Elementary School Educator, Urdu (BS-14), Punjab Worker Welfare Department — 2026 · Solved Past Paper

Body: Punjab Public Service Commission (PPSC) · **Post:** Elementary School Educator, Urdu (BS-14), Punjab Worker Welfare Department · **Year:** 2026 · **Questions:** 100 in the original paper — **77 solved and verified**, 4 excluded as defective (Q29, Q39, Q62, Q72), 19 unrecoverable (Q82, Q83, Q84, Q85, Q86, Q87, Q88, Q89, Q90, Q91, Q92, Q93, Q94, Q95, Q96, Q97, Q98, Q99, Q100) · **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 2026 sitting.

Source note: GK360, 'ESE Urdu Past Paper 2026 Solved MCQs' (accessed 12 Nov 2026; 81 stems numbered 1-81, each with a printed key). No second reproduction of the questions was found; individual answers were web-verified where noted in the file. Q82-Q100 are not in any reproduction found (the book's Paper 220 spans pp.1188-1192 and serves the same 81) and are recorded as unrecoverable gaps, never guessed. 17 PICK-ONEs and 4 DEFECTIVE-excluded, decided by the assistant under the owner's 8 Nov 2026 delegation. Completes held partial 37ajm (81/100, same sitting; paper ID differs by the wave's slug convention — see the source file).

Question 1 Urdu

تنقید کا مادہ کہلاتا ہے:

- A. تنقید

Correct answer ✓ C. نقد

D. تنقیدا

A. تنقید is the word for criticism itself, not its root.

B. نقاد means a critic, the person, not the root word.

C. تنقید comes from the root نقد (to test and separate the good from the bad).

D. تنقیدا is not a word.

Question 2 Urdu

ڈاچی (افسانہ) کس اردو ادیب کی تحریر ہے:

A. منٹو

B. اشفاق احمد

Correct answer ✓ C. اوپندر ناتھ اشک

D. قرۃ العین حیدر

A. Manto wrote famous stories such as ٹوبہ ٹیک سنگھ, but ڈاچی is not his.

B. Ashfaq Ahmed wrote stories such as گڈریا, but ڈاچی is not his.

C. ڈاچی is a story by Upendranath Ashk.

D. Qurratulain Hyder wrote novels such as آگ کا دریا, but ڈاچی is not hers.

Question 3 Urdu

نہیں آتی تو یاد ان کی مہینوں تک نہیں آتی ـــــــ مگر جب یاد آتے ہیں تو اکثر یاد آتے ہیں:

A. حسرت موہانی

B. ناصر کاظمی ✓ **Correct answer**

C. جون ایلیا

D. Atish was a classical poet of the Lucknow school, not the author of this couplet.

A. Hasrat Mohani is known for چپکے چپکے رات دن, not this couplet.

B. This couplet (نہیں آتی تو یاد ان کی مہینوں تک نہیں آتی...) is by Nasir Kazmi.

C. Jaun Elia is a modern poet, not the author of this couplet.

Question 4 Urdu

نہال ہونا محاورہ کا مطلب ہے:

A. باغ باغ ہونا ✓ **Correct answer**

B. افسردہ ہونا

C. تنگ دست ہونا

D. کوئی نہیں

A. نہال ہونا means to be delighted, that is, باغ باغ ہونا.

B. افسردہ ہونا means to be sad, the opposite of نہال ہونا.

C. تنگ دست ہونا means to be short of money, which has nothing to do with نہال ہونا.

D. Wrong, because باغ باغ ہونا is the correct meaning.

5 Urdu

تہذیب الاخلاق رسالے کے مقابلے میں کون سا رسالہ نکلا:

- A. امداد الطالبین
- B. امداد الافاق
- C. احیاء العلوم
- D. الفرقان ✓ **Correct answer**

A. No record was found of امداد الطالبین as the rival journal to تہذیب الاخلاق.

B. No record was found of امداد الافاق as the rival journal.

C .احیاء العلوم is a classical work of Imam Ghazali, not a rival journal.

D. The printed key names الفرقان; the claim could not be corroborated by an independent source, so this is a PICK-ONE (see verification summary).

Question 6 Urdu

مصور غم کا لقب کس کو دیا گیا ہے:

- A. چراغ حسن حسرت
- B. راشد الخیری ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. حیدر علی آتش
- D. کوئی نہیں

A. Chiragh Hasan Hasrat was a humourist and journalist, not مصور غم.

B. Rashid-ul-Khairi, who wrote movingly about the sorrows of women, is known as مصور غم (the painter of grief).

.مصور غم is راشد الخیری **D.** Wrong, because

Question 7 Urdu

مشہور ناول راجہ گدھ کتنے ابواب پر مشتمل ہے:

A. دو

B. تین

Correct answer ✓ C. چار

D. پانچ

.راجہ گدھ **A.** Two chapters is not the keyed count for

B. Three chapters is not the keyed count.

C. The printed key gives four chapters, resting on the novel's four questions; no independent source confirms a chapter count, so this is a PICK-ONE (see verification summary).

D. Five chapters is not the keyed count.

Question 8 Urdu

کلیات مکاتیب اقبال کے مرتب کون ہیں:

A. خواجہ عبدالحمید

B. پروفیسر یوسف سلیم

Correct answer ✓ C. سید مظفر حسین برنی

D. وحید قریشی

کلیا **A.** Khwaja Abdul Hameed is not the compiler of

B. Professor Yusuf Saleem is not the compiler.

.کلیات مکاتیب اقبال **C.** Syed Muzaffar Hussain Burney compiled

D. Waheed Qureshi is not the compiler.

Question 9 Urdu

شمالی ہند میں صوفیائے کرام نے تبلیغ کا ذریعہ کس زبان کو بنایا:

A. فارسی

B. اردو

C. پنجابی

Correct answer ✓ D. ہندی

A. Persian was the court language, not the medium the Sufis used for preaching to the common people of North India.

B. Urdu developed later; the early Sufi preaching in North India used the local speech.

C. Punjabi was the medium in Punjab, not across North India generally.

D. The Sufis of North India preached in Hindavi/Hindi, the language of the common people.

Question 10 Urdu

تاریخ گوئی پہ مہارت کس شاعر کو حاصل تھی:

A. میر تقی میر

B. ذوق

Correct answer ✓ ج. مومن خان مومن

D. الطاف حسین حالی

A. Mir was the great ghazal poet (خدائے سخن), not famous for تاریخ گوئی.

B. Zauq was a court poet, not famous for chronograms.

C. Momin Khan Momin was famed for his skill in تاریخ گوئی (composing chronograms).

D. Hali was a critic and poet, not famous for تاریخ گوئی.

Question 11 Urdu

"Poetic" کا ترجمہ بو طریقا کے نام سے کس نے کیا:

A. مولوی عبدالحق

Correct answer ✓ B. جمیل جالبی

C. شمس الرحمن فاروقی

D. اختر حسین رائے پوری

A. Maulvi Abdul Haq is not the translator of Aristotle's Poetics as بوطیقا.

B. Jamil Jalibi is among the four Urdu translators of Aristotle's Poetics, and is his بوطیقا transliterated title (NUML thesis abstract).

C. Shamsur Rahman Faruqi is not the translator named here.

D. Akhtar Husain Raipuri is not the translator named here.

Question 12 Urdu

تحسین و تردید کے مصنف کون ہیں:

Correct answer ✓ B. فتح محمد ملک

C. ڈاکٹر انور سدید

D. وزیر آغا

A. Hanif Ramey is not the author of تحسین و تردید.

B. تحسین و تردید .is a work of Fateh Muhammad Malik

C. Dr Anwar Sadeed is not the author.

D. Wazir Agha is not the author.

Question 13 Urdu

گومت، نیلمبر، چھبا اور ہری شکر قرۃ العین حیدر کے کس ناول کے کردار ہیں:

A. میرے بھی صنم خانے

B. پت جھڑ کی آواز

Correct answer ✓ C. آگ کا دریا

D. چاندنی بیگم

A. These characters do not belong to میرے بھی صنم خانے.

B. These characters do not belong to پت جھڑ کی آواز.

C. Gomat, Neelambar, Chhabba and Hari Shankar are characters of Qurratulain Hyder's آگ کا دریا.

D. These characters do not belong to چاندنی بیگم.

14 Urdu

شبلی نعمانی نے کس کتاب کو "مدل مداحی" کہا ہے:

A. تذکرہ الشعراء

Correct answer ✓ B. حیات جاوید

C. حیات سعدی

D. سیرۃ النبی

A. Shibli did not call تذکرہ الشعراء by this name.

B. The printed key says Shibli called 'مدل مداحی' حیات جاوید; the remark could not be corroborated, so this is a PICK-ONE (see verification summary).

C. Shibli did not call حیات سعدی by this name.

D. Shibli did not call سیرۃ النبی by this name.

Question 15 Urdu

"آگ کا دریا" کتنی ہزار سالہ تاریخ پر محیط ہے:

A. ایک ہزار سال

B. دو ہزار سال

Correct answer ✓ C. اڑھائی ہزار سال

D. تین ہزار سال

A. آگ کا دریا covers far more than a thousand years.

B. Two thousand years is short of the novel's span.

C. آگ کا دریا spans about two and a half thousand years of history.

usand years is more than the novel's span.

Question 16 Urdu

رسالہ "نقوش" کے مدیر کون تھے:

A. سجاد حیدر یلدرم

B. مجید لاہوری

Correct answer ✓ C. محمد طفیل

D. خواجہ رضی حیدر

A. Sajjad Haider Yildirim edited other journals, not نقوش.

B. Majeed Lahori was a humourist, not the editor of نقوش.

C. Muhammad Tufail was the editor of the literary journal نقوش.

D. Khwaja Razi Haider is not the editor of نقوش.

Question 17 Urdu

اکادمی ادبیات پاکستان کی پہلی خاتون چیئرپرسن کون ہیں:

A. کشور ناہید

B. پروین شاکر

Correct answer ✓ C. ڈاکٹر نجیبہ عارف

D. زاہدہ حنا

A. Kishwar Naheed is a noted poet, but she was not the first woman chairperson of the Academy.

B. Parveen Shakir was a poet, not the Academy's chairperson.

a Arif was the first woman chairperson of the Pakistan Academy of Letters.

D. Zahida Hina is a writer and columnist, not the Academy's chairperson.

Question 18 Urdu

الطاف فاطمہ کی تحریر "چلتا مسافر" کا موضوع کیا ہے:

A. تقسیم ہند

Correct answer ✓ B. سقوط ڈھاکہ

C. جنگ آزادی

D. ہجرت

A. چلتا مسافر is not about the Partition of India.

B. Altaf Fatima's چلتا مسافر is about the Fall of Dhaka (urdunotes; Wikipedia).

C. چلتا مسافر is not about the War of Independence.

D. چلتا مسافر is not about migration in general.

Question 19 Urdu

مرزا سلامت علی دبیر کا بیٹا جو شاعر تھا، اس کا نام کیا ہے:

A. مرزا محمد تقی

B. مرزا سلامت علی

Correct answer ✓ C. مرزا جعفر اوج

D. مرزا زین العابدین

A. Mirza Muhammad Taqi is not Dabir's poet son.

B. Mirza Salamat Ali is Dabir's own name, not his son's.

et son was Mirza Muhammad Jafar, pen-name Auj (Lucknow Observer).

D. Mirza Zain-ul-Abidin is not Dabir's poet son.

Question 20 Urdu

"آخری سواریاں" کس کی تصنیف ہے:

Correct answer ✓ A. سید اشرف

B. مستنصر حسین تارڑ

C. انور مقصود

D. مشتاق احمد یوسفی

A. آخری سواریاں (ur-Wikipedia) is by Syed Muhammad Ashraf.

B. Mustansar Hussain Tarar wrote other works, not آخری سواریاں.

C. Anwar Maqsood is a playwright and satirist, not the author of آخری سواریاں.

D. Mushtaq Ahmed Yousufi wrote humour such as چراغ تلے, not آخری سواریاں.

Question 21 Urdu

"اردو میں اصول تحقیق" کس کی تصنیف ہے:

A. ڈاکٹر وزیر آغا

B. ڈاکٹر جمیل جالبی

Correct answer ✓ C. ایم سلطانہ بخش

D. ڈاکٹر ابواللیث صدیقی

A. Wazir Agha is not the author of اردو میں اصول تحقیق.

wrote on research method, but this book is compiled by another scholar.

.is compiled by M. Sultana Bakhsh (HathiTrust catalogue) اردو میں اصول تحقیق **C.**

D. Dr Abul Lais Siddiqui is not the compiler of this book.

Question 22 Urdu

"شاعر کشمیر" کسے کہا جاتا ہے:

A. مرزا غالب

B. علامہ اقبال

Correct answer ✓ C. محمد دین فوق

D. الطاف حسین حالی

.شاعر کشمیر **A.** Ghalib is not called

.شاعر کشمیر not ,شاعر مشرق **B.** Iqbal is

.شاعر کشمیر **C.** Muhammad Din Fauq, who wrote on Kashmir, is called

.شاعر کشمیر **D.** Hali is not called

Question 23 Urdu

علامہ اقبال کی پہلی تصنیف کون سی ہے:

Correct answer ✓ A. علم الاقتصاد

B. بانگ درا

C. اسرار خودی

D. ضرب کلیم

A. علم الاقتصاد (1903) first book.

B. بانگ درا (1924) came much later.

C. اسرار خودی (1915) came later.

D. ضرب کلیم (1936) came much later.

Question 24 Urdu

اردو کی پہلی باقاعدہ تمثیلی کتاب کون سی ہے:

A. فسانہ عجائب•

B. بوستان خیال•

C. سب رس ✓ **Correct answer**•

D. علم الاقتصاد•

A. فسانہ عجائب is a famous early dastan, but it is not the first regular allegorical book.

B. بوستان خیال is a later dastan, not the first allegorical book.

C. سب رس by Mulla Wajhi is regarded as the first regular allegorical (تمثیلی) book in Urdu.

D. علم الاقتصاد is Iqbal's book on economics, not an allegory.

Question 25 Urdu

"ارادہ تسلیم" کی اشاعت کا سال کیا ہے:

- A. 1955
- B. 1963 ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. 1960
- D. 1968

1935 is not the keyed year for the year could not be ;ارادہ تسلیم **B.** The printed key gives 1963 for the publication of .corroborated, so this is a PICK-ONE (see verification summary)

C. 1960 is not the keyed year.

D. 1968 is not the keyed year.

Question 26 Urdu

سب سے پہلے اردو کو سرکاری زبان کا درجہ کس نے دیا:

A. گورنمنٹ آف انڈیا

B. گورنمنٹ آف انڈیا ایکٹ 1935

Correct answer ✓ C. گورنمنٹ آف پاکستان

D. گورنمنٹ آف مغلیہ سلطنت

A. The Government of India did not give Urdu official status first.

B. The 1935 Act did not give Urdu official status.

C. The printed key names the Government of Pakistan; the stem is vague (it does not say where or when), so this is a PICK-ONE (see verification summary).

D. The Mughal government used Persian as the court language, not Urdu as an official language.

Question 27 Urdu

قارورہ ملنا: محاورہ ہے:

A. جھگڑا ہونا

Correct answer ✓ B. گہرے رابطے ہونا

C. رابطہ ٹوٹ جانا

D. ملاقات ہونا

A. جھگڑا ہونا means to quarrel, which is not what قاروره ملنا means.

B. قاروره ملنا is the idiom for close, intimate contact between people.

C. رابطہ ٹوٹ جانا means contact breaking, the opposite of قاروره ملنا.

D. ملاقات ہونا is simply meeting, which is weaker than قاروره ملنا.

Question 28 Urdu

مرد ابریشم بانو قدسیہ نے کس کے متعلق لکھے:

A. فیض احمد فیض

B. اشفاق احمد

Correct answer ✓ C. قدرت اللہ شہاب

D. بانو قدسیہ

A. مرد ابریشم is not about Faiz Ahmed Faiz.

B. مرد ابریشم is not about Ashfaq Ahmed.

C. Bano Qudsia wrote مرد ابریشم about Qudratullah Shahab.

D. Bano Qudsia is the author of the book, not its subject.

Question 29 Urdu

زمانی اعتبار سے سب سے اولیت رکھنے والے شاعر ہیں:

- B. 25
- C. 26
- D. 27

No answer is given for this question, and none is taught. NO CORRECT OPTION — DEFECTIVE-excluded (decided by assistant under owner's 8 Nov 2026 delegation)

A. The stem asks which poet is earliest, but the options are bare numbers with no poet named, so no option can be the answer.

B. The stem asks which poet is earliest, but the options are bare numbers with no poet named, so no option can be the answer.

C. The stem asks which poet is earliest, but the options are bare numbers with no poet named, so no option can be the answer.

D. The stem asks which poet is earliest, but the options are bare numbers with no poet named, so no option can be the answer. The question as printed has no correct option: DEFECTIVE-excluded (see verification summary).

Question 30 Urdu

درست تلفظ منتخب کریں:

Correct answer ✓ A. فی الواقع

B. فی الواقعی

C. فی الواقع

D. فلواقع

A. فی الواقع is the correct pronunciation of the phrase.

B. فی الواقعی adds a wrong ending and is not correct.

; identically to A, so the letter is ambiguous, though the word is right.

drops the alif and is not the correct pronunciation. Options A and C print identically, فلواقع .**D**

.so the printed key (A) is retained as a PICK-ONE (see verification summary)

Question 31 Urdu

درست جملہ منتخب کریں:

Correct answer ✓ فریقین نے صلح کر لی .A•

فریقوں نے صلح کر لی .B•

فریقان نے صلح کر لی .C•

فریق نے صلح کر لی .D•

.is the correct dual form for two parties making peace فریقین .**A**

.is not the correct form here فریقوں .**B**

.is not the correct form here فریقان .**C**

.is singular and does not fit two parties making peace فریق .**D**

Question 32 Urdu

درست تلفظ کا انتخاب کریں:

Correct answer ✓ نجم .A•

نجم .B•

نجم .C•

نجم .D•

A. All four options print the identical word نجم, ic distinction the question turns on has been lost in the reproduction; the printed key (A) is retained as a PICK-ONE (see verification summary).

B. All four options print identically, so no option can be distinguished.

C. All four options print identically, so no option can be distinguished.

D. All four options print identically, so no option can be distinguished.

Question 33 Urdu

انار کلی ناول کے مصنف کون ہیں:

- A. عبدالحمید
- B. مرزا حامد بیگ ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. نذیر احمد
- D. راجندر سنگھ بیدی

A. Abdul Hameed is not the author of the novel انار کلی.

B. The novel انار کلی (2017) is by Mirza Hamid Baig (ur-Wikipedia).

C. Nazir Ahmed wrote novels such as مراۃ العروس, not انار کلی.

D. Rajinder Singh Bedi wrote stories and novels, but not انار کلی.

Question 34 Urdu

فیض احمد فیض کو لینن پیس ایوارڈ کب ملا:

- A. 1958
- B. 1960

2 ✓ Correct answer

- D. 1965

A. Faiz did not receive the Lenin Peace Prize in 1958.

B. Faiz did not receive the Lenin Peace Prize in 1960.

C. Faiz Ahmed Faiz received the Lenin Peace Prize in 1962.

D. Faiz did not receive the Lenin Peace Prize in 1965.

Question 35 Urdu

امراؤ جان ادا میں امراؤ کا اصلی نام کیا ہے:

Correct answer ✓ امیرن .A•

امرت .B•

عنایت .C•

زینت .D•

A. Umrao Jan Ada's real name was Amiran.

B. Amrit is not her real name.

C. Inayat is not her real name.

D. Zeenat is not her real name.

Question 36 Urdu

ابراہیم نامہ کے مصنف کون ہیں:

عبدالحمید عدم .A•

ناج .B•

C. خواجہ

Correct answer ✓ D. عبد الواحد علوی

A. Abdul Hameed Adam is not the author of ابراہیم نامہ.

B. 'ناج' is not the author of ابراہیم نامہ.

C. Atish is not the author of ابراہیم نامہ.

D. The printed key names Abdul Wahid Alvi as the author of ابراہیم نامہ; the attribution could not be corroborated, so this is a PICK-ONE (see verification summary).

Question 37 Urdu

شہادتِ حسین پر لکھی گئی بیت کیا ہے:

A. مثنوی

B. قصیدہ

C. غزل

Correct answer ✓ D. مرثیہ

A. A masnavi is a long narrative poem, not the form for Hussain's martyrdom.

B. A qasida is a praise poem, not the form for the martyrdom.

C. A ghazal is a lyric poem, not the form for the martyrdom.

D. The elegy written on the martyrdom of Hussain is a مرثیہ.

Question 38 Urdu

مرثیہ اور قصیدہ کے مشترک اجزاء ہیں:

Answer ✓ A. مدح

B. حمد

C. نعت

D. مناجات

the marsiya praises the martyrs, the qasida :(praise) مدح contain قصیدہ and مرثیہ **A.** Both .praises its subject

.is not the shared element of marsiya and qasida (praise of God) حمد **B**.

.is not the shared element (praise of the Prophet) نعت **C**.

.is not the shared element (supplication) مناجات **D**.

Question 39 Urdu

علامہ اقبال کے مجموعہ کلام میں ہے:

A. ضرب کلیم

B. بانگ درا

C. بال جبریل

D. ارمغان حجاز

No answer is given for this question, and none is taught. NO CORRECT OPTION — DEFECTIVE-excluded (decided by assistant under owner's 8 Nov 2026 delegation)

.IS a collection of Iqbal's poetry, so it is correct as printed ضرب کلیم **A**.

.IS a collection of Iqbal's poetry, so it is correct as printed بانگ درا **B**.

.IS a collection of Iqbal's poetry, so it is correct as printed بال جبریل **C**.

D. ارمغان حجاز of Iqbal's poetry, so it is correct as printed. All four options are .correct, so there is no single answer: DEFECTIVE-excluded (see verification summary)

Question 40 Urdu

زبانوں کا سب سے بڑا خاندان ہے؟

A. سامی

Correct answer ✓ B. ہند یورپی

C. دراوڑی

D. التائی

A. The Semitic family is large, but it is not the largest.

B. The Indo-European family, with languages from Hindi to English, is the largest language family.

C. The Dravidian family is smaller than Indo-European.

D. The Altaic family is smaller than Indo-European.

Question 41 Urdu

شعر میں الفاظ کی جگہ تبدیل کرنے سے ناگوار لگنے والے لفظ کو کہتے ہیں:

A. محال

B. معری

Correct answer ✓ C. رکیک

D. سہل ممتنع

A. محال means impossible, not a word that jars when moved.

C. In prosody, a word that sounds unpleasant when its place in the verse is changed is called رکیک.

D. سہل ممتنع is a style that looks easy but is hard to imitate, not a jarring word.

Question 42 Urdu

تذکرہ و ریاض الفصحا کے مصنف کون ہیں:

- A. میر تقی میر
- B. محمد حسین آزاد
- C. غلام ہمدانی مصحفی ✓ **Correct answer**
- D. شمس الرحمن فاروقی

A. Mir is not the author of تذکرہ و ریاض الفصحا.

B. Muhammad Hussain Azad wrote آب حیات, not this tazkira.

C. تذکرہ و ریاض الفصحا is by Ghulam Hamdani Mushafi.

D. Shamsur Rahman Faruqi is not the author.

Question 43 Urdu

سراج منیر کا تعلق کس ادبی تحریک سے ہے:

- A. اسلامی ادب کی تحریک ✓ **Correct answer**
- B. حلقہ ارباب ذوق
- C. جدیدیت

D. تر

A. The printed key places Siraj Munir in the Islamic literature movement; his published work on Islamic civilisation is confirmed (JITC article), but the movement label itself could not be independently corroborated, so this is a PICK-ONE (see verification summary).

B. Siraj Munir is not associated with Halqa-e-Arbab-e-Zauq.

C. Siraj Munir is not associated with modernism.

D. Siraj Munir is not associated with the Progressive movement.

Question 44 Urdu

عنقا ہونے کا مطلب ہے:

A. عام ہونا

Correct answer ✓ B. نایاب ہونا

C. بہت بڑا ہونا

D. ختم ہو جانا

A. عنقا ہونا does not mean to become common.

B. عنقا, the mythical bird, stands for rarity, so عنقا ہونا means to be rare.

C. عنقا ہونا does not mean to become very big.

D. عنقا ہونا does not mean to come to an end.

Question 45 Urdu

یہ مصرعہ کس کا ہے: "مدعا عنقا ہے اپنے عالم تقریر کا"

Correct answer ✓ A. غالب

C. محمد حسین آزاد

D. علامہ اقبال

A. 'مدعا عنقا ہے اپنے عالم تقریر کا' is a verse of Ghalib.

B. Mir did not write this verse.

C. Azad did not write this verse.

D. Iqbal did not write this verse.

Question 46 Urdu

"شاید" کس شاعر کا شعری مجموعہ ہے:

A. منیر نیازی

Correct answer ✓ B. جون ایلیا

C. فیض احمد فیض

D. احمد فراز

A. Munir Niazi's collections include ماہ منیر, دیگر and شاید not.

B. شاید (1991) is a poetry collection of Jaun Elia.

C. Faiz's collections include نسخہ ہائے وفا, not شاید.

D. Ahmed Faraz's collections include تنہا تنہا, not شاید.

Question 47 Urdu

مجید امجد کی آٹو گراف کا موضوع کون تھا:

Correct answer ✓ B. فضل محمود

C. جان ڈین

D. عمران خان

A. Henry Fonda was an actor, not the subject of Majid Amjad's آٹو گراف.

B. Majid Amjad's poem آٹو گراف is about the cricketer Fazal Mahmood.

C. John Dean is not the subject of the poem.

D. Imran Khan is not the subject of the poem.

Question 48 Urdu

"پیاسی جو تھی سپاہ خدا تین رات کی ساحل سے سر پٹختی تھیں موجیں فرات کی" میر انیس کے شعر میں کون سی صنعت ہے:

A. تجنیس

Correct answer ✓ B. حسن تعلیل

C. مراعاۃ النظیر

D. استعارہ

A. تجنیس is wordplay on similar-sounding words, which is not used here.

B. The waves are said to dash against the shore because God's army was thirsty for three nights: a beautiful reason is given for a natural act, which is حسن تعلیل.

C. مراعاۃ النظیر is the use of words from one field, which is not the device here.

D. استعارہ is metaphor, not the giving of a fanciful reason.

49 Urdu

خاکہ نگاری، خاکہ، مستی اور خاکہ زنی کے مصنف کون ہیں:

- A. رشید احمد صدیقی
- B. ڈاکٹر اشفاق احمد ورک
- C. سید وقار عظیم
- D. احمد ندیم قاسمی ✓ **Correct answer**

A. Rashid Ahmed Siddiqui wrote such as خاکے اشرفی کی سیر, but the works named in the stem are Qasmi's.

B. Dr Ashfaq Ahmed Virk is not the author of these sketches.

C. Syed Waqar Azeem is not the author.

D. The sketch collections named in the stem (خاکہ نگاری, خاکہ, مستی, خاکہ زنی) and his books میرے ہمسفر and میرے ہمقدم mark Ahmad Nadeem Qasmi as a sketch writer (Rekhta; research article).

Question 50 Urdu

درست املا کا انتخاب کریں:

- A. طوطی
- B. طوطا ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. طوطہا
- D. طوطا

A. طوطی is the female parrot, not the standard spelling asked for.

B. طوطا is the correct spelling of the word for parrot

.is not a correct spelling طوطہا **C.**

D. This prints identically to B, so the letter is ambiguous, though the word is right. Options B and D print identically, so the printed key (B) is retained as a PICK-ONE (see verification summary).

Question 51 Urdu

قبالہ لکھوانا کا مطلب ہے:

- **Correct answer** ✓ A. مکان یا جائیداد نام کروانا
- B. تجارت شروع کرنا
- C. کسی کو طلاق دینا
- D. کاروباری معاہدہ کرنا

A. قبالہ لکھوانا means getting a house or property registered in one's name (a title deed).

B. Starting a trade has nothing to do with قبالہ.

C. Divorce has nothing to do with قبالہ.

D. A business agreement is not what قبالہ means.

Question 52 Urdu

غالب نے سب سے زیادہ خطوط کس کو لکھے:

- A. میر مہدی مجروح
- B. نواب یوسف علی خان
- **Correct answer** ✓ C. منشی مرزا زید گوپال تفتہ

•D. نواب مص

A. Ghalib wrote letters to Mir Mehdi Majruh, but not the most.

B. Ghalib wrote to Nawab Yusuf Ali Khan, but not the most.

C. Ghalib wrote the most letters to Munshi Mirza Zaid Gopal Tafta.

D. Ghalib wrote to Nawab Mustafa Khan Shefta, but not the most.

Question 53 Urdu

"کشتئی میکین و جان و پاک و دیوار یتیم، علم موسیٰ بھی ہے تیرے سامنے حیرت فروش" اس شعر میں کتنی تلمیحات ہیں:

•A. ایک

•B. دو

Correct answer ✓ •C. تین

•D. چار

A. There is more than one allusion in the verse.

B. There are three allusions, not two.

C. The verse holds three allusions: کشتئی میکین (Noah's ark), دیوار یتیم (the orphan's wall, from Surah Kahf) and علم موسیٰ (the knowledge of Moses).

D. There are three allusions, not four.

Question 54 Urdu

تسوید کا مطلب ہے:

•A. کتاب شائع کرنا

Correct answer ✓ C. مسودہ لکھنا

D. عبارت کو درست کرنا

A. Publishing a book is اشاعت, not تسوید.

B. Composing a verse is شعر گوئی, not تسوید.

C. تسوید means writing a draft (مسودہ).

D. Correcting a passage is تصحیح, not تسوید.

Question 55 Urdu

"غزل اور شاعری کی آبرو" یہ قول کس کا ہے:

A. کلیم الدین احمد

B. ڈاکٹر وزیر آغا

C. الطاف حسین حالی

Correct answer ✓ D. رشید احمد صدیقی

A. Kaleemuddin Ahmed did not say this about the ghazal.

B. Wazir Agha did not say this about the ghazal.

C. Hali did not say this about the ghazal.

D. Rashid Ahmad Siddiqui said 'غزل حقیقتاً اردو شاعری کی آبرو ہے' (sphbooks.org).

Question 56 Urdu

بزرگان دین کی توصیف کو کیا کہتے ہیں:

Correct answer ✓ منقبت .B•

حمد .C•

قصیدہ .D•

.A نعت is praise of the Prophet, not of saints and elders generally.

.B منقبت is the praise of saints and elders of religion.

.C حمد is praise of God, not of saints.

.D قصیدہ is a praise poem, usually for a patron or ruler, not specifically for saints.

Question 57 Urdu

غزل کے لیے ضروری ہے:

مطلع .A•

مقطع .B•

Correct answer ✓ قافیہ .C•

تغزل .D•

.A مطلع is common in ghazal but not essential (the opening couplet).

.B مقطع is not essential (the closing couplet with the pen-name).

.C قافیہ is essential for a ghazal; without it there is no ghazal (rhyme).

.D تغزل is the lyric quality of ghazal, not the essential formal requirement.

58 Urdu

شاعر کی مختصر سوانح اور اس کے کلام کا ذکر کرنے والی کتاب کو کیا کہتے ہیں:

- A. مجموعہ
- B. دیوان
- C. نعت گو
- D. تذکرہ ✓ **Correct answer**

A. مجموعہ is a collection of works, not a book of brief lives and verse.

B. دیوان is a poet's collected poems, not a book of brief lives.

C. نعت گو means a writer of naat, not such a book.

D. تذکرہ is a book giving brief lives of poets with samples of their verse.

Question 59 Urdu

"عرب کا چاند" کسے کہا جاتا ہے:

- A. علی اختر نقوی
- B. شاہد احمد دہلوی
- C. محمد خلیل الرحمن برق
- D. سوامی لکشمن پرشاد ✓ **Correct answer**

A. Ali Akhtar Naqvi is not the keyed answer.

B. Shahid Ahmed Dehlvi is not the keyed answer.

C. Muhammad Khalil-ur-Rehman Barq is not the keyed answer.

D. The printed key names Swami Lakshman Prasad, the author of the book عرب کا چاند; the

no is "called" that, which would be the Prophet, who is not among the options, .so this is a PICK-ONE (see verification summary)

Question 60 Urdu

اصلاح زبان کی تحریک کس سے وابستہ ہے:

•A. مرزا غالب

Correct answer ✓ •B. ناسخ

•C. خواجہ حیدر علی آتش

•D. میر تقی میر

A. Ghalib is not associated with the language-reform movement.

.movement is associated with Nasikh (language reform) اصلاح زبان **B.** The

C. Atish is not associated with the language-reform movement.

D. Mir is not associated with the language-reform movement.

Question 61 Urdu

"ہم سخن فہم ہیں غالب کی طرف دار نہیں، دیکھیں اس سے کہہ دے کوئی بڑھ کر سہرا" یہ شعر کس کے مقابلے میں کہا گیا:

•A. آتش

Correct answer ✓ •B. ذوق

•C. غالب

•D. مومن

A. This verse is not associated with Atish.

he Ghalib–Zauq rivalry and is' ہم سخن فہم ہیں غالب کی طرف دار نہیں **B.** The verse .associated with Zauq

C. The verse is not associated with Ghalib's side; it speaks against partisanship for Ghalib.

D. Momin is not associated with this verse.

Question 62 Urdu

نخرہ ہونا کا مطلب ہے:

- A. صاف کرنا
- B. الگ کرنا
- C. خلط ملط کرنا
- D. ترتیب دینا

No answer is given for this question, and none is taught. NO CORRECT OPTION — DEFECTIVE-excluded (decided by assistant under owner's 8 Nov 2026 delegation)

A. صاف کرنا (to clean) is not what نخرہ ہونا means.

B. الگ کرنا (to separate) is not what نخرہ ہونا means.

C. The printed key says 'بے جا' as نخرے ہونا but Rekhta Dictionary gives ,(to mix up) خلط ملط کرنا ,(to show needless airs) 'ادائیں ہونا which no option matches.

D. ترتیب دینا (to arrange) is not what نخرہ ہونا means. The keyed answer is contradicted by the dictionary and no option matches the dictionary meaning: DEFECTIVE-excluded (see verification summary).

63 Urdu

لسانیاتی تحریک کو کیا کہا جاتا ہے:

A. جدیدیت

Correct answer ✓ B. لسانی تشکیلات

C. ترقی پسندی

D. ساختیات

A. جدیدیت is modernism, not the name of the linguistic movement.

B. The linguistic movement is called لسانی تشکیلات.

C. ترقی پسندی is progressivism, not the linguistic movement.

D. ساختیات is structuralism, a related but different term.

Question 64 Urdu

درست جملے کی نشاندہی کریں:

A. دیکھنے اور سننے کا بڑا فرق ہے

Correct answer ✓ B. دیکھنے اور سننے میں بڑا فرق ہے

C. دیکھنے اور سننے کا فرق بڑا ہے

D. دیکھنے اور سننے کا بڑا فرق پڑا ہے

A. The particle کا is wrong here; the correct construction uses میں.

B. This is the correct sentence: 'دیکھنے اور سننے میں بڑا فرق ہے'.

C. This word order is not the correct sentence.

construction here فرق پڑا ہے .D

Question 65 Urdu

"ہاتھ اور تلے ہو جانا" کا مطلب ہے:

Correct answer ✓ گرفتار ہونا .A•

کامیاب ہونا .B•

آزاد ہونا .C•

غلام بننا .D•

A. 'ہاتھ اور تلے ہو جانا' means to be caught, that is, گرفتار ہونا.

B. کامیاب ہونا means to succeed, which is not the idiom's meaning.

C. آزاد ہونا means to be free, the opposite of the idiom's meaning.

D. غلام بننا means to become a slave, which is not the idiom's meaning.

Question 66 Education

نیو بلوم ٹیکسانومی کا سب سے بڑا درجہ کون سا ہے:

- A. Applying
- B. Analyzing
- C. Creating ✓ **Correct answer**
- D. Evaluating

A. Applying is a middle level of the revised Bloom's taxonomy, not the highest.

B. Analyzing is a higher level, but not the highest.

C. Creating is the highest level of the revised (new) Bloom's taxonomy.

g is the second-highest level, below Creating.

Question 67 Urdu

عزیز احمد نے ارسطو کی poetic کا ترجمہ کس نام سے کیا:

A. شاعری کا فن

Correct answer ✓ B. فن شاعری

C. بوطیقا

D. علم بیان

A. شاعری کا فن is not the name Aziz Ahmed gave his translation.

B. Aziz Ahmed translated Aristotle's Poetics as فن شاعری (Jalibi's version is بوطیقا).

C. بوطیقا is Jamil Jalibi's title, not Aziz Ahmed's.

D. علم بیان is rhetoric, not the name of this translation.

Question 68 Urdu

فرانز فینن کی کتاب The Wretched of the Earth کا ترجمہ "افتادگان خاک" کے نام سے کس نے کیا:

A. ڈاکٹر انور سدید

B. سید مظفر حسین برنی

Correct answer ✓ C. ڈاکٹر سجاد باقر رضوی

D. ڈاکٹر جمیل جالبی

A. Dr Anwar Sadeed is not the translator of افتادگان خاک.

B. Syed Muzaffar Hussain Burney is not the translator.

. Dr Sajjad Baqir Rizvi translated Fanon's The Wretched of the Earth as

D. Jamil Jalibi is not the translator.

Question 69 Urdu

اقبال کی پہلی نظم "ہمالہ" کہاں چھپی:

A. پیسہ اخبار

B. زمانہ

C. علم و عرفان

Correct answer ✓ D. مخزن

.did not appear in Paisa Akhbar ہمالہ **A.** Iqbal's first poem

.did not first appear in Zamana ہمالہ **.B**

.did not first appear in Ilm-o-Irfan ہمالہ **.C**

.in 1901 مخزن was published in the journal ہمالہ **D.** Iqbal's first poem

Question 70 Urdu

"ہم سخن فہم ہیں غالب کی طرف دار نہیں، غالب یہ مقطع لیا گیا ہے:"

Correct answer ✓ A. سہراب و شبطا

B. ایک غزل سے

C. ابا جی سے

D. ایک خط سے

so no source ,(follows a Zauq verse 'غالب یہ مقطع لیا گیا ہے') **A.** The stem is garbled as printed

the key, the printed key (A) is retained as a PICK-ONE (see verification .summary)

B. The stem is garbled as printed, so this cannot be confirmed.

C. The stem is garbled as printed, so this cannot be confirmed.

D. The stem is garbled as printed, so this cannot be confirmed.

Question 71 Urdu

سودا کے مخصوص "ویو انی جہاں آباد" کی صنف کیا ہے:

A. قصیدہ

Correct answer ✓ B. شہر آشوب

C. مرثیہ

D. غزل

A. Sauda's verse on ruined Delhi is not a qasida.

B. Sauda's poetry on the ruin of Shahjahanabad (Delhi) belongs to the شہر آشوب genre.

C. This verse is not a marsiya.

D. This verse is not a ghazal.

Question 72 Urdu

نخرہ ہونا کا مطلب ہے:

A. صاف کرنا

B. الگ کرنا

C. خلط ملط کرنا

No answer is given for this question, and none is taught. NO CORRECT OPTION — DEFECTIVE-excluded (decided by assistant under owner's 8 Nov 2026 delegation)

A. صاف کرنا (to clean) is not what نخرہ ہونا means.

B. الگ کرنا (to separate) is not what نخرہ ہونا means.

C. The printed key says خلط ملط کرنا (to mix up), but Rekhta Dictionary gives نخرے ہونا as 'بے جا ادائیں ہونا' (to show needless airs), which no option matches.

D. ترتیب دینا (to arrange) is not what نخرہ ہونا means. This question duplicates Q62 exactly; the keyed answer is contradicted by the dictionary and no option matches the dictionary meaning: DEFECTIVE-excluded (see verification summary).

Question 73 Urdu

کون سا مقاتب فکر اسلامی ملاؤں کے خلاف آواز اٹھاتا ہے:

A. ترقی پسند تحریک

Correct answer ✓ B. ہنیتی تنقید

C. جدیدیت

D. ساختیات

A. The stem is garbled as printed ('مقاتب فکر' for مکاتب فکر), so no source can confirm which school is meant; the printed key (B) is retained as a PICK-ONE (see verification summary).

B. The printed key names this school; the garbled stem cannot be confirmed.

C. The stem is garbled as printed, so this cannot be confirmed.

is garbled as printed, so this cannot be confirmed.

Question 74 Education

Realism کے بانی کون ہیں:

A. افلاطون

B. ہیگل

C. ارسطو ✓ **Correct answer**

D. کانٹ

A. Plato founded idealism, not realism.

B. Hegel founded his own idealist system, not realism.

C. Aristotle is regarded as the founder of realism in philosophy.

D. Kant founded critical philosophy, not realism.

Question 75 Education

Play way method of teaching has been emphasized in the scheme of the education of:

- A. Realists
- B. Naturalists ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. Existentialists
- D. Pragmatists

A. Realists stress the real world and discipline, not the play-way method.

B. The play-way method of teaching is emphasised by naturalists in education (following Rousseau and Froebel).

C. Existentialists stress individual choice, not the play-way method.

ists stress learning by doing, but the play-way method is credited to the naturalists.

Question 76 Urdu

Steam: statement of question in MCQ's

A. صحیح

Correct answer ✓ B. غلط

A. Only two options are served (A and B), and the stem is garbled as printed ('Steam' for 'stem'); if the statement were read as 'stem', it would be true, so A cannot be confirmed.

B. The printed key marks the garbled statement غلط; the stem is evidently a misprint for 'stem', so this is a PICK-ONE (see verification summary).

Question 77 Education

Steam کا مطلب کیا ہے:

- A. science, technology, engineering, Test, and math
- B. science, technology, engineering, art and math **✓ Correct answer**
- C. Standardized Testing and Evaluation Method, engineering, art and math
- D. Statement, Technique, Explanation, Measurement

A. STEAM does not stand for this; the fourth word is Arts, not Test.

B. STEAM stands for Science, Technology, Engineering, Arts and Mathematics.

C. This is not what STEAM stands for.

D. This is not what STEAM stands for.

78 Urdu

توطیت کا تضاد ہے:

A. انسانیت

B. ماورانیت

Correct answer ✓ C. رجائیت

D. حقیقت پسندی

A. The stem word توطیت is unclear as printed, so no antonym can be confirmed; the printed key (C) is retained as a PICK-ONE (see verification summary).

B. The stem word is unclear as printed, so this cannot be confirmed.

C. The printed key gives رجائیت as the antonym; the stem word is unclear, so this is a PICK-ONE.

D. The stem word is unclear as printed, so this cannot be confirmed.

Question 79 Urdu

دکن میں اردو کا نظریہ کس نے پیش کیا:

A. مولوی عبدالحق

Correct answer ✓ B. نصیر الدین ہاشمی

C. محی الدین قادری

D. عبد القادر سروری

A. Maulvi Abdul Haq favoured the Delhi theory of Urdu's origin, not the Deccan theory.

B. Naseeruddin Hashmi proposed the theory that Urdu originated in the Deccan.

C. Mohiuddin Qadri is not the proposer of the Deccan theory.

dir Sarwari is not the proposer of the Deccan theory.

Question 80 Urdu

لسانی تشکیلات کا نعرہ "انفرا جالب" نے کہاں لگایا:

A. ایک تقریر میں

Correct answer ✓ B. ماخذ کے دیباچے میں

C. مجموعہ کلام میں

D. رسالہ سب رس میں

so no source can confirm ,(is unintelligible 'انفرا جالب') **A.** The stem is garbled as printed where the slogan was raised; the printed key (B) is retained as a PICK-ONE (see verification .summary)

B. The printed key names the preface of the source; the garbled stem cannot be confirmed.

C. The stem is garbled as printed, so this cannot be confirmed.

D. The stem is garbled as printed, so this cannot be confirmed.

Question 81 Urdu

شہر خالی کوچہ خالی (ناول) کا موضوع کیا ہے:

Correct answer ✓ A. وبا

B. تقسیم ہند

C. جنگ آزادی

D. معاشرتی ناانصافی

the ;شہر خالی کوچہ خالی as the subject of the novel (epidemic) وبا **A.** The printed key gives

l not be independently corroborated, so this is a PICK-ONE (see verification .summary)

B. The printed key does not name the Partition as the subject.

C. The printed key does not name the War of Independence as the subject.

D. The printed key does not name social injustice as the subject.

Question 82

No answer is given for this question, and none is taught. No stem, options or key for this question appear in any reproduction found: GK360 serves Q1-Q81 only, and the Imtiaz Shahid book's Paper 220 (pp.1188-1192) serves the same 81. Unrecoverable — no answer asserted. Decided by assistant under owner's 8 Nov 2026 delegation.

Question 83

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Question 84

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Question 85

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100

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