file.

Question 32 Urdu Literature

حروف تہجی میں کتنے حروف کی تعداد مقرر ہے؟

- A. 26
- B. 28
- C. 30

Correct answer ✓ D. ان میں سے کوئی نہیں

A. 26 is the count of the English alphabet, not Urdu.

B. 28 is the count of the Arabic alphabet; the printed key B is WRONG for Urdu.

he Urdu count either.

D. The Urdu alphabet as standardised in 2004 by Pakistan's National Language Authority has 39 basic letters (58 counting the 18 aspirated digraphs, and some counts give 40) — none of 26, 28 or 30 — so "none of these" is the correct option.

Note: PRINTED-KEY CORRECTION: the printed key is B (28 — the Arabic alphabet count), but Urdu has 39 basic letters, so none of 26/28/30 is right; answer D (none of these). See the reviewed file.

Question 33 Urdu Literature

مغرب کے تنقیدی اصول کے مصنف کون ہیں؟

A. پروفیسر کرار حسین

B. انور سدید

Correct answer ✓ C. سجاد باقر رضوی

D. ان میں سے کوئی نہیں

A. Karar Hussain wrote on philosophy and literature, but this book is not attributed to him.

B. Anwar Sadeed is a critic/historian of Urdu literature; this title is not attributed to him.

C. "Maghrib ke Tanqidi Usool" is Sajjad Baqir Rizvi's work; VERIFIED under the owner's 8 Nov 15:44 one-source standard.

D. Wrong on the attribution followed here.

Question 34 Urdu Literature

اردو ادب کی تشکیل جدید کس کی کتاب ہے ؟

A. احمد ندیم قاسمی

swer ✓ B. ناصر عباس نیر

C. اکبر آلہ آبادی

D. ان میں سے کوئی نہیں

A. A poet and fiction writer, not the author of this critical history.

B. "Urdu Adab ki Tashkeel-e-Jadeed" is Nasir Abbas Nayyar's critical work; VERIFIED under the owner's 8 Nov 15:44 one-source standard.

C. Akbar Allahabadi was a satirical poet of an earlier age, not this book's author.

D. Wrong on the attribution followed here.

Question 35 Urdu Literature

غزل کے لغوی معنی کیا ہیں؟

A. اشاروں میں بات کرنا

B. عشق میں شعر و شاعری کرنا

Correct answer ✓ C. عورتوں سے باتیں کرنا

D. ان میں سے کوئی نہیں

A. Speaking in hints is not the lexical sense of ghazal.

B. Composing love poetry describes the ghazal's theme, not its literal meaning.

C. Lexically, ghazal means talking with/concerning women — conversation about women and love, the word's root sense.

D. Wrong, because C gives the lexical meaning.

Question 36 Urdu Literature

ایک سب آگ ایک سب پانی دیدہ و دل عذاب ہیں دونوں اس شعر میں کون سی صنعت بیان ہوئی ہے ؟

Correct answer ✓ B. تضاد اور لف و نشر

C. صنعت حسن تعلیل

D. صنعت ترصیع

A. Iham is double-meaning wordplay; this couplet's device is not ambiguity of a single word.

B. The couplet pairs opposites (fire/water) and then unfolds them in parallel order (laf-o-nashr) across "deedah o dil"; VERIFIED under the owner's 8 Nov 15:44 one-source standard as a rhetoric-identification answer.

C. Husn-e-talil gives a fanciful cause; no invented cause is offered here.

D. Tarsi is balanced word-parallelism of a stricter kind; the printed analysis names tazad with laf-o-nashr instead.

Question 37 Urdu Literature

اردو میں گلدستہ میں کیسی تحریریں ہوتی ہیں؟

A. مختلف شعرا کی خود نوشت

Correct answer ✓ B. مختلف شعرا کی شاعری

C. مختلف شعرا کے کسی خاص مضمون پر خیالات

D. ان میں سے کوئی نہیں

A. Autobiographical writings are not what a guldasta anthology collects.

B. A guldasta (bouquet) is an anthology gathering the poetry of various poets; VERIFIED under the owner's 8 Nov 15:44 one-source standard.

C. Views on one set topic would be a symposium volume, not a guldasta.

the account followed here.

Question 38 Urdu Literature

زرداغ دل سے کیا مراد ہے؟

A. دلی صدمہ

B. دل کی اسودگی

Correct answer ✓ C. دل کی دولت

D. ان میں سے کوئی نہیں پک گیا

A. Heartfelt grief is not the sense given for this phrase.

B. Ease/comfort of heart is not the sense given.

C. The printed key gives "the heart's wealth" as the sense; VERIFIED under the owner's 8 Nov 15:44 one-source standard — the stem is garbled as printed ("زرداغ دل"), so the phrase's exact form is not independently confirmed.

D. Garbled option text as printed; not the sense of the phrase.

Question 39 Urdu Literature

کلام میں شاعر جب مناسبت الفاظ استعمال کرے تو کون سی صنعت کہلائے گی ؟

A. صنعت لف و نشر

Correct answer ✓ B. مراعات النظیر

C. صنعت ترصیع

D. ان میں سے کوئی نہیں

A. Laf-o-nashr unfolds items in order; it is not the use of mutually related words.

n-Nazeer is precisely the device of using words that share a mutual suitability/relation in the verse.

C. Tarsi is balanced parallelism, not related-word usage.

D. Wrong, because B names the device.

Question 41 Urdu Literature

میرے چاند سوجا میں عالم بیان کی کون سی سورت بیان ہوئی ہے؟

A. تشبیہ

Correct answer ✓ B. استعارہ

C. کنایہ

D. مجاز مرسل

A. Simile needs a comparison particle or explicit likeness; "mere chand" addresses the beloved AS the moon without one.

B. Calling the beloved "my moon" directly, transferring the moon's qualities without a particle of comparison, is metaphor (isti'ara); VERIFIED under the owner's 8 Nov 15:44 one-source standard.

C. Kinaya is allusive/indirect expression; this is a direct metaphorical address, not allusion.

D. Majaz-e-mursal is a transferred use based on a non-resemblance relation; resemblance is the basis here, so it is metaphor.

Question 42 Urdu Literature

ادبیات رسالہ ہے؟

A. ششماہی

Correct answer ✓ B. سہ ماہی

D. ان میں سے کوئی نہیں

A. Half-yearly is not the periodicity given for Adabiyat.

B. Adabiyat is a quarterly (three-monthly) journal; VERIFIED under the owner's 8 Nov 15:44 one-source standard.

C. Weekly is far too frequent for this journal.

D. Wrong on the periodicity followed here.

Question 43 Urdu Literature

ہجومی سے کیا مراد ہے؟

A. ہمدردانہ شاعری

Correct answer ✓ B. کسی کے خلاف غصے کا اظہار کرنا

C. شاعر اپنی تعریف کرنا

D. ان میں سے کوئی نہیں

A. Sympathetic poetry is not the sense of hajumi.

B. Hajumi (satirical attack verse) expresses anger/attack against someone; VERIFIED under the owner's 8 Nov 15:44 one-source standard as a term-convention answer.

C. Self-praise is the opposite of an attack on another.

D. Wrong on the sense followed here.

Question 44 Urdu Literature

بناد رسالہ کس نے جاری کیا ؟

Correct answer ✓ A. علامہ راشد الخیری

B. مولوی عبدالحق

C. احمد ندیم قاسمی

D. ان میں سے کوئی نہیں

A. The journal Banaat was started by Rashid-ul-Khairi, the pioneer of writing for women; the journal's name is printed) VERIFIED under the owner's 8 Nov 15:44 one-source standard .(on the page "بناد"

B. Baba-e-Urdu Maulvi Abdul Haq founded the Anjuman and its journals, not Banaat.

C. Qasmi edited Funoon and other journals, not Banaat.

D. Wrong on the attribution followed here.

Question 45 Urdu Literature

ایک عام ادمی کا خواب کسی کی تصنیف ہے؟

A. مشاق احمد یوسفی

B. ڈپٹی نزیر احمد

Correct answer ✓ C. رشید امجد

D. ان میں سے کوئی نہیں

A. Mushtaq Ahmed Yousufi was a humourist (Chiragh Talay); this work is not his.

B. Deputy Nazir Ahmed was a 19th-century novelist; this modern work is not his.

C. "Ek Aam Aadmi ka Khwab" is Rasheed Amjad's work; VERIFIED under the owner's 8 Nov 15:44 one-source standard.

D. Wrong on the attribution followed here.

46 Urdu Literature

ڈھاک کے تین پات اس ضرب المثل سے کیا مراد ہے؟

- A. حقیقت کا واضح کرنا
- B. ہر حالت میں نتیجہ ایک ہونا ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. اپنی ضد پر اٹے رہنا
- D. ان میں سے کوئی نہیں

A. Making a fact clear is not this proverb's sense.

B. "Dhaak ke teen paat": whatever the circumstances, the outcome stays the same — no change, same result; VERIFIED under the owner's 8 Nov 15:44 one-source standard as an idiom-convention answer.

C. Stubbornness is a neighbouring idea but not the proverb's stated sense.

D. Wrong, because B gives the proverb's sense.

Question 47 Urdu Literature

ترقی پسند تحریک کے پہلا اجلاس کی صدارت کس نے کی؟

- A. مولوی عبدالحق
- B. روز ملیح آباد ی
- C. پریم چند ✓ **Correct answer**
- D. ان میں سے کوئی نہیں

A. Abdul Haq was a towering Urdu figure but did not preside over the first Progressive Writers' session.

B. No presidency of this session is recorded for him.

C. Premchand presided over the first All-India Progressive Writers' Conference at Lucknow

936 and delivered its presidential address.

D. Wrong, because C presided.

Question 48 Urdu Literature

ہو بہو کھینچے گا لیکن عشق کی تصویر کون؟ اٹھ گیا ناوک فگن مارے گا دل پہ 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

A. Ghalib died in 1869; Iqbal's elegiac address here is not about him.

B. The couplet is from Iqbal's verse on the death of Dagh Dehlvi, the master of the Delhi ghazal; VERIFIED under the owner's 8 Nov 15:44 one-source standard.

C. A 20th-century poet, not the subject of this elegy.

D. Wrong on the attribution followed here.

Question 49 Urdu Literature

صوفی شاعر خواجہ میر درد ہے صوفی نثر نگار کون ہے؟

A. علامہ ارشد الخیری

B. قلی کتب شاہ

Correct answer ✓ C. خواجہ حسن نظامی

D. ان میں سے کوئی نہیں

A. No such Sufi prose-writer pairing is recorded under this name.

Shah was a Deccani poet-king, not the Sufi prose writer paired with Mir Dard.

C. Khwaja Hasan Nizami is the Sufi prose writer paired with the Sufi poet Khwaja Mir Dard in this standard pairing; VERIFIED under the owner's 8 Nov 15:44 one-source standard.

D. Wrong on the pairing followed here.

Question 50 Urdu Literature

جو رہی سو بے خبر رہی کس کی تحریر ہے؟

A. قرت العین حیدر

Correct answer ✓ B. ادا جعفری

C. ہاجرہ مسرور

D. ان میں سے کوئی نہیں

A. Qurratulain Hyder was a major novelist (Aag Ka Darya); this piece is not attributed to her.

B. "Jo Rahi So Be-Khabar Rahi" is Ada Jafri's writing; VERIFIED under the owner's 8 Nov 15:44 one-source standard.

C. Hajra Masroor was a fiction writer; this piece is not attributed to her.

D. Wrong on the attribution followed here.

Question 51 Urdu Literature

میں گھٹ کے رہ جاتی ہے اک جوئے ایک کم آب _____

A. شام

Correct answer ✓ B. بندگی

C. لطف

D. ان میں سے کوئی نہیں

A. "Evening" does not complete this Ghalib misra.

B. The misra completes with "bandagi" (servitude/worship): the stream shrinks to a scant rivulet of servitude; VERIFIED under the owner's 8 Nov 15:44 one-source standard as a verse-completion answer.

C. "Pleasure" does not complete the misra.

D. Wrong on the completion followed here.

Question 52 Urdu Literature

گنجے فرشتے اور میں کس کے افسانے ہیں؟

Correct answer ✓ A. سعادت حسن منٹو

B. پریم چند

C. رتن ناتھ سرشار

D. ان میں سے کوئی نہیں

A. Ganjay Farishte is Saadat Hasan Manto's collection of sketches/stories.

B. Premchand's realism belongs to an earlier generation; this collection is not his.

C. Sarshar wrote Fasana-e-Azad in the 19th century; not this collection.

D. Wrong, because A is the author.

Question 53 Urdu Literature

بے کار سے بے بیگار ر سے کیا مراد ہے؟

Correct answer ✓ A. بےکار رہنے سے مفت کام کرنا بہتر ہے

B. بےکار آدمی دوسروں

C. بے کار آدمی دوسروں کے کام خراب کرتا ہے

D. ان میں سے کوئی نہیں

A. "Bekar se begar bhali": unpaid work is better than idleness; VERIFIED under the owner's 8 Nov 15:44 one-source standard as a proverb-convention answer.

B. An idle man speaking ill of others is not this proverb's sense.

C. Spoiling others' work is not this proverb's sense.

D. Wrong, because A gives the sense.

Question 54 Urdu Literature

خوجی کا کردار کس کا تخلیق کردہ ہے؟

A. منشی سجاد حسین

Correct answer ✓ B. رتن ناتھ سرشار

C. ڈپٹی نزیر احمد

D. ان میں سے کوئی نہیں

A. Sajjad Hussain wrote Hajji Baghlol, not Khoji.

B. Khoji is the famous comic character created by Ratan Nath Sarshar in Fasana-e-Azad.

C. Nazir Ahmed's characters (e.g. in Mirat-ul-Uroos) do not include Khoji.

D. Wrong, because B created the character.

Question 55 Urdu Literature

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

A. حضرت فاطمہ رض

Correct answer ✓ B. فاطمہ بنت عبداللہ

C. فاطمہ بنت سلیمان

D. ان میں سے کوئی نہیں

A. Fatima, daughter of the Prophet, is not the addressee of this poem.

B. Iqbal's poem "Fatima Bint-e-Abdullah" addresses Fatima, daughter of Abdullah (the Arab girl whose grave the poet visits); the couplet is from it.

C. No such addressee is recorded for this poem.

D. Wrong, because B is the addressee.

Question 56 Urdu Literature

شاہد احمد دہلوی کی وجہ شہرت کیا ہے؟

Correct answer ✓ A. خاکہ نگاری

B. مکتوب نگاری

C. نثر نگاری

D. ان میں سے کوئی نہیں

A. Shahid Ahmed Dehlvi is famed for his literary sketches (khakay), above all of Delhi's literary figures; VERIFIED under the owner's 8 Nov 15:44 one-source standard.

B. Letter-writing is not his claim to fame.

C. Prose-writing in general is too broad; his distinction is the sketch.

D. Wrong on the account followed here.

57 Urdu Literature

عکس خوشبو ہوں بکھرنے سے نہ روکے کوئی اور بکھر جاؤں مجھ کو نہ سمیٹے کوئی یہ شعر کس کا ہے؟

- A. میر تقی میر
- B. پروین شاکر ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. حسرت موہانی
- D. ان میں سے کوئی نہیں

A. Mir's diction is classical 18th-century; this modern couplet is not his.

B. The couplet, opening with the fragrance-image of her first collection Khushbu, is Parveen Shakir's famous verse.

C. Hasrat's ghazals are of an earlier idiom; this is not his verse.

D. Wrong, because B is the poet.

Question 58 Urdu Literature

ایسی صنعت جس کے الفاظ ہم شکل ہوں مگر معنیٰ مختلف ہوں کہلاتی ہے ؟

- A. صنعت تجنیس ✓ **Correct answer**
- B. صنعت ترصیع
- C. صنعت تضاد
- D. ان میں سے کوئی نہیں

A. Tajnis is the device of words alike in form but different in meaning (paronomasia).

B. Tarsi is balanced parallelism of phrases, not same-form/different-meaning words.

C. Tazad is the use of opposites, not homographs.

D. Wrong, because A names the device.

59 Urdu Literature

بے زبانی زبان نہ ہو جائے کس نامور گلوکارہ کیا آپ بیتی ہے؟

A. کوثر تحریم

B. ملکہ خانم

Correct answer ✓ C. ملکہ پکھراج

D. ان میں سے کوئی نہیں

A. No autobiography of this title is recorded for her.

B. No autobiography of this title is recorded under this name.

C. "Bezubani Zuban Na Ho Jaye" (My Silence May Become My Voice) is the Urdu autobiography of the singer Malika Pukhraj, compiled over 18 years and published in the original Urdu by City Press.

D. Wrong, because C is the singer.

Question 60 Urdu Literature

شاخِ تاک سے کیا مراد ہے؟

A. مظبوط لکڑی

Correct answer ✓ B. انگور کی بیل

C. قد آور درخت

D. ان میں سے کوئی نہیں

A. Strong timber is not what shakh-e-taak means.

B. Shakh-e-taak is the vine-branch, the grapevine, a stock image in Urdu poetry for wine and the beloved's tresses.

C. A tall tree is not the meaning.

ecause B gives the meaning.

Question 61 Urdu Literature

اردو ادب کے پچاس سال کس کی تصنیف ہے؟

- A. سید قاسم محمود
- B. فرمان فتح پوری
- C. غفعور شاہ قاسم ✓ **Correct answer**
- D. ان میں سے کوئی نہیں

A. Qasim Mahmood compiled encyclopaedias and dictionaries; this history is not attributed to him.

B. Farman Fatehpuri wrote on linguistics and criticism; this title is not attributed to him.

name as) **C.** The printed key attributes "Urdu Adab ke Pachas Saal" to Ghafoor Shah Qasim .VERIFIED under the owner's 8 Nov 15:44 one-source standard ;("غفعور" ,printed

D. Wrong on the attribution followed here.

Question 62 Urdu Literature

قحوائے عبارت سے کیا مراد ہے؟

- A. عبارت کی تلخیص
- B. عبارت کا مفہوم ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. عبارت کا ترجمہ
- D. ان میں سے کوئی نہیں

A. Summarising a passage is talkhis, not the sense of this phrase.

B. The phrase is glossed as the sense/meaning of the passage; VERIFIED under the

C. Translation renders a passage into another language; not the meaning asked for.

D. Wrong on the gloss followed here.

Question 63 Urdu Literature

ابلیس کی مجلس شوریٰ ارمغان حجاز کی نظم ہے اس میں کتنے مشیروں کا ذکر ہے؟

A. تین

Correct answer ✓ B. پانچ

C. سات

D. نو

A. Three advisers appear in no account of the poem.

B. Iblees Ki Majlis-e-Shura (1936, in Armaghan-e-Hijaz) is structured as Iblees in council with five advisers — first through fifth musheer, each speaking in turn.

C. Seven is not the poem's count.

D. Nine is not the poem's count.

Question 64 Urdu Literature

کلیم الدین احمد کی کتاب اردو شاعری پر ایک نظر کی صنف کیا ہے؟

A. تدوین

B. تحقیق

Correct answer ✓ C. تنقید

D. ان میں سے کوئی نہیں

A. Editing/compilation is not the genre of this book.

(tanqīd) establishes texts and facts; this book is a critical survey.

C. "Urdu Shayari par Ek Nazar" by Kaleemuddin Ahmad is a work of literary criticism; VERIFIED under the owner's 8 Nov 15:44 one-source standard.

D. Wrong on the genre followed here.

Question 65 Urdu Literature

شاعر سلمان گیلانی' انعام الحق میں کیا مشترک ہے؟

Correct answer ✓ A. مزاحیہ نگاری

B. کالم نگاری

C. تحقیق نگاری

D. ان میں سے کوئی

A. Humorous writing is the field the two share, per the printed key; VERIFIED under the owner's 8 Nov 15:44 one-source standard.

B. Column-writing is not the shared field named.

C. Research-writing is not the shared field named.

D. Truncated as printed ("ان میں سے کوئی"); not the answer followed here.

Question 66 Urdu Literature

رسالہ شگوفہ کہاں سے جاری ہوتا ہے؟

A. لاہور

Correct answer ✓ B. حیدر آباد

C. کراچی

D. ان میں سے کوئی نہیں

the centre of most Urdu journals, but Shagufta is not issued from there.

B. The journal Shagufta is issued from Hyderabad (Sindh); VERIFIED under the owner's 8 Nov 15:44 one-source standard.

C. Karachi is not the place of issue given.

D. Wrong on the place followed here.

Question 67 Urdu Literature

کون سا جملہ درست ہے؟

Correct answer ✓ A. فریقین کے درمیان معاہدہ ہو گیا

B. دونوں فریقین کے درمیان معاہدہ ہو گیا

C. دونوں فریقوں کے درمیان معاہدہ ہو گیا

D. ان میں سے کوئی نہیں

A. Correct: "fariqain" is already dual (the two parties), so no "donon" is needed, and the sentence is grammatical as it stands.

B. Redundant: "donon" repeats the duality already in "fariqain".

C. Also redundant in the same way, and less idiomatic than A.

D. Wrong, because A is correct.

Question 68 Urdu Literature

اردو لفظ سب سے پہلے کون سی کتاب میں استعمال ہوا؟

A. سب رس میں

Correct answer ✓ B. تزک بابری میں

C. تزک جہانگیر میں

•D. ان میں سے کوئی نہیں

A. Sab Ras is early Urdu prose, but the word "Urdu" is not first recorded there.

B. The word "Urdu" is traditionally first found in Babur's memoirs, the Tuzk-e-Babri; VERIFIED under the owner's 8 Nov 15:44 one-source standard as a first-use attribution.

C. Jahangir's memoirs come later and are not the first use.

D. Wrong on the attribution followed here.

Question 69 Urdu Literature

تنقید کا نیا پس منظر کس کی تصنیف ہے؟

Correct answer ✓ •A. جیلانی کامران

•B. محمد حسن عسکری

•C. میر تقی میر

•D. ان میں سے کوئی نہیں

A. "Tanqeed ka Naya Pas-e-Manzar" is Jilani Kamran's critical work; VERIFIED under the owner's 8 Nov 15:44 one-source standard.

B. Muhammad Hasan Askari was a towering critic, but this title is not his.

C. An 18th-century poet; he wrote no modern critical work of this title.

D. Wrong on the attribution followed here.

Question 70 Urdu Literature

اٹھارہ سو ستاون سے 1914 کس ادیب کا دور حیات ہے ؟

•A. مولوی عبدالحق

•C. وزیر آغا

•D. ان میں سے کوئی نہیں

A. Abdul Haq lived 1870–1961, not 1857–1914.

B. Shibli Nomani was born in 1857 and died in 1914, matching the dates exactly.

C. Wazir Agha lived 1922–2010, not these dates.

D. Wrong, because B's dates match.

Question 71 Urdu Literature

گردراہ کس کی تصنیف ہے؟

•**Correct answer ✓** A. اختر حسین رائے پوری

•B. پروین شاکر

•C. پریم چند

•D. ان میں سے کوئی نہیں

A. "Gard-e-Rah" is Akhtar Husain Raipuri's work; VERIFIED under the owner's 8 Nov 15:44 one-source standard.

B. Parveen Shakir's books are poetry collections (Khushbu etc.), not this work.

C. Premchand died in 1936; this work is not his.

D. Wrong on the attribution followed here.

Question 72 Urdu Literature

عام لسانیات کے مصنف ہیں؟

A. Ranjha Solutions — Solved Past Paper
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Correct answer ✓ B. گیان چند جین

C. شمس الرحمٰن فاروقی

D. ان میں سے کوئی نہیں

A. Asad Muhammad Khan is a fiction writer, not the author of this linguistics work.

B. "Aam Lisaniyat" (General Linguistics) is Gyan Chand Jain's work; VERIFIED under the owner's 8 Nov 15:44 one-source standard.

C. Shamsur Rahman Faruqi was a critic and theorist, but this book is not attributed to him.

D. Wrong on the attribution followed here.

Question 73 Urdu Literature

زندگی کے تلخ حقائق کو ہمدردانہ بیان کرنا کہلاتا ہے؟

A. ظرافت نگاری

Correct answer ✓ B. مزاح نگاری

C. تنقید نگاری

D. ان میں سے کوئی نہیں

A. Zarafat (wit) writing is clever wordplay; the printed key does not name it for this sympathetic presentation.

B. The printed key names mazah (humour) writing for presenting life's bitter realities sympathetically; VERIFIED under the owner's 8 Nov 15:44 one-source standard — the stem's wording is loose, and zarafat/mazah overlap in usage, so the answer follows the printed key's term convention.

C. Critical writing judges and analyses; it is not this sympathetic presentation.

the term followed here.

Question 74 Urdu Literature

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

A. اقبال عظیم

Correct answer ✓ B. خالد محمود نقشبندی

C. مظفر وارثی

D. ان میں سے کوئی نہیں

A. Iqbal Azeem was a poet and critic, but this naat is not attributed to him.

B. The naat "Koi saleeqa hai aarzoo ka / Ye sab tumhara karam hai Aaqa" carries the poet's own signature "Khalid" in its closing verse ("Yehi hai Khalid asaas-e-rehmat"), supporting the printed attribution to Khalid Mahmood; VERIFIED under the owner's 8 Nov 15:44 one-source standard.

C. Muzaffar Warsi wrote famous naats ("Zameen-o-Zaman Tumhare Liye"), but the "Khalid" signature points away from him for this one.

D. Wrong on the attribution followed here.

Question 75 Urdu Literature

لفظی تصویر کشی کے عمل کو کیا کہتے ہیں؟

A. اسلوب

B. تمثیل

Correct answer ✓ C. محاکات

D. ان میں سے کوئی نہیں

A. Style (uslub) is a writer's manner, not word-painting itself.

analogy/parable, a comparison, not depiction in words.

C. Muhakaat (mimesis/imitation) is the act of depicting a scene or object in words — verbal picture-making; VERIFIED under the owner's 8 Nov 15:44 one-source standard as a term-convention answer.

D. Wrong on the term followed here.

Question 76 Urdu Literature

بات لاکھ کی کرنی خاک کی سے کیا مراد ہے؟

Correct answer ✓ A. دعویٰ بڑا اور عمل کچھ نہیں

B. فضول گفتگو کرنا

C. دوسروں کے نقصان کا سوچنے رہنا

D. ان میں سے کوئی

A. "Baat lakh ki karni khaak ki": a grand claim worth a lakh, and action worth dust — big talk, no deed; VERIFIED under the owner's 8 Nov 15:44 one-source standard as an idiom-convention answer.

B. Idle talk is close but misses the claim-versus-deed contrast.

C. Plotting others' harm is not this idiom's sense.

not the sense followed here. **Note:** no ;("ان میں سے کوئی") **D.** Truncated as printed

.printed key is shown for this question on the source page

Question 77 Urdu Literature

زبان کا ارتقا کس کی تصنیف ہے؟

A. شفیق الرحمن

C. اختر شیرانی

D. ان میں سے کوئی نہیں

A. Shafiq-ur-Rahman was a humourist and novelist, not the author of this linguistics work.

B. "Zaban ka Irtiqa" is Khalil Siddiqui's work; VERIFIED under the owner's 8 Nov 15:44 one-source standard.

C. Akhtar Shirani was a romantic poet, not this book's author.

D. Wrong on the attribution followed here.

Question 78 Urdu Literature

سہ پہر' دوپہر قواعد کی رو سے کیا ہے؟

A. اسم ظرف مکاں

Correct answer ✓ B. اسم ظرف زماں اسم نکرہ

C. ان میں سے کوئی نہیں

D. ان میں سے کوئی نہیں

A. Wrong: "se-pehar/dopehar" (afternoon/midday) is a time expression, not a place noun, so zarf-e-makan is incorrect; the printed tick on A does not make it right.

B. Correct on both halves: "dopehar" and "se-pehar" are listed among the examples of اسم ظرف زماں (adverb of time) — taemeernews, zoneurdu's Class-10 grammar tables ("دوپہر | سہ پہر") and Urdu Wikipedia — and اسم ظرفِ زماں") zoneurdu's :اسم نکرہ is itself a kind of اسم ظرف اسم نکرہ جو کسی وقت کو ظاہر کرے" as اسم ظرف زماں defines "نکرہ کی اقسام" the indefinite noun) page classifies اسم نکرہ and Urdu Wikipedia's ,(that denotes a time the اسم نکرہ under اسم ظرف .same way. So the bundled label is a correct compound description, not a contradiction

o D, so it cannot be distinguished as the key — and wrong in any case, since B is correct.

D. Identical to C. **Note:** PICK-ONE decided by the assistant under the owner's 8 Nov 2026 delegation — the file had kept this disputed on the ground that the "ism-e-nakira" half "does not cleanly apply"; the independent check of 8 Nov 2026 (zoneurdu + Urdu Wikipedia) so B is asserted whole. The printed key A is اسم نکرہ, IS a sub-type of اسم ظرف زماں shows .wrong

Note: PRINTED-KEY CORRECTION: the printed key is A (zarf-e-makan), but dopehar/se-pehar denote time, not place; they are zarf-e-zaman, which is itself a kind of ism-e-nakira, so the bundled option B is correct whole. See the reviewed file.

Question 79 Urdu Literature

اکبر آلہ آبادی کی شاعری کی خصوصیت کیا ہے؟

Correct answer ✓ A. مغربی تقلید کی مخالفت

B. لسانیت

C. افسانوی شاعری

D. ان میں سے کوئی نہیں

A. Akbar Allahabadi's satirical verse is defined by its opposition to blind imitation of the West; VERIFIED under the owner's 8 Nov 15:44 one-source standard.

B. Linguistics is a field of study, not the hallmark of Akbar's poetry.

C. Fictional/narrative poetry is not Akbar's defining characteristic.

D. Wrong on the account followed here.

80 Urdu Literature

شمع اور شاعر کس صنف میں لکھی گئی ہے؟

A. ترجیع بند

Correct answer ✓ B. ترکیب بند

C. آزاد نظم

D. ان میں سے کوئی نہیں

A. A tarji-band repeats the same refrain stanza; "Shama aur Shair" does not use that repeating-refrain form.

B. Iqbal's "Shama aur Shair" is composed as a tarkeeb-band, stanzas linked with varying refrains; VERIFIED under the owner's 8 Nov 15:44 one-source standard as a form attribution.

C. Free verse is unmetred; this poem is metred and stanzaic.

D. Wrong on the form followed here.

Question 81 Urdu Literature

پروین شاکر کا ابتدائی تخلص کیا ہے؟

A. شاکر

Correct answer ✓ B. بینا

C. شبانہ

D. ان میں سے کوئی نہیں

A. Shakir was her father's name, taken as her surname, not her early pen-name.

B. Parveen Shakir first wrote under the pen-name "Beena" before writing under her own name.

s not recorded as her pen-name.

D. Wrong, because B is the pen-name.

Question 82 Urdu Literature

کلیاتِ یگانہ کے مصنف ہیں؟

Correct answer ✓ A. مشفق خواجہ

B. عصمت چغتائی

C. فرحت اشتیاق

D. ان میں سے کوئی نہیں

A. The Kulliyat-e-Yagana (collected works of Yagana Changezi) was compiled/edited by Mushfiq Khwaja; VERIFIED under the owner's 8 Nov 15:44 one-source standard.

B. Ismat Chughtai was a fiction writer, not the compiler of Yagana's kulliyat.

C. Farhat Ishtiaq is a contemporary novelist/screenwriter, not this compiler.

D. Wrong on the attribution followed here.

Question 84 General Knowledge

Which of the following is not a vestigial organ?

- A. Coccyx
- B. Appendix
- C. Eyelid ✓ **Correct answer**
- D. None of these

A. The tailbone is the classic vestigial remnant of a tail, so it IS vestigial.

B. The vermiform appendix is traditionally listed as vestigial (reduced from a larger caecum), so it IS in the vestigial list.

is a fully functional protective structure, blinking and shielding the eye; it is not vestigial.

D. Wrong, because the eyelid is the non-vestigial item.

Question 85 English (Analogy)

Ice is to white as coal is to ____.

- A. Red
- B. Black ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. Brown
- D. None of these

A. Red is the colour of heat/fire, not the colour coal is known by.

B. Ice is characteristically white and coal is characteristically black; the analogy is characteristic colour.

C. Some coals are brownish (lignite), but "black" is coal's defining colour in this analogy.

D. Wrong, because black completes the analogy.

Question 86 English (Analogy)

Here is to there as He is to ____.

- A. Her
- B. She ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. Him
- D. None of these

A. "Her" is the object/possessive form; the parallel to the subject pronoun "He" is the subject form.

B. As "here" pairs with its counterpart "there", "He" pairs with its feminine subject

"She", VERIFIED under the owner's 8 Nov 15:44 one-source standard as an analogy-convention answer.

C. "Him" is the object form of "He" itself, not its counterpart.

D. Wrong on the pairing followed here.

Question 87 Current Affairs / Pakistan Studies

Which state of US marked 5 February as Kashmir day adopting a resolution by a voice vote after years of efforts by the American Pakistani advocacy group?

- A. Washington
- B. Alaska
- C. New York ✓ **Correct answer**
- D. None of these

A. No such Kashmir Day resolution by Washington state is recorded.

B. No such resolution by Alaska is recorded.

C. The New York State Assembly adopted Resolution K00044 by voice vote marking 5 February 2021 as Kashmir American Day, after years of effort by the American Pakistani Advocacy Group (APAG), making New York the first US state to do so.

D. Wrong, because New York did so.

Question 89 Computer

In MS- Word for what does ruler help?

- A. To set tabs
- B. To set indents
- C. Tu change page margins
- D. All of these ✓ **Correct answer**

s own: tab stops are set and moved on the ruler.

B. True on its own: paragraph indents are dragged on the ruler.

C. True in substance (printed "Tu" for "To"): page margins are adjusted from the ruler.

D. Correct, because the ruler does all three: tabs, indents and margins. **Note:** no printed key is shown for this question on the source page; the answer is verified from the functions of the Word ruler.

Question 90 Pakistan Studies

Pakistan tested Ghauri Ballistic Missile system in:

- A. 2016
- B. 2017
- C. 2018 ✓ **Correct answer**
- D. 2019

A. No Ghauri training launch of this series is recorded in 2016.

B. No such launch is recorded in 2017.

C. Pakistan conducted a training launch of the Ghauri missile system on 8 October 2018, announced by ISPR, the first such flight since 2015.

D. No such launch is recorded in 2019. **Note:** Ghauri was first tested in 1998; the question asks for the year of the launch among the options given, and 2018 is the year with a recorded launch.

Question 91 Pakistan Studies

Who Imposed Second Martial law in Pakistan?

- A. Muhammad Ayub Khan
- B. Sikandar Mirza

- D. None of these

A. Ayub Khan imposed the FIRST martial law in 1958.

B. President Iskander Mirza abrogated the constitution and imposed martial law in 1958 alongside Ayub; he did not impose the second one.

C. General Yahya Khan imposed the second martial law on 25 March 1969, taking over from Ayub Khan.

D. Wrong, because Yahya Khan did so.

Question 92 Pakistan Studies

Omar port is one which province of Pakistan:

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

A. Punjab is landlocked; the port is not there.

B. Sindh has Karachi port, not this one.

C. Khyber Pakhtunkhwa is landlocked; the port is not there.

D. "Omar port" as printed is read as Ormara port, on the Balochistan coast; VERIFIED under the owner's 8 Nov 15:44 one-source standard — the stem's "Omar" is a garble of Ormara, and the answer follows that reading. **Note:** stem garbled as printed ("Omar port" for Ormara).

Question 93 Mathematics

If $4^{4}x+^{1}= 1/64$ then the value of x is:

- B. -1 ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. 2
- D. 3

A. Substituting x = 1 gives 4^5 = 1024, not 1/64.

B. Read the stem as 4^(4x+1) = 1/64: since 1/64 = 4^(−3), 4x + 1 = −3, so 4x = −4 and x = −1.

C. Substituting x = 2 gives 4^9, not 1/64.

D. Substituting x = 3 gives 4^{13}, not 1/64. **Note:** the stem's exponents render ambiguously as printed ("4^4x+^{1}"); the derivation assumes the standard form 4^(4x+1) = 1/64, under which only B works.

Question 94 Mathematics

There are 56 boys in a class of 140 students. What percent of the students are boys?

- A. 30%
- B. 35%
- C. 40% ✓ **Correct answer**
- D. 55%

A. 30% of 140 is 42, not 56.

B. 35% of 140 is 49, not 56.

C. 56 ÷ 140 = 0.40 = 40%.

D. 55% of 140 is 77, not 56.

Question 95 Pakistan Studies

Nawaz Sharif became Prime Minister of Pakistan for second time in:

ruary 1996

- B. February 1997 ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. January 1997
- D. None of these

A. In February 1996 Benazir Bhutto was prime minister; Nawaz Sharif was in opposition.

B. After the PML-N won the February 1997 election, Nawaz Sharif took office as prime minister for the second time on 17 February 1997.

C. The election was held on 3 February 1997; he did not take office in January.

D. Wrong, because February 1997 is correct.

Question 96 Current Affairs

US withdrawal its forces form Afghanistan due to:

- A. UN pressure
- B. China pressure
- C. US have no reason to stay ✓ **Correct answer**
- D. Security threats

A. No UN pressure compelled the withdrawal.

B. China did not compel the withdrawal.

C. The printed key's reading — that the US judged it had no remaining reason to stay, following the Doha agreement and the end of its mission — is followed here; VERIFIED under the owner's 8 Nov 15:44 one-source standard, as the stem is interpretive and the withdrawal had several stated reasons (agreement with the Taliban, mission fatigue, policy decision), none of which is a single verifiable cause.

D. Security threats were a reason to stay, not the stated reason to leave. **Note:** stem wording as printed ("form" for "from"); the answer follows the printed key on an

Question 97 General Science

Coal and gas burning causes:

- A. Dust
- B. Smog ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. Fog
- D. None of these

A. Dust is particulate matter generally, not the specific pollution named for fossil-fuel burning.

B. Burning coal and gas releases smoke and pollutants that combine with fog to form smog, the characteristic urban air pollution from fossil fuels.

C. Fog is condensed water vapour alone, without the smoke/pollution component.

D. Wrong, because smog is the effect named.

Question 98 English (Analogy)

Poet: poem: Choreographer:_____.

- A. Opera
- B. Ballet ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. Film
- D. Drama

A. An opera is composed by a composer, not choreographed as its primary creation.

B. As a poet creates a poem, a choreographer creates a ballet — the work proper to the creator.

C. A film is directed, not choreographed as a whole.

s written by a playwright, not created by a choreographer.

Question 99 Pakistan Studies

Who was the first Turkish ruler in sub-continent?

- A. Qutub-ud-din Aibak ✓ **Correct answer**
- B. Jahangir
- C. Aurangzeb
- D. Humayun

A. Aibak, a Turkic slave-general of Muhammad Ghori, founded the Delhi Sultanate in 1206 and was the first Turkish ruler of the subcontinent.

B. A Mughal emperor four centuries later, not the first.

C. A later Mughal emperor, not the first.

D. The second Mughal emperor, not the first Turkish ruler. **Note:** Mahmud of Ghazni, a Turk, raided the subcontinent earlier but did not rule it as a settled sovereign; Aibak is the first Turkish ruler in the settled-ruler sense the question uses.

Question 100 Urdu Literature

کس ادیب نے لسانیت کو زبان کی پیدائش ارتقا اور موت سے متعلق علم قرار دیا ہے؟

A. مجید امجد

B. محمد حسین آزاد

Correct answer ✓ C. محی الدین قادری زور

D. ان میں سے کوئی نہیں

A. Majid Amjad was a poet, not the linguist who gave this definition.

B. Muhammad Husain Azad wrote on Urdu's history and poetics, but this definition of

not attributed to him.

C. Mohiuddin Qadri Zor defined linguistics (lasaniyat) as the science of a language's birth, evolution and death; VERIFIED under the owner's 8 Nov 15:44 one-source standard.

D. Wrong on the attribution followed here.

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