PPSC Junior Clerk (42M2025) — 2025 · Solved Past Paper

Body: Punjab Public Service Commission (PPSC) · **Post:** Junior Clerk (42M2025) · **Year:** 2025 · **Exam date:** 20 December 2025 · **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 2025 sitting.

Source note: Resolution pass 8 Nov 2026: the 13 former SINGLE-SOURCE items were resolved (12 promoted on the wave-16 addendum 1 Nov 2026 — Q6, Q42, Q47, Q75; wave-17 addendum 2 Nov 2026 — Q57, Q61, Q99; wave-20 addendum 2 Nov 2026 — Q50; sprint addendum 5 Nov 2026 — Q22, Q74, Q92, Q94 — and Q3 pick-one to C Fortnightly per decision-sheet 5B-7); the 4 former DISPUTED items were decided (Q78 pick-one to C Resolution; Q32, Q77, Q82 DEFECTIVE-excluded). All decisions by the assistant under the owner's 8 Nov 2026 delegation. Exam date 20 December 2025 is as stated in the source page title (test360 reproduction), not an official PPSC announcement. Q46 was promoted to VERIFIED in the 8 Nov 2026 batch-addendum fold (FAO forestry documents). No second full reproduction of this paper was found (wave-20 hunt, 2 Nov 2026).
3 questions excluded as defective: these questions have no correct option, so no answer is taught for them. They are listed here openly — never learn them as having a single answer.

- **Question 32:** No correct option: the oldest securely dated Homo sapiens fossils are from Jebel Irhoud, Morocco (~300,000 years, Max Planck / Tübingen, Nature 2017) — absent from the options. The printed key C (Java) is Homo erectus, the old textbook answer, not the oldest Homo sapiens fossils.

ion 77. No correct option: what is hard-coded on the NIC is the MAC (physical/hardware) address, not the IP address. An IP address is a logical address assigned by network configuration and held by the operating system's network stack — absent from the options. The printed key B is wrong.

- **Question 82:** No correct option: 2 1/2 − 7/12 = 23/12 = 1 11/12, which is absent from the options. The printed key A (1 3/4 = 21/12) is arithmetically wrong.

Question 1 Pakistan Studies

Shazia Sikandar is a Pakistani-American ------:

- A. Painter
- B. Playback singer
- C. High diplomat
- D. Visual artist ✓ **Correct answer**

A. Sikander paints, but "painter" alone is too narrow for her multimedia practice; the standard description is visual artist.

B. Sikander is not a singer.

C. Sikander holds no diplomatic office.

D. Shahzia Sikander (spelled "Shazia Sikandar" on the page) is a Pakistani-American visual artist, known for Indo-Persian miniature painting, animation and installation work.

Question 2 Pakistan Studies

Who was the first Field Marshal of Pakistan?

- A. Yahya khan
- B. Ayub khan ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. Zia-ul-Haq
- D. Musa khan

an was a general and President, never Field Marshal.

B. Ayub Khan was promoted to Field Marshal in 1959, the first (and for decades the only) Field Marshal of Pakistan.

C. Zia was a general and President, never Field Marshal.

D. General Muhammad Musa was Commander-in-Chief, never Field Marshal.

Question 3 Pakistan Studies

Nawa-i-Waqt newspaper was published as a -----

- A. Daily
- B. Weekly
- C. Fortnightly ✓ **Correct answer**
- D. Monthly

A. Nawa-i-Waqt became a daily only in July 1944, not at its launch.

B. Nawa-i-Waqt was a weekly from 15 December 1942 until it became a daily in 1944, but that is not its FIRST form; the printed key, not followed.

C. Nawa-i-Waqt first came out on 23 March 1940 as a fortnightly periodical.

D. Nawa-i-Waqt was never a monthly. PICK-ONE, decided by assistant under the owner's 8 Nov 2026 delegation (decision-sheet 5B-7): three sources agree the paper FIRST came out as a fortnightly — Wikipedia ("first came out on 23 March 1940, as a fortnightly periodical"), Majid Nizami's own account (The Nation, 11 Feb 2011: "launched on March 23, 1940 as a fortnightly paper"), and the BZU Journal of Research (Urdu) — and the stem names no period, so the first form is the reading adopted. The weekly form (B) is the form it held in 1942–44.

Note: PICK-ONE, decided by assistant under the owner's 8 Nov 2026 delegation (decision-sheet 5B-7): the printed key B (Weekly) is not followed. Three sources agree Nawa-i-Waqt

out as a fortnightly (23 March 1940) — Wikipedia, Majid Nizami's own account (The Nation, 11 Feb 2011) and the BZU Journal of Research (Urdu). Weekly was the form it held in 1942–44.

Question 4 Pakistan Studies

Dr. Abdul Qadeer khan passed away on -------:

- A. 7 Oct 2021
- B. 9 Oct 2021
- C. 10 Oct 2021 ✓ **Correct answer**
- D. 14 Oct 2021

A. Three days early.

B. One day early.

C. Dr A. Q. Khan died in Islamabad on 10 October 2021.

D. Four days late.

Question 5 Pakistan Studies

During the Kargil War, who was awarded Nishan-e-Haider?

- A. Colonial Sher khan ✓ **Correct answer**
- B. Captain Sarwar
- C. Major Aziz Bhatti
- D. Rashid Minhas

A. Karnal (printed "Colonial") Sher Khan was awarded the Nishan-e-Haider for gallantry in the Kargil War (1999).

B. Captain Muhammad Sarwar won the Nishan-e-Haider in 1948, not Kargil.

C. Major Raja Aziz Bhatti won the Nishan-e-Haider in the 1965 war.

er Rashid Minhas won the Nishan-e-Haider in 1971.

Question 6 Pakistan Studies

Pakistan tested its first cruise missile on 2 March 2006. What was its range?

- A. 500 km ✓ **Correct answer**
- B. 600 km
- C. 700 km
- D. 800 km

A. The Babur (Hatf-VII) cruise missile's range was stated as 500 km at its first tests in 2005; the printed answer.

B. No Babur version was announced at 600 km.

C. 700 km was the range claimed for the UPGRADED Babur tested in March 2007, not the first version.

D. No Babur version was announced at 800 km. FLAG: the first Babur test was publicly announced on 11–12 August 2005, not 2 March 2006 (a further test followed in March 2006); the RANGE answer, 500 km, is the first-version figure. PROMOTED to VERIFIED — wave-16 addendum, 1 Nov 2026: ISPR press release, Reuters 11 Aug 2005 and the NIAS assessment all give 500 km for the first version. The stem's date is wrong as printed; the range answer is verified.

Note: STEM-DATE DEFECT: the first Babur test was publicly announced on 11–12 August 2005, not 2 March 2006 (a further test followed in March 2006). The RANGE answer, 500 km, is the first-version figure (ISPR / Reuters 11 Aug 2005 / NIAS).

Question 7 Pakistan Studies

Which bloc did Pakistan join during the Soviet-Afghan War (1979-1989)?

- A. Non-Aligned Movement

sian bloc

- C. Islamic bloc
- D. American bloc ✓ **Correct answer**

A. Pakistan was a NAM member, but during the Afghan war it acted with the Western bloc, not as a non-aligned party.

B. Pakistan opposed the Soviet invasion; it did not join the Soviet bloc.

C. No formal "Islamic bloc" alliance governed Pakistan's Afghan-war alignment.

D. Pakistan aligned with the United States, receiving US aid and channelling support to the Afghan mujahideen against the Soviet Union.

Question 8 Pakistan Studies

Pakistan won its first Olympic gold medal in hockey in which year?

- A. 1960 ✓ **Correct answer**
- B. 1964
- C. 1968
- D. 1972

A. Pakistan beat India 1–0 in the Rome 1960 Olympic hockey final, its first Olympic gold medal.

B. Pakistan lost the 1964 Tokyo final to India.

C. Pakistan won gold again at Mexico 1968 — its second, not first.

D. Pakistan lost the 1972 Munich final to West Germany.

Question 9 Pakistan Studies

Under the Constitution of 1956, the national languages of Pakistan were declared as -------:

- B. Persian
- C. Urdu & Bengali ✓ **Correct answer**
- D. Urdu & Persian

A. Urdu alone was not the 1956 declaration; Bengali was declared alongside it.

B. Persian was never a national language of Pakistan.

C. The 1956 Constitution declared Urdu and Bengali the national languages of Pakistan.

D. Persian was not declared; Bengali was.

Question 10 Pakistan Studies

Pakistan joined which of the following defence alliances in 1954?

- A. RCD
- B. CENTO
- C. SEATO ✓ **Correct answer**
- D. None of these

A. The RCD (Regional Cooperation for Development) was formed in 1964, not 1954.

B. Pakistan joined the Baghdad Pact/CENTO in 1955, not 1954.

C. Pakistan joined the Southeast Asia Treaty Organization (SEATO) in 1954.

D. Wrong, since SEATO is listed.

Question 11 Pakistan Studies

The Bogra formula was presented in which year?

- A. 1951
- B. 1953 ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. 1955

ne of these

A. Bogra became Prime Minister in 1953; no Bogra formula existed in 1951.

B. Prime Minister Muhammad Ali Bogra presented his constitutional formula in October 1953.

C. By 1955 the Bogra formula had been overtaken by later constitutional proposals.

D. Wrong, since 1953 is listed.

Question 12 Pakistan Studies

What was the reaction of the Indian National Congress to the Lahore Resolution of 1940?

- A. Neutral
- B. Strong opposition ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. Supported
- D. Joined Muslim League

A. Congress was not neutral; it condemned the demand for Pakistan.

B. Congress strongly opposed the Lahore Resolution, insisting on a united India.

C. Congress never supported the Lahore Resolution.

D. Congress did not join the Muslim League.

Question 13 Pakistan Studies

Who gave the slogan"Now and Never"?

- A. Allama Iqbal
- B. Chaudhry Rehmat Ali ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. Liaquat Ali Khan
- D. Muhammad Ali Jinnah

30 address proposed a Muslim state, but the "Now or Never" pamphlet was not his.

B. Rahmat Ali's 1933 pamphlet "Now or Never; Are We to Live or Perish for Ever?" coined the name Pakistan.

C. Liaquat did not author the pamphlet.

D. Jinnah did not author the pamphlet. FLAG: the slogan is "Now OR Never", misprinted "Now and Never" on the page.

Question 14 Pakistan Studies

The Rowaltt Act was passed in which year?

- A. 1917
- B. 1918
- C. 1919 ✓ **Correct answer**
- D. 1920

A. The Rowlatt Committee was appointed in 1917, but the Act was not passed then.

B. The committee reported in 1918; the Act followed in 1919.

C. The Rowlatt Act (Anarchical and Revolutionary Crimes Act) was passed in March 1919.

D. A year too late; the Act was already in force and protested against in 1919.

Question 15 Pakistan Studies

Which Mughal ruler was defeated by Nadir Shah in 1739?

- A. Muhammad Shah ✓ **Correct answer**
- B. Bahadur Shah Zafar
- C. Akbar ll
- D. Shah Alam ll

h defeated the Mughal emperor Muhammad Shah at Karnal in February 1739 and sacked Delhi.

B. The last Mughal emperor (reigned 1837–1857), a century later.

C. Akbar II reigned 1806–1837, long after Nadir Shah.

D. Shah Alam II reigned 1759–1806, after Nadir Shah's invasion.

Question 16 Pakistan Studies

Muhammad bin Tughlaq shifted the capital fro Delhi to -----:

- A. Multan
- B. Daulatabad ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. Agra
- D. Multan

A. Multan was not the city to which Tughlaq moved the capital.

B. Muhammad bin Tughlaq moved the capital from Delhi to Daulatabad (Devagiri) in the Deccan in 1327, then moved it back.

C. Agra was not the destination of this transfer.

D. A duplicate of option A, also wrong. FLAG: options A and D are identical; neither is the answer.

Question 17 Everyday Science

Fever helps the body fight infection because------:

- A. It creates an unfavorable environment for bacteria ✓ **Correct answer**
- B. It produces red blood cells
- C. It shows the heartbeat
- D. It flushes toxins from the body through sweat

dy temperature makes conditions less favourable for many pathogens and speeds immune responses.

B. Fever does not produce red blood cells.

C. Fever may quicken the pulse, but that is not how it fights infection.

D. Sweating cools the body; it is not the mechanism by which fever fights infection.

Question 18 Everyday Science

The word "Aqua" means -----:

- A. Water ✓ **Correct answer**
- B. Fire
- C. Air
- D. Safe

A. "Aqua" is Latin for water (as in aquarium, aquatic, aqueduct).

B. Fire is "ignis" in Latin.

C. Air is "aer" in Latin/Greek.

D. "Safe" has no connection with aqua.

Question 19 Everyday Science

Which phase of the moon occurs when the lit side is away from the Earth, making the moon invisible at night?

- A. New moon ✓ **Correct answer**
- B. Full moon
- C. First quarter
- D. Waning crescent

A. At new moon the Moon lies between Earth and Sun, its lit side faces away from Earth,

sible at night.

B. At full moon the lit side faces Earth fully — the Moon is brightest.

C. Half the Moon's face is lit as seen from Earth.

D. A thin lit crescent is still visible.

Question 20 Everyday Science

Energy is measured in -----:

- A. Kg
- B. m
- C. Pascal
- D. Joule ✓ **Correct answer**

A. The kilogram measures mass, not energy.

B. The metre measures length, not energy.

C. The pascal measures pressure, not energy.

D. The SI unit of energy (and work) is the joule.

Question 21 Everyday Science

John Dalton is associated with which Scientific theory?

- A. Atomic theory ✓ **Correct answer**
- B. Theory of relativity
- C. Law of gravity
- D. Bohr theory of atom

A. Dalton's atomic theory (1808) proposed that elements are made of indivisible atoms.

B. Einstein's theory, not Dalton's.

law, not Dalton's.

D. Bohr's model (1913) came a century after Dalton.

Question 22 Everyday Science

Who invented the microscope?

- A. Robert Brown
- B. Leeuwenhoek ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. Robert Hooke
- D. None of these

A. Brown discovered the cell nucleus and Brownian motion; he did not invent the microscope.

B. Antonie van Leeuwenhoek built powerful single-lens microscopes and first observed micro-organisms; the printed/exam answer.

C. Hooke improved the compound microscope and coined "cell", but did not invent it.

D. Wrong on the reading followed here. FLAG: the compound microscope is usually credited to Zacharias Janssen (c. 1590), who is absent from the options; Leeuwenhoek is the only defensible name among those listed. PROMOTED to VERIFIED — sprint addendum, 5 Nov 2026: PMC (Leeuwenhoek, first acknowledged microscopist, builder of single-lens microscopes) + Cambridge University Press (father of scientific microscopy). The Janssen caveat is recorded, not a blocker; the promotion rests on the among-options derivation. This is the item flagged at decision-sheet line ~781 — already resolved here, no owner ruling needed (§5D caveated promotion, listed for transparency only).

Note: CAVEAT: the compound microscope is usually credited to Zacharias Janssen (c. 1590), who is absent from the options; Leeuwenhoek is the only defensible name among those listed (PMC + Cambridge University Press).

23 Everyday Science

The Scientific study of parasites is called------:

- A. Microbiology
- B. Biotechnology
- C. Biochemistry
- D. Parasitology ✓ **Correct answer**

A. Microbiology studies micro-organisms generally, not parasites specifically.

B. Biotechnology applies biology in technology, not the study of parasites.

C. Biochemistry studies the chemistry of living things, not parasites.

D. Parasitology is the study of parasites and their hosts.

Question 24 Everyday Science

The main component of stainless steel is-------:

- A. Iron ✓ **Correct answer**
- B. Carbon
- C. Nickel
- D. Chromium

A. Stainless steel is mostly iron (typically over 70%), alloyed with chromium and other metals.

B. Carbon is present in small amounts (under 1% in most stainless steels), not the main component.

C. Nickel is an alloying addition in austenitic stainless steels, but not the main component.

D. Chromium (at least 10.5%) is what makes steel "stainless", but iron remains the main component by mass.

25 Everyday Science

Energy security refers to -------:

- A. Reasonable price of energy
- B. Adequate supply of energy
- C. Easy availability of energy
- D. All of these ✓ **Correct answer**

A. Affordable energy is one part of energy security.

B. Sufficient supply is one part of energy security.

C. Accessible, available energy is one part of energy security.

D. Energy security means available, adequate and affordable energy together — all three.

Question 26 Everyday Science

An economic system that is based on environmental sustainability is called--------:

- A. Red Economy
- B. Perfect Economy
- C. White Economy
- D. Green Economy ✓ **Correct answer**

A. No such standard term for a sustainability-based economy.

B. Not a term for a sustainability-based economy.

C. Not the term; "white economy" is sometimes used for lawful/formal activity.

D. A green economy is one based on environmental sustainability and low carbon impact.

Question 27 General Knowledge

Who was the first Secretary-general of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation (OIC)?

- B. Nasser of Egypt
- C. Funky Abdul Rahman ✓ **Correct answer**
- D. None of these

A. Sadat was President of Egypt, never OIC Secretary-General.

B. Gamal Abdel Nasser was President of Egypt, never OIC Secretary-General.

C. Tunku Abdul Rahman (printed "Funky Abdul Rahman"), former Prime Minister of Malaysia, was the OIC's first Secretary-General (1971–1973).

D. Wrong, since Tunku Abdul Rahman is listed, under a garbled name.

Question 28 General Knowledge

What is the tenure of the President of the United Nations General Assembly?

- A. 1 year ✓ **Correct answer**
- B. 2 years
- C. 3 years
- D. None of these

A. The President of the UN General Assembly serves one session — one year.

B. Twice the actual term.

C. Three times the actual term.

D. Wrong, since one year is listed.

Question 29 General Knowledge

On which year was the Treaty of Sevres signed?

- A. 1919
- B. 1920 ✓ **Correct answer**

- D. None of these

A. The Treaty of Versailles was signed in 1919; Sèvres came a year later.

B. The Treaty of Sèvres was signed on 10 August 1920, partitioning the Ottoman Empire.

C. The Treaty of Lausanne (1923) replaced Sèvres; it was not Sèvres itself.

D. Wrong, since 1920 is listed.

Question 30 General Knowledge

The duration of the first World War (WWI) was -----:

- A. 1904-1918
- B. 1914-1918 ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. 1918-1920
- D. 1920-1922

A. The war did not begin in 1904 (that was the Russo-Japanese War).

B. The First World War ran from July/August 1914 to the Armistice of 11 November 1918.

C. The war ended in 1918; 1918–1920 covers only its aftermath and the peace treaties.

D. After the war entirely.

Question 31 General Knowledge

Who painted the Mona Lisa?

- A. Vincent Gogh
- B. Michelangelo
- C. Pablo Picasso
- D. Leonardo da vinci ✓ **Correct answer**

painted *The Starry Night* and *Sunflowers*, not the Mona Lisa.

B. Michelangelo painted the Sistine Chapel ceiling, not the Mona Lisa.

C. Picasso was a 20th-century Cubist, three centuries after the Mona Lisa.

D. Leonardo da Vinci painted the Mona Lisa (c. 1503–1519).

Question 33 General Knowledge

The Indus Plain was formed by ----------:

- A. Glacier movement
- B. Volcanic activity
- C. River deposition ✓ **Correct answer**
- D. Wind erosion

A. Glaciers shaped mountain valleys, but the Indus Plain is an alluvial plain, not a glacial one.

B. The plain was not formed by volcanoes.

C. The Indus Plain was formed by the Indus and its tributaries depositing alluvium (silt) over ages.

D. Wind erosion hollows and shapes deserts; it did not build the Indus Plain.

Question 34 General Knowledge

Gandhara art is mainly famous for-------:

- A. Literature
- B. Architecture
- C. Statue making ✓ **Correct answer**
- D. Painting

A. Gandhara is not famed for literature.

has stupas and monasteries, but its fame rests on sculpture.

C. Gandhara art is famed above all for its statues of the Buddha — the first anthropomorphic Buddha images, in Greco-Roman style.

D. Gandhara painting exists, but statue-making is its defining fame.

Question 35 General Knowledge

How many time zones are there in Russia?

- A. 10
- B. 11 ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. 12
- D. 15

A. One fewer than Russia's actual count.

B. Russia spans 11 time zones, from Kaliningrad (UTC+2) to Kamchatka (UTC+12).

C. One more than the actual count.

D. Far too many. FLAG: option B is printed with garbled characters after the number on the source page; the number itself is 11.

Question 36 General Knowledge

The Sea of Galilee is located near which country?

- A. Egypt
- B. Jordan
- C. Israel ✓ **Correct answer**
- D. Greece

A. Egypt lies far to the south-west; the Sea of Galilee is not in or near Egypt.

B. The printed key, but wrong: Jordan lies EAST of the Jordan River and borders the lake's

but the lake itself is in Israel, not Jordan.

C. The Sea of Galilee (Lake Kinneret) is a freshwater lake in northern Israel, through which the Jordan River flows.

D. Greece is across the Mediterranean, nowhere near the lake.

Note: PRINTED-KEY ERROR, corrected openly: the printed key B (Jordan) is wrong — the Sea of Galilee lies in Israel; Jordan borders it to the east but the lake is in Israel.

Question 37 General Knowledge

Long-term changes in temperature and weather patterns are known as --------:

- A. Weather
- B. Deforestation
- C. Global warming
- D. Climate change ✓ **Correct answer**

A. Weather is short-term atmospheric conditions (hours/days), not long-term change.

B. Deforestation is a CAUSE of climate change, not the name for long-term change itself.

C. Global warming is the rise in average temperature, one aspect of climate change, not the whole pattern of long-term change.

D. Long-term shifts in temperature and weather patterns are climate change.

Question 38 General Knowledge

The Suez Canal connects which two water bodies?

- A. Indian Ocean and Red Sea
- B. Indian Ocean and Black Sea
- C. Mediterranean Sea and Red Sea ✓ **Correct answer**
- D. Arabian Sea and Black Sea

ea opens into the Indian Ocean via Bab el-Mandeb, not via Suez.

B. No canal connects these two.

C. The Suez Canal (opened 1869) joins the Mediterranean Sea to the Red Sea across Egypt.

D. No canal connects these two.

Question 39 General Knowledge

Which is the outermost layer of the Earth?

- A. Core
- B. Crust ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. Mantle
- D. None of these

A. The core is the innermost layer, at the Earth's centre.

B. The crust is the Earth's thin outermost solid layer, on which we live.

C. The mantle lies BETWEEN the crust and the core.

D. Wrong, since the crust is listed.

Question 40 General Knowledge

Mesopotamia is the old name of which country?

- A. Egypt
- B. Syria
- C. Iraq ✓ **Correct answer**
- D. Turkey

A. Egypt's old name is Kemet/Misr, not Mesopotamia.

B. Syria was part of the wider region, but Mesopotamia proper is Iraq.

mia, the "land between the rivers" (Tigris and Euphrates), is modern Iraq.

D. Turkey is Anatolia/Asia Minor, north of Mesopotamia.

Question 41 General Knowledge

A low area of land between hills and mountain is called a ------:

- A. Basin
- B. Plateau
- C. Valley ✓ **Correct answer**
- D. Canyon

A. A basin is a large depression draining into a river/lake, not specifically the low land between hills.

B. A plateau is HIGH flat land, the opposite of a low area.

C. A valley is the low land between hills or mountains, usually with a river running through it.

D. A canyon is a deep narrow gorge cut by a river, a specific steep form, not the general term.

Question 42 General Knowledge

From which direction do monsoon winds enter Pakistan?

- A. North
- B. North-West
- C. South-East
- D. South-West ✓ **Correct answer**

A. No monsoon enters Pakistan from the north (the Himalaya/Karakoram block northern winds).

rn disturbances come from the north-west in winter, but they are not the monsoon.

C. The Bay of Bengal branch of the monsoon does reach Pakistan from the south-east.

D. The Arabian Sea branch — the south-west monsoon — is the branch the textbooks name as entering Pakistan from the south-west; the printed answer. FLAG: both branches affect Pakistan; the answer follows the Arabian Sea / south-west monsoon convention. PROMOTED to VERIFIED — wave-16 addendum, 1 Nov 2026: the south-west monsoon splits into the Arabian Sea branch and the Bay of Bengal branch, and the textbooks name the Arabian Sea (south-west) branch as the monsoon entering Pakistan.

Question 43 General Knowledge

What is the name of the border between Pakistan and Afghanistan?

- A. Radcliffe Line
- B. Durand Line ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. Line of Control (LOC)
- D. None of these

A. The Radcliffe Line is the Pakistan–India border, not the Afghan border.

B. The Durand Line (1893) is the border between Pakistan and Afghanistan.

C. The LoC divides Pakistani- and Indian-administered Kashmir.

D. Wrong, since the Durand Line is listed.

Question 44 General Knowledge

Hamun-e-Mashkel Lake is located in which province of Pakistan?

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

A. Hamun-e-Mashkel is not in Punjab.

B. Hamun-e-Mashkel is a seasonal salt lake in the Mashkel basin of Balochistan, near the Iran border.

C. Hamun-e-Mashkel is not in Sindh.

D. Hamun-e-Mashkel is not in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa.

Question 45 General Knowledge

Which doab lies between the Ravi and Chenab rivers?

- A. Bari Doab
- B. Sindh Sagar Doab
- C. Chaj Doab
- D. None of these (Rachna Doab) ✓ **Correct answer**

A. Bari Doab lies between the Beas and the Ravi.

B. Sindh Sagar Doab lies between the Indus and the Jhelum.

C. Chaj Doab lies between the Jhelum and the Chenab.

D. The doab between the Ravi and the Chenab is the Rachna Doab; the option names it parenthetically, and D is the intended answer. FLAG: odd option wording — the correct doab is named inside the "None of these" option.

Question 46 General Knowledge

What is the main cause of deforestation in Pakistan?

- A. Industrialization
- B. Mining
- C. Climate change

I wood cutting and overgrazing ✓ **Correct answer**

A. Industry takes forest land in places, but is not cited as Pakistan's main cause.

B. Mining clears forest locally, but is not the main national cause.

C. Climate change stresses forests, but it is a consequence as much as a cause here.

D. Cutting trees for fuelwood and grazing pressure are the conventionally cited main drivers of deforestation in Pakistan; the printed answer. PROMOTED to VERIFIED — 3737aa-batch-addendum-2026-11-08.md (8 Nov 2026): FAO forestry documents name fuelwood collection + overgrazing among the main drivers of deforestation in Pakistan (FAO Pakistan Forestry Sector Review; FAO 2002 workshop paper). Caveat: no measured national ranking exists — 'main cause' is the FAO/textbook convention.

Question 47 General Knowledge

Which city is famous for marble production in Pakistan?

- A. Multan
- B. Quetta
- C. Karachi
- D. Swat ✓ **Correct answer**

A. Multan is famed for mangoes, pottery and shrines, not marble.

B. Quetta is a trading/administrative city, not the marble centre named.

C. Karachi is the port and industrial hub, not a marble-producing city.

D. Swat is famed for its white marble quarries and marble industry; the printed answer. FLAG: marble is also produced elsewhere (e.g. in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and Balochistan generally); the answer follows the Swat convention. PROMOTED to VERIFIED — wave-16 addendum, 1 Nov 2026: TDAP (Swat among the key marble districts; Khyber Pakhtunkhwa ~58% of national marble production) + the Swat white marble brand.

48 Pakistan Studies

In which city was Pakistan's first nuclear power plant set up?

- A. Islamabad
- B. Karachi ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. Multan
- D. Mianwali

A. Islamabad is the capital; no nuclear power plant was built there.

B. The Karachi Nuclear Power Plant (KANUPP), at Paradise Point near Karachi, was Pakistan's first nuclear power plant, commissioned in 1972.

C. Multan has no nuclear power plant.

D. Mianwali district hosts the later Chashma Nuclear Power Plant (CHASNUPP, from 2000), not Pakistan's first plant.

Question 49 English

Analogy: Judge: Court::-------

- A. Doctor: Hospital ✓ **Correct answer**
- B. Diamond: Value
- C. Elephant: Forest
- D. Gun: Shot

A. As a judge works in a court, a doctor works in a hospital — worker : workplace.

B. Diamond : value is thing : quality, not worker : workplace.

C. Elephant : forest is animal : habitat, not worker : workplace.

D. Gun : shot is instrument : product, not worker : workplace.

50 English

Choose the Antonym of Arbitration ---------

- A. Mediation
- B. Recognize
- C. Disagreement ✓ **Correct answer**
- D. Resentment

A. Mediation is a SYNONYM-like neighbour of arbitration (both settle disputes), not its antonym.

B. "Recognize" is unrelated to arbitration.

C. Arbitration resolves a dispute by a binding decision; disagreement (an unresolved dispute) is the nearest opposite among the options; the printed answer.

D. Resentment is a feeling, not the opposite of a dispute process. FLAG: the strict antonym of arbitration is litigation (going to court); it is absent, so C is the nearest available. PROMOTED to VERIFIED — wave-20 addendum, 2 Nov 2026: Power Thesaurus lists disagreement as the best antonym of arbitration, OpenSynonym lists disagreement among its antonyms, and a Testbook solved question asking for the word expressing nearly the opposite meaning of ARBITRATION answers Disagreement. The promotion asserts the nearest antonym among the options, not that disagreement is the strict antonym in all contexts.

Question 51 English

The synonym of Inebriate is -------

- A. Drunken ✓ **Correct answer**
- B. Unsteady
- C. Dreamy
- D. Stupefied

" means drunk, intoxicated — drunken.

B. Unsteadiness is a SYMPTOM of drunkenness, not its synonym.

C. Dreaminess is unrelated to intoxication.

D. Stupefied means dazed, which overlaps drunkenness but is not its precise synonym.

Question 52 English

Narration: Why she will visit you? She said

- A. She asked why she will visit you
- B. She asked why she would visit you ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. She asked why she would visit ted you
- D. She asked why she will be visited you

A. "Will" must shift to "would" in reported speech.

B. Correct: question word kept, "will" → "would", word order becomes statement order.

C. "Visit ted" is gibberish.

D. Wrong tense and a passive that reverses the meaning.

Question 53 English

Narration: She said, "I want to be a doctor when I grow up".

- A. She said that she wanted to be a doctor when she grew up. ✓ **Correct answer**
- B. She says she wanted to be a doctor
- C. She said that she wanted to be a doctor when she grows up
- D. She said that she wants to be a doctor when I grow up

A. Correct reported speech: "want" → "wanted", "I" → "she", "grow up" → "grew up".

B. "Says" (present) does not shift the tense correctly and the sentence is incomplete.

ails to shift with the rest of the sentence.

D. Neither verb nor pronoun is shifted.

Question 54 English

Preposition: My father deals ------ used cars.

- A. At
- B. In ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. By
- D. With

A. "Deals at used cars" is ungrammatical.

B. "Deal in" is the phrasal verb for trading in goods: "My father deals in used cars."

C. "Deals by" is not the trading idiom.

D. "Deal with" means to handle or treat (a person/problem), not to trade in goods.

Question 55 English

Correct sentence: The United Nation --------:

- A. The United Nation has done nothing to the people of Kashmir. ✓ **Correct answer**
- B. The United Nation has done nothing to the peoples of Kashmir.
- C. The United Nation done nothing to the peoples of Kashmir.
- D. The United Nation have done nothing to the peoples of Kashmir.

A. Singular subject with "has", and "people" (already plural) without a redundant -s.

B. "Peoples" (distinct ethnic groups) is wrong here; "people" is the population.

C. Missing the auxiliary "has".

D. "Have" disagrees with the singular subject, and "peoples" is wrong.

56 English

Correct sentence: The singer was popular -------- thousands of music lover.

- A. Among ✓ **Correct answer**
- B. In
- C. At
- D. On

A. "Popular among thousands of music lovers": "among" is used with a multitude/group.

B. "Popular in thousands" is unidiomatic.

C. "Popular at thousands" is meaningless.

D. "Popular on thousands" is meaningless.

Question 57 English

How many clauses are there in a complex sentence?

- A. 1
- B. 2 ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. 3
- D. 4

A. One clause makes a simple sentence, not a complex one.

B. A complex sentence has at minimum two clauses: one independent (main) clause and at least one dependent (subordinate) clause; the printed answer.

C. A complex sentence CAN have three or more clauses, but two is the defining minimum.

D. Four clauses are possible but not required. FLAG: the stem asks "how many" without "at least"; B is the minimum that defines the form. PROMOTED to VERIFIED — wave-17 addendum, 2 Nov 2026: Wikipedia ("A complex sentence has at least one independent clause plus at least one dependent clause") + Quillbot (one independent clause plus one or

dent clauses). "How many" is read as the defining minimum count.

Question 58 English

Proverb: "Strike when the iron is hot".

- A. Take action at the right time ✓ **Correct answer**
- B. To do quickly at last
- C. Be quite to avoid argument
- D. To present your thought while discussion is hot

A. "Strike while the iron is hot" means act when conditions are favourable, at the opportune moment.

B. Speed at the last minute is not the proverb's point.

C. Keeping quiet is unrelated (and "quite" is a misprint for "quiet").

D. Presenting a thought in a heated discussion is a narrower, literal reading, not the proverb.

Question 59 English

Docility is to surrender as unrest is to --------

- A. Illness
- B. Rebellion ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. Simile
- D. Education

A. Illness is not the outcome unrest leads to in this analogy.

B. Docility (meekness) leads to surrender, as unrest (discontent) leads to rebellion — disposition : outcome.

C. A figure of speech, unrelated to the analogy.

is not the outcome of unrest in this analogy.

Question 60 English

Idiom meaning: He got angry and'hung up'.

- A. Made a face
- B. Disconnected ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. Shouted
- D. Speak loudly

A. Making a face shows displeasure but is not "hanging up".

B. "Hung up" (the phone) means ended the call — disconnected, in anger here.

C. Shouting is not hanging up.

D. Speaking loudly is not hanging up.

Question 61 Computer Studies

Which computer is commonly used as a server in computer labs?

- A. Mini computer ✓ **Correct answer**
- B. Micro computer
- C. Super computer
- D. Mainframe

A. The textbook convention: a minicomputer serves as the lab server for microcomputers/terminals; the printed answer.

B. Microcomputers are the lab's client machines, not its server.

C. A supercomputer is far too large and costly for a lab server.

D. Mainframes serve whole organisations, not a single computer lab. FLAG: modern labs commonly use ordinary server PCs; the answer follows the older mini/micro classification

uses. PROMOTED to VERIFIED — wave-17 addendum, 2 Nov 2026: OpenTextBC (minicomputers "are often referred to as small or midsize servers") + Wikipedia (minicomputers are multi-user machines between mainframes and microcomputers, found in laboratories).

Question 62 Computer Studies

Which fault prevent a computer program from working correctly ?

- A. Bug ✓ **Correct answer**
- B. Error
- C. Glitch
- D. None of these

A. A bug is a fault in a program that stops it working correctly.

B. An error is the wrong RESULT a bug produces, or a message; the fault itself is called a bug.

C. A glitch is a brief, transient malfunction, usually in hardware or a system, not the standard name for a program fault.

D. Wrong, since Bug is listed.

Question 63 Computer Studies

AND, OR, and NOT are examples of -------:

- A. Logical operators ✓ **Correct answer**
- B. Arithmetic operators
- C. Algorithm units
- D. Rational units

A. AND, OR and NOT are the logical (Boolean) operators.

B. Arithmetic operators are +, −, ×, ÷, not AND/OR/NOT.

ategory.

D. No such category.

Question 64 Computer Studies

The term "Bit" stands for -----:

- A. Binary digit ✓ **Correct answer**
- B. Basic input tool
- C. Binary interval
- D. Binary information Testing

A. "Bit" is short for binary digit — a single 0 or 1.

B. No such expansion.

C. No such expansion.

D. No such expansion.

Question 65 Computer Studies

A diagram that depicts the steps of a program is called a -------:

- A. Algorithm
- B. Graph
- C. Column chart
- D. Flowchart ✓ **Correct answer**

A. An algorithm is the step-by-step procedure in words/logic, not the diagram of it.

B. A graph plots data, it does not depict program steps.

C. A column chart displays data values, not program steps.

D. A flowchart is the diagram of a program's steps, using boxes and arrows.

66 Computer Studies

The SUMIF function in MS Excel is used to ----:

- A. Add numbers in a range of cells
- B. Add values that meet a specific condition ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. Add only visible cell values
- D. Count the number of cells in a range

A. That is the plain SUM function, not SUMIF.

B. SUMIF adds only the cells that meet a given criterion.

C. That is SUBTOTAL's job, not SUMIF's.

D. Counting is COUNT/COUNTIF, not SUMIF.

Question 67 Computer Studies

Which key deletes the character to the left of the cursor?

- A. Backspace ✓ **Correct answer**
- B. Delete
- C. Enter
- D. Space

A. Backspace deletes the character to the LEFT of the cursor.

B. Delete removes the character to the RIGHT of the cursor.

C. Enter starts a new line; it deletes nothing.

D. Space inserts a blank; it deletes nothing.

Question 68 Computer Studies

Shortcut key Ctrl + S is used to -----:

e document with the same name ✓ **Correct answer**

- B. Save document with a different name
- C. Print document
- D. Close document

A. Ctrl+S saves the document under its current name (prompting for a name only if it has none).

B. That is "Save As" (F12 / Ctrl+Shift+S), not Ctrl+S.

C. Printing is Ctrl+P.

D. Closing is Ctrl+W/Ctrl+F4, not Ctrl+S.

Question 69 Computer Studies

Which shortcut key is used to change the case of selected text?

- A. Alt + Ctrl
- B. Shift + F3 ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. Alt + F3
- D. Ctrl + Shift + F3

A. Not a case-change shortcut (and incomplete — no third key).

B. In MS Word, Shift+F3 cycles selected text through lower case, UPPER CASE and Capitalize Each Word.

C. Alt+F3 creates a Building Block/AutoText entry, it does not change case.

D. Not a case-change shortcut.

Question 70 Computer Studies

The F1 key is used to --------:

- A. Open dialogue box

- C. Open help ✓ **Correct answer**
- D. Open taskbar from left window

A. Dialog boxes open from menus/commands, not F1.

B. Printing is Ctrl+P.

C. F1 opens Help in Windows and most applications.

D. The Windows key opens the Start menu/taskbar, not F1.

Question 71 Computer Studies

A red wavy line under text in MS Word indicates a ---------

- A. Spelling error ✓ **Correct answer**
- B. Error
- C. Bug
- D. Grammatical error

A. A red wavy underline in MS Word marks a word the spellchecker does not recognise — a spelling error.

B. Too general; the red line is specifically spelling.

C. A bug is a program fault, not an underline.

D. Grammar errors take a blue wavy line, not red.

Question 72 Computer Studies

Which of the following is a type of page margin?

- A. Tabloid
- B. Narrow ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. Legal

A. Tabloid is a PAPER SIZE, not a margin type.

B. "Narrow" is one of Word's preset margin types (Normal, Narrow, Moderate, Wide, Mirrored).

C. Legal is a paper size, not a margin type.

D. Letter is a paper size, not a margin type.

Question 73 Computer Studies

MS Access is mainly used for ------:

- A. Notepad
- B. Word processing
- C. Database ✓ **Correct answer**
- D. All of these

A. Notepad is a plain-text editor, not Access.

B. Word processing is Word's job, not Access's.

C. MS Access is a database management system: tables, queries, forms and reports.

D. Wrong: Access is not a notepad or a word processor.

Question 74 Computer Studies

MS Excel is based on -------:

- A. DOS
- B. Windows ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. Linux
- D. OS/2

adsheet programs (Lotus 1-2-3) ran on DOS; Excel did not.

B. Excel is a Windows application (its first version ran on the Macintosh, and it is now Windows/macOS); the printed answer.

C. Excel has no native Linux version.

D. Excel was never an OS/2 application. FLAG: the stem's "based on" is loose — Excel RUNS on Windows; it is not "based on" an operating system in the technical sense. PROMOTED to VERIFIED — sprint addendum, 5 Nov 2026: Britannica (Excel is a spreadsheet application for Microsoft Windows) + Wikipedia (first Windows version 1987; no DOS or Linux version exists). Caveat retained: Excel debuted on the Mac, so "based on Windows" is loose wording; the promotion asserts Windows as the platform answer among the options, not that Excel originated on Windows.

Question 75 Computer Studies

What is the file extension of a powerpoint presentation?

- A. .docx
- B. .doc
- C. .ppt ✓ **Correct answer**
- D. None of these

A. .docx is a Word document extension.

B. .doc is the older Word document extension.

C. .ppt is the PowerPoint presentation extension (the classic format); the printed answer.

D. Wrong on the reading followed here. FLAG: current PowerPoint files use .pptx; .ppt is the legacy format, and .pptx is absent from the options. PROMOTED to VERIFIED — wave-16 addendum, 1 Nov 2026: file-extension.info (.ppt is the slideshow format native to PowerPoint, default through PowerPoint 2003) + Testbook (PowerPoint 2007 and later can still open and save .ppt files).

76 Computer Studies

What is the incognito mode or a private web browser used for?

- A. Disable JavaScript
- B. Block all ads on website
- C. Prevent the browser from storing history, cookies, and form data ✓ **Correct answer**
- D. Enable high contrast mode

A. Incognito/private mode does not disable JavaScript.

B. Private mode does not block ads.

C. Private/incognito browsing does not save browsing history, cookies or form data locally after the session (it does not make the user anonymous online).

D. High contrast is an accessibility setting, unrelated to private browsing.

Question 78 Computer Studies

Screen output quality is measured by --------:

- A. Dots per inch (DPI)
- B. Dot
- C. Resolution ✓ **Correct answer**
- D. Dots per square inch

A. The printed key, but wrong for a screen: DPI measures print output density (ink dots per inch on paper).

B. "Dot" alone is not a measure of quality.

C. Screen output quality is measured by RESOLUTION — the pixel dimensions of the display (e.g. 1920×1080); a higher resolution means more pixels and sharper, higher-quality images.

SQUARE inch is not the standard unit (DPI is per linear inch). PICK-ONE, decided by assistant under the owner's 8 Nov 2026 delegation: the stem says SCREEN output, and for screens the measure is resolution — DPI is the print measure (fresh check 8 Nov 2026: Cloudinary, "DPI is not a factor in digital screen displays, as screens use pixels rather than printed dots"; Tuts+ DPI vs PPI guide, DPI is "a measurement for printing purposes"). The older-textbook reading that uses DPI loosely for screens is recorded here as the rival reading and is not followed.

Note: PICK-ONE, decided by assistant under the owner's 8 Nov 2026 delegation: the printed key A (DPI) is not followed. DPI is the print measure (ink dots per inch on paper); screen output quality is measured by resolution. The stem says SCREEN, which decides it (fresh check 8 Nov 2026).

Question 79 Computer Studies

USB stands for------:

- A. Uniform Serial Bus
- B. Universal System Bus
- C. Universal Serial Bus ✓ **Correct answer**
- D. Unique Serial Bus

A. "Uniform" is not the word.

B. "System" is not the word.

C. USB = Universal Serial Bus.

D. "Unique" is not the word.

Question 80 Computer Studies

A webcam is an example of a --------:

- A. Output device

- C. Processing device
- D. Input device ✓ **Correct answer**

A. Output devices (monitor, printer) present data; a webcam captures it.

B. Storage devices (disks) keep data; a webcam does not store it.

C. Processing is the CPU's job, not the webcam's.

D. A webcam feeds video INTO the computer — an input device.

Question 81 Mathematics

A decimal fraction that has a finite number of decimal places is called-------

- A. Recurring decimal
- B. Irrational number
- C. Terminating decimal fraction ✓ **Correct answer**
- D. Non-terminating decimal fraction

A. A recurring decimal repeats forever; it is non-terminating.

B. Irrational numbers are non-terminating and non-recurring.

C. A decimal with a finite number of places (e.g. 0.25, 0.125) terminates — a terminating decimal fraction.

D. The opposite of the definition given.

Question 83 Mathematics

In a 1 km race, A beats B by 50 meters or 10 seconds. Find the time taken by A to complete the race?

- A. 160 sec
- B. 170 sec

sec

- D. 190 sec ✓ **Correct answer**

A. Too fast: it would make B's time 170 s and B's speed 5.88 m/s, covering 58.8 m in 10 s, not 50 m.

B. Too fast on the same check.

C. Too fast: B's time would be 190 s, speed 5.26 m/s, covering 52.6 m in 10 s.

D. B covers the last 50 m in 10 s, so B's speed is 5 m/s; B's time for 1,000 m is 1,000 ÷ 5 = 200 s, and A's time is 200 − 10 = 190 s.

Question 84 Mathematics

A two-digit number has its unit digit 2.5 times the tens digit the difference between the number and its reverse is to 27. find the number ?

- A. 15
- B. 25 ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. 35
- D. 45

A. Units digit 5 is 5 times the tens digit 1, not 2.5 times; and 51 − 15 = 36, not 27.

B. Tens digit 2, units digit 5 = 2.5 × 2; reverse is 52, and 52 − 25 = 27.

C. Units digit 5 is not 2.5 times tens digit 3 (that would be 7.5); 53 − 35 = 18, not 27.

D. Units digit 5 is not 2.5 times tens digit 4 (that would be 10); 54 − 45 = 9, not 27. FLAG: "is to 27" is a misprint for "is 27".

Question 85 Mathematics

Find the simple interest on rs 15,580 for 1 year and 6 months at 5% per annum ?

- A. 1168.50 ✓ **Correct answer**

0.58

- C. 1172.50
- D. 1174.50

A. Simple interest = 15,580 × 5% × 1.5 = 15,580 × 0.075 = Rs. 1,168.50.

B. Rs. 2.08 too high.

C. Rs. 4.00 too high.

D. Rs. 6.00 too high.

Question 86 Mathematics

If each interior angle of a regular polygon is 172°, find the number of sides?

- A. 10
- B. 20
- C. 30
- D. 45 ✓ **Correct answer**

A. A decagon's interior angle is 144°, not 172°.

B. A 20-gon's interior angle is 162°, not 172°.

C. A 30-gon's interior angle is 168°, not 172°.

D. Exterior angle = 180° − 172° = 8°; number of sides = 360° ÷ 8° = 45.

Question 87 Islamic Studies

During whose caliphate was the Hijri calendar formally introduced as the official calendar of the Islamic State ?

- A. Hazrat Usman
- B. Hazrat Ali
- C. Hazrat Umar ✓ **Correct answer**

A. Uthman (RA) succeeded Umar after the calendar was introduced.

B. Ali (RA) became caliph later still.

C. The Hijri calendar was formally adopted under Umar ibn al-Khattab (RA), dating from the Hijra (622 CE).

D. Abu Bakr (RA) preceded Umar; the calendar was not introduced in his caliphate.

Question 88 Islamic Studies

Which of the following best describes the "Isnad" component of a Hadith?

- A. Historical context
- B. Explanation
- C. Chain of narrators ✓ **Correct answer**
- D. Main text

A. The context is the background (asbab), not the isnad.

B. Explanation is commentary (sharh), not the isnad.

C. The isnad is the chain of narrators through whom a hadith was transmitted.

D. The main text is the MATN, not the isnad.

Question 89 Islamic Studies

Which Surah is known as the Opening of the Quran?

- A. Surah Fatiha ✓ **Correct answer**
- B. Surah Baqarah
- C. Surah Yaseen
- D. Surah Ikhlas

atiha ("The Opening ") is the first surah of the Qur'an.

B. Al-Baqarah is the second (longest) surah, not the Opening.

C. Yaseen is called the heart of the Qur'an, not its Opening.

D. Al-Ikhlas is the surah of pure monotheism, not the Opening.

Question 90 Islamic Studies

Zakat is typically calculated on a Muslin's accumulated wealth over a period of -------

- A. 1 month
- B. 3 months
- C. 6 months
- D. 1 lunar year ✓ **Correct answer**

A. One month is far short of the hawl (the holding period).

B. Three months is short of the hawl.

C. Six months is short of the hawl.

D. Zakat is due on wealth held above the nisab for one lunar year (hawl). FLAG: "Muslin's" is a misprint for "Muslim's".

Question 91 Urdu

حضرت ابوبکر کے دو القابات میں سے ایک صدیق اور دوسرا کون سا ہے؟

Correct answer ✓ A. عتیق

B. خلیفہ رسول

C. امیر المومنین

D. عبداللہ

(RA) is known as As-Siddiq (the Truthful) and Al-Ateeq (the freed one / the handsome one) — his two famous titles.

B. Khalifa-e-Rasool describes his OFFICE (successor of the Messenger), not the second laqab asked.

C. Amir al-Mu'minin was Umar's (RA) title, not Abu Bakr's second laqab.

D. Abdullah was his personal name (Abdullah ibn Abi Quhafa), not a laqab.

Question 92 Urdu

ان میں سے غلط لفظ کی نشاندہی کریں؟

A. زندگی

B. شتگی

Correct answer ✓ C. حیرانگی

D. شگفتگی

A. زندگی (life) is a correct Urdu word.

B. شتگی appears in the list as printed; it is not the textbook error item, though its standing as a word is doubtful.

C. The intended wrong word: the correct form is حیرانگی; حیرانی (astonishment) is the common error; the printed answer.

D. شگفتگی (blooming/freshness) also looks non-standard, so the item is not clean; the answer follows the textbook حیرانگی/حیرانی error.

PROMOTED to VERIFIED — sprint addendum, 5 Nov 2026: Testpoint exact-item page ("حیرانگی غلط لفظ ہے، درست لفظ حیرانی ہے") + Rekhta Dictionary (حیرانی = تعجب، حیرت; شستگی a valid

ıile Testpoint prints "شنکی" Caveats retained: the file prints option B as .(word as a word حیرانگی Poetistic Dictionary lists ;(an apparent crawl variant of the same word meaning astonishment — noted as a low-grade AI-generated counter-entry, not a blocker against the two sources above. (Wave 17 had withheld on this item over that counter-entry; the sprint's exact-item source overrules the hesitation.)

Question 93 Urdu

ان میں سے غلط لفظ کی نشاندہی کریں؟

Correct answer ✓ A. بلکل

B. حتی کہ

C. چونکہ

D. چنانچہ

.(absolutely) بالکل **A.** Wrong spelling: the correct form is

.is a correct phrase (even that/until) حتی کہ **B.**

.is a correct word (since/because) چونکہ **C.**

.is a correct word (therefore/so) چنانچہ **D.**

Question 94 Urdu

محاورہ "جان طوطی بولنا" سے کیا مراد ہے؟

A. دور چلے جانا

B. پرندہ پکڑنا

C. سب کی توجہ حاصل کرنا

swer ✓ D. بہت مشہور ہونا

A. Going far away is not the idiom's sense.

B. Catching a bird is the literal picture, not the idiom.

C. Gaining everyone's attention is close, but the idiom's stated sense is fame itself.

D. "جان طوطی بولنا" is used for becoming very famous/talked about — to be much renowned; the printed answer. FLAG (updated): the idiom's attestation no longer rests on the exam convention alone — two independent sources now agree on the fame sense (see prefix is unattested in the Rekhta entries, which give "جان" promotion note). The stem's the sense is unaffected. PROMOTED to VERIFIED — ;(wave-20 note) جان without طوطی بولنا + (طوطی بولنا: شہرت ہونا، نام ہونا، دھاک بیٹھنا) sprint addendum, 5 Nov 2026: Rekhta Dictionary .(with its own example sentence ,طوطی بولنا: شہرت پانا) Shami Voice

Question 95 Urdu

دماغ آسمان پر ہونا: محاورہ کے معنی کیا ہیں؟

Correct answer ✓ A. مغرور ہونا

B. ہمیار ہونا

C. ترقی ہونا

D. پاگل ہونا

A. "دماغ آسمان پر ہونا" means to be proud, arrogant (one's brain in the sky) — مغرور ہونا.

B. Not the idiom's sense (the option is garbled as printed).

C. Progress/promotion is not the idiom's sense.

D. Going mad is not the idiom's sense.

96 Urdu

"جو فروش گندم نما" کس کے لیے کہا جاتا ہے؟

Correct answer ✓ A. دھوکے باز کو

B. بے موسم فصل

C. اڑھتی کو

D. کاہل انسان

A. "جو فروش گندم نما" (showing wheat, selling barley) is said of a cheat/deceiver — one who shows one thing and gives another.

B. An unseasonal crop is not the phrase's referent.

C. A commission agent (arhti) is not the phrase's referent.

D. A lazy person is not the phrase's referent.

Question 97 Urdu

زیر, زبر, پیش, جزم وغیرہ کو اردو گرامر کی رو سے کیا کہتے ہیں؟

Correct answer ✓ A. اعراب

B. علت

C. حروف

D. ان میں سے کوئی نہیں

A. Zabar, zer, pesh, jazm and the like are the اعراب (vowel signs/diacritics) of Urdu/Arabic grammar.

B. علت is a cause/reason (in prosody, a metrical variation), not the vowel signs.

onsonants, not the vowel signs placed on them حروف .**C**

.is listed اعراب **D.** Wrong, since

Question 98 Urdu

گرامر کی رو سے اسم کی جگہ استعمال ہونے والے لفظ کو کیا کہتے ہیں؟

Correct answer ✓ ضمیر .A•

استعارہ .B•

تلمیح .C•

مجاز مرسل .D•

.وہ، یہ، میں .e.g ,(اسم) is the word used in place of a noun (ضمیر) **A.** A pronoun

B. Istiara is metaphor, a figure of speech, not a pronoun.

C. Talmih is allusion, a figure of speech, not a pronoun.

D. Majaz-e-mursal is metonymy, a figure of speech, not a pronoun.

Question 99 Urdu

ذلک کس چیز کے لیے اسم اشارہ ہے؟

Correct answer ✓ دور .A•

غائب .B•

جمع .C•

قریب .D•

."that (far)" — (بعید) is the demonstrative for the DISTANT ذلک .**A**

ps the distant sense closely, it is the ,(غائب) is also used for the absent ذلک .**B**
.rival reading

.(جمع) is singular, not plural ذلک .**C**

overlap in the grammar books; the answer غائب and دور :FLAG .ذلک not ,هذا is (near) قريب .**D**
noted as defensible. PROMOTED to VERIFIED — غائب convention, with بعيد/دور follows the
the ,بعيد for a singular masculine referent that is) wave-17 addendum, 2 Nov 2026: Alukah
classical + (ذلك = مفرد مذكر بعيد) Himames + ("the laam is the laam of distance" ,ذلك form is
is coined for the perceived distant, while its application ذلك :al-Dusūqī's gloss) confirmation
.(مجاز ,to the absent is figurative

Question 100 Urdu

اگر کسی شاعری مجموعے میں غزلیات کو الف بائی ترتیب سے مرتب کیا جائے تو اسے کیا کہتے ہیں؟

Correct answer ✓ A. دیوان

B. مجموعہ

C. کلیاتِ

D. تصنیف

A. A diwan is a collection of a poet's ghazals arranged alphabetically (by rhyme/radif) — the standard form.

B. A majmua is any collection, not specifically the alphabetically arranged ghazal collection.

C. A kulliyat is the COMPLETE works of a poet, not specifically the alphabetical ghazal arrangement.

D. Tasnif is a work/composition generally, not this specific form.

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