PPSC Assistant Sub Inspector — Undated (1440) · Solved Past Paper

Body: Punjab Public Service Commission (PPSC) · **Post:** Assistant Sub Inspector · **Year:** Undated (no date stated; internal clues point to different eras, unasserted) · **Exam date:** Not stated · **Questions:** 100 in the original paper — **91 solved and verified**, 9 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 paper's apparent era (undated — the paper's internal clues point to different eras, so dated answers are flagged as-of the paper on their questions).

Source note: Undated paper: no exam date is stated on the source page and none is asserted here; internal clues point to DIFFERENT eras and cannot be reconciled into one sitting date ('newly elected' Macron, 2017; Scott Morrison as prime minister, 2018-2022; Jason Gillespie as Pakistan coach, April-December 2024), which suggests the reproduction may be a compilation from different eras, or that older wording was reused. Dated answers are flagged as-of the paper on their questions. 8 Nov 2026 push: 10 SINGLE-SOURCE items promoted to VERIFIED (Q7, Q35, Q42, Q43, Q46, Q48, Q54, Q73, Q74, Q85 — sources on each question; Q85 was a pick-one, decided B on Rekhta Dictionary); Q1, Q2, Q6, Q14, Q79, Q96 DEFECTIVE-excluded, Q50 DEFECTIVE-excluded on the Nobel record, and Q69, Q70 DEFECTIVE-excluded as unrecoverable, all by the assistant's decision under the owner's 8 Nov 2026 delegation (37be precedent). Q69/Q70 stems are the single word 'Math' with options literally the letters A/B/C/D; a second reproduction was SEARCH-EXHAUSTED (sprint addendum, 5 Nov 2026) and a fresh search on 8 Nov 2026 found none either. No second full reproduction of this paper was found; answers were verified from reference facts, worked derivations and targeted web second-source searches,

ly of the displayed key.

Excluded questions (9): Q1, Q2, Q6, Q14, Q50, Q69, Q70, Q79 and Q96 are excluded as defective and are shown below with their stems and options, but with NO answer taught. They are never presented as having a single correct answer.

Question 1 English

Which word is wrongly spelt in the following set of words?

- A. Companion
- B. Confusion
- C. Previous
- D. Gratitude

Excluded as defective — no answer is taught for this question. All four words (Companion, Confusion, Previous, Gratitude) are correctly spelt in standard English, so no wrongly-spelt word exists among the options and no letter can be asserted. The displayed key C (Previous) is recorded in the file; not adopted. Decided by the assistant under the owner's 8 Nov 2026 delegation. This question must never be taught as having a single answer.

Why each option?

A. Correctly spelt: C-O-M-P-A-N-I-O-N, meaning a person who accompanies another.

B. Correctly spelt: C-O-N-F-U-S-I-O-N, meaning a state of being unclear or mixed up.

C. Correctly spelt: P-R-E-V-I-O-U-S, meaning coming before in time or order; the site key, but the spelling is standard and correct, so it cannot be the "wrongly spelt" word.

D. Correctly spelt: G-R-A-T-I-T-U-D-E, meaning thankfulness. FLAG: defective stem — since all four words are correctly spelt in standard English, there is no correct option; neither C nor any other letter is asserted.

2 English

Which word is wrongly spelt in the following set of words:

- A. Straight
- B. Perfect
- C. Necessary
- D. Destruction

Excluded as defective — no answer is taught for this question. All four words (Straight, Perfect, Necessary, Destruction) are correctly spelt in standard English, so no wrongly-spelt word exists among the options and no letter can be asserted. The displayed key B (Perfect) is recorded in the file; not adopted. Decided by the assistant under the owner's 8 Nov 2026 delegation. This question must never be taught as having a single answer.
Why each option?

A. Correctly spelt: S-T-R-A-I-G-H-T (not to be confused with "strait", a narrow sea passage).

B. Correctly spelt: P-E-R-F-E-C-T, meaning flawless or exact; the site key, but the spelling is standard and correct.

C. Correctly spelt: N-E-C-E-S-S-A-R-Y (one C, two S's) — a commonly misspelt word, but spelt correctly here.

D. Correctly spelt: D-E-S-T-R-U-C-T-I-O-N, meaning the act of destroying. FLAG: defective stem — all four words are correctly spelt, so there is no correct option; neither B nor any other letter is asserted.

Question 3 English

Identify the correct spelling

- A. Challenge ✓ **Correct answer**
- B. Chalange
- C. Challange

A. The correct spelling: C-H-A-L-L-E-N-G-E, with double L and the ending -enge.

B. Wrong: only one L.

C. Wrong: the vowel after the double L is A, not E; the word is spelled -llenge, not -llange.

D. Wrong: one L and no final E; an incomplete form of the word.

Question 4 English

Identify the correct spelling

- A. Imidiatly
- B. Immediately ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. Immidiatly
- D. Imidiately

A. Wrong: one M, and I for E in the second syllable.

B. The correct spelling: I-M-M-E-D-I-A-T-E-L-Y, from "immediate" + -ly, with double M.

C. Wrong: I for E in the second syllable ("immid-" instead of "immed-").

D. Wrong: one M and I for E.

Question 5 English

He is very particular ____ is clothes.

- A. To
- B. With
- C. About ✓ **Correct answer**
- D. For

A. "Particular to" is not the idiom for caring about detail; "particular" does not take "to" in

B. "Particular with" is not idiomatic English here.

C. "Particular about" is the fixed idiom: to be very careful and fussy about something — here, about his clothes.

D. "Particular for" is not the idiom; "for" would suggest purpose, not fussiness about a thing. NOTE: the stem prints "is clothes"; read as "his clothes" — the defect does not change the preposition, which is settled by the idiom.

Question 6 English

Do not shoot – me I am not deaf.

- A. To
- B. On
- C. With
- D. Upon

Excluded as defective — no answer is taught for this question. The stem is garbled; the intended sentence is 'Do not shout AT me — I am not deaf', but 'at' appears in no option, so no listed option can be asserted. The displayed key A (To) is recorded in the file; not adopted. Decided by the assistant under the owner's 8 Nov 2026 delegation. This question must never be taught as having a single answer.
Why each option?

A. "Shoot to me" is not English; "to" does not pair with "shoot" (or "shout") in this sense. The site key, but not defensible.

B. "Shoot on me" / "shout on me" is not the idiom; "on" does not fit.

C. "Shoot with me" would mean shooting together with someone, not the meaning of the sentence.

on me" is archaic and not the natural idiom here. FLAG: the stem is garbled — the dash stands where a word is missing, and the verb as printed ("shoot") does not fit the sense "I am not deaf", which belongs to SHOUTING. The intended sentence is plainly "Do not shout AT me — I am not deaf", but "at" is absent from all four options, so no listed option can be asserted as correct.

Question 7 English

He is ____ m.A history.

- A. A
- B. An ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. The
- D. In

A. "A M.A." is wrong before an initial pronounced "em": the letter M is pronounced with a vowel sound (em-ay), so the article must be "an".

B. "An M.A." is the correct article before the vowel-sounded abbreviation M.A. (Master of Arts); the intended sense is "He is an M.A. in History".

C. "The M.A." would point to one specific degree already mentioned; nothing in the stem identifies a particular M.A.

D. "In" is a preposition, not an article, and cannot fill the slot before "M.A." FLAG: the stem as printed ("m.A history", with no "in") is garbled; the answer rests on the article-before-abbreviation convention and the recovered sense "an M.A. in History".

Question 8 English

I thanked him for – me the way to the post office.

- A. Leading
- B. Advising
- C. Showing ✓ **Correct answer**

A. "Leading me the way" is not idiomatic; one leads a person, or leads the way, but does not "lead someone the way" in this construction.

B. "Advising me the way" is ungrammatical: "advise" takes a person + about/on, not a direct object "the way".

C. "Showing me the way" is the fixed idiom: to point out or guide someone along the route — exactly what thanking him for directions means.

D. Wrong, since "showing" fits the idiom exactly.

Question 9 English

The defeated army fled ____ the battlefield.

- A. About
- B. From ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. Off
- D. By

A. "Fled about the battlefield" would mean running around it, not leaving it.

B. "Fled from" is the correct pairing: to run away FROM a place — the defeated army left the battlefield.

C. "Fled off" is not idiomatic for leaving a battlefield (though "fled off" can appear in other senses, "from" is the required preposition here).

D. "Fled by the battlefield" would mean passing beside it, not escaping from it.

Question 10 English

They learned to cook – their mothers.

- A. By

- C. Through
- D. From ✓ **Correct answer**

A. "Learned by their mothers" would make the mothers the method, not the teacher; "by" is used for the agent in the passive ("taught by"), not for learning from a person.

B. "Learned with their mothers" means learning together alongside them, not learning taught by them.

C. "Learned through their mothers" suggests the mothers were a medium or channel, not the direct teachers.

D. "Learned from their mothers" is the idiom for acquiring a skill taught by someone: the mothers were the source of the learning.

Question 11 English

He was ___ such a Hurry that he forgot his keys.

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

A. "At such a hurry" is not idiomatic; "at" does not pair with "hurry" in this construction.

B. "In such a hurry" is the fixed phrase: being in a state of hurry/rush — the sentence means his rush made him forget his keys.

C. "With such a hurry" is not the idiom.

D. "By such a hurry" is not idiomatic English here.

12 English

The fire was finally brought ____ control.

- A. To
- B. On
- C. Under ✓ **Correct answer**
- D. At

A. "Brought to control" is not the idiom.

B. "Brought on control" is meaningless here.

C. "Under control" is the fixed phrase: the fire was brought under control, i.e. mastered and contained.

D. "Brought at control" is not idiomatic.

Question 13 English

Opposite of hostile is:

- A. Aggressive
- B. Friendly ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. Cunning
- D. Lovely

A. Aggressive means attacking or forceful; it is close in meaning to hostile, not its opposite.

B. Hostile means unfriendly and antagonistic; friendly is its direct opposite.

C. Cunning means sly or clever in a deceitful way; unrelated to hostile/friendly.

D. Lovely means beautiful or delightful; it describes attractiveness, not the opposite of hostility (a person can be lovely-looking yet hostile).

14 English

Opposite of continue is:

- A. Hide
- B. Capture
- C. Confirm
- D. Release

Excluded as defective — no answer is taught for this question. The true opposite of 'continue' is 'stop'/'discontinue', which appears in no option, so the option set is defective and no letter can be asserted. The displayed key B (Capture) is recorded in the file; not adopted. Decided by the assistant under the owner's 8 Nov 2026 delegation. This question must never be taught as having a single answer.
Why each option?

A. Hide means to conceal; it is the opposite of "reveal" or "show", not of "continue".

B. Capture means to seize or take prisoner; it has no opposite relation to "continue". The site key, but plainly wrong.

C. Confirm means to verify or make certain; unrelated to continuing or stopping.

D. Release means to let go or set free; it can be the opposite of "hold" or "detain", not of "continue". FLAG: the true opposite of "continue" is "stop" or "discontinue", which appears in NO option — so the option set is defective and no letter can be asserted.

Question 15 English

Ambiguous means:

- A. Unclear ✓ **Correct answer**
- B. In different
- C. Dangerous
- D. Brief

is means open to more than one interpretation, hence unclear or having a doubtful meaning — the direct definition.

B. An incomplete phrase as printed ("in different" what?); it does not define "ambiguous", which is about multiple meanings, not about being different.

C. Dangerous means able to cause harm; an ambiguous statement may cause confusion, but danger is not its meaning.

D. Brief means short; an ambiguous statement can be long or short, so brevity is not its meaning.

Question 16 Pakistan Studies

Which of the following leaders took part in presidential election?

- A. Shaista karam Ullah
- B. Begum Ghazi Isha
- C. Begum liaqat Ali khan
- D. Mohtarma Fatima Jinnah ✓ **Correct answer**

A. No record of contesting a presidential election in Pakistan.

B. No record of contesting a presidential election in Pakistan.

C. Ra'ana Liaquat Ali Khan was a prominent political figure and governor, but she did not contest the presidential election.

D. Fatima Jinnah contested the 1965 presidential election against President Ayub Khan, as the Combined Opposition Parties' candidate — the famous election in which she is remembered as "Madar-e-Millat" standing against a military ruler.

Question 17 Pakistan Studies

In 1906 Muslim League was founded at:

- B. Karachi
- C. Dhaka ✓ **Correct answer**
- D. Allahabad

A. Lahore hosted the 1940 Pakistan Resolution session, not the League's founding.

B. Karachi was not the founding city.

C. The All-India Muslim League was founded in Dhaka (then Dacca) in December 1906, during the Muhammadan Educational Conference; Aga Khan was its first president and Mohsin-ul-Mulk its first secretary.

D. Allahabad hosted the League's 1930 session (Iqbal's Allahabad Address), not its founding.

Question 18 Pakistan Studies

Who was the ruler of Kashmir in 1947?

- A. Gulab Singh
- B. Hari Singh ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. SH Abdullah
- D. Bukshi Gulam Muhammad

A. The founder of the Dogra dynasty and first Maharaja of Jammu and Kashmir (1846–1857), a century before 1947.

B. Maharaja Hari Singh ruled Jammu and Kashmir in 1947; he signed the Instrument of Accession to India in October 1947 after the tribal invasion.

C. Sheikh Abdullah was the popular Kashmiri political leader (National Conference), not the ruler in 1947; he became prime minister of the state later.

D. Bakshi Ghulam Muhammad was a later prime minister of Jammu and Kashmir (1953–

e 1947 ruler.

Question 19 Pakistan Studies

Who was the first chief justice of Pakistan?

- A. A.R Comelius
- B. Maulana Tamizuddin khan
- C. Mian Abdul Rashid ✓ **Correct answer**
- D. M.R. kiyani

A. A. R. Cornelius was a later Chief Justice of Pakistan (1960–1968), the first Christian to hold the office, not the first.

B. Tamizuddin Khan was President of the Constituent Assembly and Speaker of the National Assembly, not a Chief Justice.

C. Sir Mian Abdul Rashid was Pakistan's first Chief Justice (1949–1954), heading the Federal Court at independence.

D. M. R. Kayani was a celebrated Chief Justice of the Lahore High Court, not the first Chief Justice of Pakistan.

Question 20 Pakistan Studies

Mohtarma Fatima Jinnah was a ____by profession.

- A. Doctor
- B. Lawyer
- C. Economist
- D. Dentist ✓ **Correct answer**

A. She was not a general medical doctor; "doctor" alone misses her specific qualification.

B. Her brother Muhammad Ali Jinnah was the lawyer; Fatima Jinnah did not practise law.

ot train or work as an economist.

D. Fatima Jinnah qualified as a dental surgeon (she studied dentistry at the University of Calcutta, graduating in 1923) and practised dentistry in Bombay before devoting herself to politics.

Question 21 Pakistan Studies

Who is called Sher-e- Bengal amongst the following leaders?

- A. SH Mujibur Rahman
- B. AK Fazal-ul-haq ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. Ch khaliquz zaman
- D. Nawab Waqar ul mulk

A. Sheikh Mujibur Rahman is "Bangabandhu" (Friend of Bengal), founder of Bangladesh — a different title.

B. A. K. Fazlul Huq (1873–1962), premier of Bengal, is known as "Sher-e-Bengal" (Tiger of Bengal) for his forceful oratory and leadership, and for moving the Lahore Resolution in 1940.

C. Chaudhry Khaliquzzaman was a Muslim League leader, not Sher-e-Bengal.

D. Waqar-ul-Mulk was an early Aligarh leader and League figure, not Sher-e-Bengal.

Question 22 Pakistan Studies

The famous Qissa khwani bazar is in:

- A. Quetta
- B. Multan
- C. Hyderabad
- D. Peshawar ✓ **Correct answer**

A. Quetta has its own bazaars, but Qissa Khwani is not there.

famous for shrines and the blue pottery, not Qissa Khwani Bazaar.

C. Hyderabad (Sindh) is not the home of Qissa Khwani Bazaar.

D. Qissa Khwani Bazaar ("the bazaar of storytellers") is the historic market in the old walled city of Peshawar, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, where traders and travellers once exchanged stories.

Question 23 Pakistan Studies

Gomal university is in:

- A. Dera Ismail khan ✓ **Correct answer**
- B. Peshawar
- C. Quetta
- D. DG khan

A. Gomal University is located in Dera Ismail Khan, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa; it was founded in 1974 and named after the Gomal River.

B. Peshawar hosts the University of Peshawar, not Gomal University.

C. Quetta hosts the University of Balochistan, not Gomal University.

D. Dera Ghazi Khan hosts Ghazi University, not Gomal University.

Question 24 Pakistan Studies

In 1930 the first round table conference was held in:

- A. Lahore
- B. Shimla
- C. London ✓ **Correct answer**
- D. Delhi

A. Lahore hosted the 1940 Muslim League session, not the Round Table Conference.

sted the 1945 Simla Conference, not the 1930 Round Table Conference.

C. The First Round Table Conference met in London from November 1930 to January 1931 to discuss constitutional reform in India; the Congress boycotted it and the Muslim League attended.

D. Delhi hosted later constitutional talks, not the First Round Table Conference.

Question 25 Pakistan Studies

Who suspended the 1973 constitution for the first time?

- A. Z. A. Bhutto
- B. Yahya khan
- C. Gen. parvez Musharraf
- D. Zia-Ul-Haq ✓ **Correct answer**

A. Zulfikar Ali Bhutto was the prime minister under the 1973 Constitution (which his government framed); he did not suspend it.

B. Yahya Khan ruled before the 1973 Constitution existed (he abrogated the 1962 Constitution in 1969), so he cannot have suspended the 1973 one.

C. Musharraf suspended the Constitution in 1999 (and again held it in abeyance in 2007), but he was the SECOND suspender, not the first.

D. General Zia-ul-Haq imposed martial law on 5 July 1977 and suspended the 1973 Constitution — the first time it was suspended.

Question 26 Pakistan Studies

Who was the prime minister of India at the time of Shimla agreement?

- A. Jawaharlal Nehru
- B. Indira Gandhi ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. Lal Bahadur shastri

A. Nehru died in 1964, eight years before the Simla Agreement.

B. Indira Gandhi, India's prime minister, signed the Simla Agreement with Zulfikar Ali Bhutto in July 1972, after the 1971 war.

C. Shastri signed the Tashkent Declaration (1966) after the 1965 war; he died in 1966.

D. Atal Bihari Vajpayee became prime minister much later (1996, 1998–2004); he signed the Lahore Declaration (1999), not Simla.

Question 27 Pakistan Studies

The nationalisation policy was introduced by:

- A. Ayub khan
- B. Z.A Bhutto ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. Zia ul haq
- D. Parvez Musharraf

A. Ayub Khan's era (1958–1969) was one of private-sector-led growth and the "Decade of Development", not nationalisation.

B. Zulfikar Ali Bhutto's government nationalised banks, insurance, heavy industry, steel, and other sectors from 1972 onward under its socialist programme.

C. Zia-ul-Haq reversed course toward denationalisation and privatisation in the 1980s.

D. Musharraf's era continued privatisation; it did not introduce nationalisation.

Question 28 Pakistan Studies

Chief election commissioner of Pakistan is appointed for:

- A. 5 years ✓ **Correct answer**
- B. 4 years

- D. 2 years

A. Under Article 215(1) of the Constitution of Pakistan, the Chief Election Commissioner (and members of the Election Commission) hold office for a term of five years.

B. No such term applies to the Chief Election Commissioner.

C. No such term applies.

D. No such term applies.

Question 29 Pakistan Studies

Who was the first woman ruler of India

- A. Chand Bibi
- B. Mumtaz Mahal
- C. Noor Jahan
- D. Razia sultana ✓ **Correct answer**

A. Chand Bibi defended Ahmednagar against the Mughals in the 1590s, but she was a regent/defender of a Deccan state, not the first woman ruler of Delhi/India in the conventional account.

B. Mumtaz Mahal was Shah Jahan's wife; she never ruled.

C. Nur Jahan wielded great power as Jahangir's wife and issued orders in his name, but she was not a crowned ruler in her own right.

D. Razia Sultana ruled the Delhi Sultanate (1236–1240) as Sultan in her own right — the first woman to rule Delhi, and the conventional "first woman ruler of India" in GK lists.

Question 30 Pakistan Studies

Pakistan is located in:

- : Asia
- B. South Asia ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. South east asia
- D. North East Asia

A. East Asia is China, Japan, and Korea; Pakistan is not in it.

B. Pakistan is a South Asian country, a member of SAARC, lying in the southern part of Asia alongside India, Bangladesh, Nepal, Sri Lanka, Bhutan, Afghanistan, and the Maldives.

C. Southeast Asia is Thailand, Vietnam, Indonesia, and their neighbours; Pakistan is west of that region.

D. No such standard region contains Pakistan; Northeast Asia is part of East Asia.

Question 31 Pakistan Studies

Reko diqa mining project in Balochistan for:

- A. Copper reserves ✓ **Correct answer**
- B. Coal
- C. Oil
- D. limestone

A. Reko Diq, in Chagai district, Balochistan, is one of the world's largest undeveloped copper-and-gold deposits; the project is a copper (with gold) mining project.

B. Balochistan has coal (e.g. Duki, Harnai), but Reko Diq is not a coal project.

C. Reko Diq is not an oil project.

D. Limestone is quarried in Pakistan, but it is not what Reko Diq is for.

Question 32 Pakistan Studies

Quaid-e-Azam presented his 14 points in a response to:

June plan

- B. Lucknow pact
- C. Quit India movement
- D. Nehru report ✓ **Correct answer**

A. The 3 June 1947 Plan (Mountbatten Plan) came eighteen years after the Fourteen Points; it partitioned India, and cannot be what the Points answered.

B. The Lucknow Pact (1916) was a Congress–League agreement on separate electorates, thirteen years before the Fourteen Points.

C. The Quit India Movement (1942) came thirteen years after the Fourteen Points.

D. Jinnah's Fourteen Points (March 1929) were his reply to the Nehru Report (1928), which had rejected separate electorates and safeguards for Muslims.

Question 33 General Knowledge

The country located on the north of Pakistan is:

- A. China ✓ **Correct answer**
- B. Iran
- C. Afghanistan
- D. India

A. China lies directly to the north of Pakistan, across the Karakoram and the Khunjerab Pass; it is Pakistan's northern neighbour.

B. Iran lies to the WEST (southwest) of Pakistan.

C. Afghanistan lies to the WEST and northwest of Pakistan; its border runs along the north-west, but the country "on the north" in the standard GK answer is China.

D. India lies to the EAST (and southeast) of Pakistan.

34 General Knowledge

Durand line is boundary between:

- A. Pakistan and India
- B. Pakistan and Afghanistan ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. Pakistan and China
- D. Pakistan and Iran

A. The Pakistan–India boundary is the Radcliffe Line / Line of Control in Kashmir, not the Durand Line.

B. The Durand Line (1893, drawn between Sir Mortimer Durand and Amir Abdur Rahman Khan) is the 2,640-km border between Pakistan and Afghanistan.

C. The Pakistan–China border was settled by the 1963 boundary agreement, not the Durand Line.

D. The Pakistan–Iran border is the Goldsmid Line / Baluchistan boundary, not the Durand Line.

Question 35 General Knowledge

The number of administrative districts in Punjab is:

- A. 32
- B. 34
- C. 36 ✓ **Correct answer**
- D. 38

A. Punjab had 32 districts in the 1868 census era, and again in some older counts; not the count at the paper's apparent era.

B. The count reached 34 in 1998 (after earlier creations), but further districts were added by 2009.

d 36 districts from the creation of Chiniot district in February 2009 until October 2022, when five new districts (Murree, Talagang, Wazirabad, Kot Addu, Taunsa) were created, followed by Jampur — taking the count to 41 (and later higher). The answer 36 is therefore correct AS OF the pre-October-2022 era the question belongs to, and WRONG as a current fact.

D. No count of 38 matches the recorded district history (the count jumped from 36 to 41). FLAG: dated — do not teach 36 as the current number of Punjab districts.

Question 36 Police & Law

Juvenile prisoners are under the age of:

- A. 14
- B. 16
- C. 18 ✓ **Correct answer**
- D. 20

A. Under-14 is the age of criminal responsibility thresholds in some laws, not the definition of a juvenile prisoner.

B. An older, pre-2018 threshold in some provincial practice; the current national definition is higher.

C. Under Pakistan's Juvenile Justice System Act 2018, a "juvenile"/child is a person under 18 years of age; juvenile prisoners are those under 18, tried and held separately from adults.

D. No juvenile definition in Pakistan extends to 20.

Question 37 Police & Law

The conditional release of a prisoners prior to the expiry of his term is called?

- A. Probation
- B. Bail

- D. Remission

A. Probation is supervision in the community INSTEAD of imprisonment (a suspended sentence under supervision); it is not release from prison before a term expires.

B. Bail is release from custody BEFORE trial or pending appeal, on security — not release after conviction before a sentence term expires.

C. Parole (printed "Perole") is the conditional release of a prisoner before the expiry of the sentence, subject to conditions and supervision, with recall if conditions are broken.

D. Remission is a reduction of the sentence itself (part of it forgiven), not a conditional release under supervision.

Question 38 General Knowledge

MOSAD is the intelligence agency of:

- A. Israel ✓ **Correct answer**
- B. India
- C. Afghanistan
- D. Germany

A. Mossad (ha-Mossad le-Modiin ule-Tafkidim Meyuhadim, the Institute for Intelligence and Special Operations) is Israel's national intelligence agency, responsible for foreign intelligence.

B. India's external intelligence agency is RAW (Research and Analysis Wing); internal intelligence is the Intelligence Bureau.

C. Afghanistan's intelligence has been the NDS/GDI, not Mossad.

D. Germany's foreign intelligence is the BND (Bundesnachrichtendienst), not Mossad.

39 General Knowledge

Who is the founder of Wikileaks?

- A. Bill Gates
- B. Julian Assange ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. Steve Jobs
- D. Mark Zuckerberg

A. Co-founder of Microsoft; nothing to do with WikiLeaks.

B. The Australian publisher and activist who founded WikiLeaks in 2006; it published classified US diplomatic and military material in 2010.

C. Co-founder of Apple; nothing to do with WikiLeaks.

D. Co-founder of Facebook/Meta; nothing to do with WikiLeaks.

Question 40 General Knowledge

Capital of Turkey is:

- A. Istanbul
- B. Ankara ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. Konia
- D. Izmir

A. Istanbul is Turkey's largest city and its former imperial capital (Byzantium/Constantinople), but it has not been the capital since 1923.

B. Ankara became the capital of the Republic of Turkey in 1923 under Atatürk, and remains the capital.

C. Konya (printed "Konia") is a large city in central Anatolia, famous for Rumi, but not the capital.

D. Izmir is a major Aegean port city, not the capital.

41 General Knowledge

Buenos Aires is the capital of:

- A. Germany
- B. France
- C. Argentina ✓ **Correct answer**
- D. Italy

A. Germany's capital is Berlin.

B. France's capital is Paris.

C. Buenos Aires is the capital and largest city of Argentina, on the Río de la Plata.

D. Italy's capital is Rome.

Question 42 Current Affairs

Emmanuel Macron is the newly elected president of:

- A. France ✓ **Correct answer**
- B. Italy
- C. Germany
- D. Russia

A. Emmanuel Macron was elected President of France in May 2017 (defeating Marine Le Pen), at 39 the youngest president in French history; he was re-elected in 2022. The wording "newly elected" dates the question to 2017.

B. Italy's head of state is a president too, but Macron is not Italian; Italy's president in 2017 was Sergio Mattarella.

C. Germany's head of state is the Federal President (Frank-Walter Steinmeier from 2017); Macron is not German.

D. Russia's president is Vladimir Putin, not Macron. FLAG: dated — Macron is no longer

ed", the answer is correct as of the paper's 2017-era wording, not as a current-news fact.

Question 43 Current Affairs

Recep Tayyab Erdogan is the prime minister of:

- A. Indonesia
- B. Egypt
- C. Turkey ✓ **Correct answer**
- D. Yaman

A. Indonesia's leader is its president (Joko Widodo 2014–2024; Prabowo Subianto from 2024); Erdogan is not Indonesian.

B. Egypt's leader is its president (Abdel Fattah el-Sisi); Erdogan is not Egyptian.

C. Recep Tayyip Erdoğan was Prime Minister of Turkey from 2003 to August 2014, when he became President of Turkey (a post he still holds); the COUNTRY in the answer is Turkey, and Turkey is the only option that can be right.

D. "Yaman" (Yemen) is not Erdogan's country; Yemen's leaders are unrelated to him. FLAG: dated — the title "prime minister" is wrong for any date after August 2014; the question is answerable only as "which country was he prime minister of", and must never be taught as his current office.

Question 44 General Knowledge

The Olympic games are held after:

- A. 4 years ✓ **Correct answer**
- B. 5 years
- C. 3 years
- D. 2 years

pic Games (Summer and Winter, on alternating two-year cycles since 1994) each recur every four years — the Olympiad cycle.

B. The Tokyo 2020 Games were held in 2021 (a one-year postponement for COVID-19), but the cycle is four years, not five.

C. No Olympic cycle is three years.

D. Two years is the gap between a Summer Games and the next Winter Games, not the cycle of either Games itself.

Question 45 General Knowledge

Amnesty International is an organisation for?

- A. Fighting global terrorism
- B. Helping the third world countries
- C. Welfare of refugees
- D. Human rights ✓ **Correct answer**

A. Amnesty does not fight terrorism; counter-terrorism is a state/security function, and Amnesty criticises rights abuses in counter-terrorism.

B. Development aid is the work of aid agencies; Amnesty is not a development charity.

C. Refugee welfare is UNHCR's mandate; Amnesty campaigns for refugees' rights but that is not its defining purpose.

D. Amnesty International (founded 1961, London) is the worldwide human-rights organisation campaigning against torture, unfair trials, and prisoners of conscience, and for freedom of expression and other rights.

Question 46 General Knowledge

Which country of the world has no railways?

gladesh

- B. Sri Lanka
- C. Afghanistan ✓ **Correct answer**
- D. Nepal

A. Bangladesh has an extensive railway network (Bangladesh Railway, over 2,800 km), including the Dhaka metro.

B. Sri Lanka has a long-established railway system (Sri Lanka Railways, since 1864).

C. The intended GK answer: Afghanistan was famously for most of the 20th century a country with no domestic railway network, and no passenger rail service. Short cross-border freight lines have since been built (Torghundi from Turkmenistan, 1960s; Hairatan–Mazar-i-Sharif from Uzbekistan, opened 2011; Aqina, 2016; Khaf–Herat from Iran, from 2020), totalling roughly 400 km of disconnected freight stubs — but no domestic passenger network exists, which is why the old GK answer still points to Afghanistan among these four.

D. Nepal has railways (the Janakpur line and the Raxaul–Kathmandu project; Nepal Railway operates cross-border services). FLAG: dated — "has no railways" is no longer literally true; teach it as "no domestic passenger railway network", with the freight lines noted.

Question 47 General Knowledge

Scotland yard is the police force of:

- A. UK ✓ **Correct answer**
- B. USA
- C. Scotland
- D. France

A. Scotland Yard is the headquarters of the Metropolitan Police Service (the Met), London's police force, in the United Kingdom; the name comes from Great Scotland Yard, the street of its original headquarters.

as no Scotland Yard, its federal police is the FBI.

C. The trap in the question: despite the name, Scotland Yard is NOT Scotland's police (Scotland's force is Police Scotland); it is London's.

D. France's police are the Police Nationale and the Gendarmerie, not Scotland Yard.

Question 48 Current Affairs

Who is the current coach of Pakistan cricket team?

- A. Dav Whatmore
- B. Intikhab Alam
- C. Waseem Bari
- D. Jason Gillespie ✓ **Correct answer**

A. Dav Whatmore coached Pakistan in 2012–2014, a decade before this question's era.

B. Intikhab Alam coached Pakistan in 2009–2010 (including the 2009 World T20 win).

C. Wasim Bari was a wicketkeeper and a former chief selector; he was never Pakistan's head coach.

D. The former Australian fast bowler was appointed Pakistan's Test (red-ball) head coach in April 2024 and resigned in December 2024, after about eight months; Aaqib Javed took over as interim red-ball coach. FLAG: dated — Gillespie is "current" only inside April–December 2024; the stem's "current" expired with his resignation and must never be taught as today's fact.

Question 49 General Knowledge

Tiger Woods is the famous player of:

- A. Tennis
- B. Football
- C. Golf ✓ **Correct answer**

A. Tennis stars are Federer, Nadal, Djokovic; Woods never played professional tennis.

B. Woods is not a footballer.

C. Tiger Woods is one of the greatest golfers in history, winner of 15 major championships and 82 PGA Tour events.

D. Woods is not a hockey player.

Question 50 General Knowledge

Mr Muhammad yunus of Bangladesh got Nobel prize for his contribution in the field of:

- A. Economics
- B. Physics
- C. Chemistry
- D. Literature

Excluded as defective — no answer is taught for this question. Muhammad Yunus received the Nobel Peace Prize 2006, jointly with Grameen Bank, 'for their efforts to create economic and social development from below' (NobelPrize.org, nobelprize.org/prizes/peace/2006/yunus/facts/). Peace is not among the options; filed A (Economics) describes the field of his work, never the name of his prize, and must never be taught as an Economics prize. Recommended excluded in the decision sheet (§5C-1) and flagged a defective candidate in the 8 Nov batch addendum; decided excluded by the assistant under the owner's 8 Nov 2026 delegation. This question must never be taught as having a single answer.
Why each option?

A. The intended answer: Yunus is an economist, founder of Grameen Bank (1983) and pioneer of microcredit/microfinance — economic work to lift the poor out of poverty.

B. Yunus did no work in physics.

no work in chemistry.

D. Yunus is not a literary Nobel laureate. FLAG: strictly, Yunus and Grameen Bank received the Nobel PEACE Prize in 2006, "for their efforts to create economic and social development from below" — Peace is absent from the options, so the item is DEFECTIVE-excluded (8 Nov 2026, decided by assistant under the owner's 8 Nov delegation): no letter is asserted and nothing is taught for it. Do not teach that he won a Nobel Prize in Economics.

Question 51 General Knowledge

Guantanamo Bay is in:

- A. Cuba ✓ **Correct answer**
- B. Afghanistan
- C. USA
- D. Iraq

A. Guantánamo Bay is a bay on the southeastern coast of Cuba, where the United States has held a naval base since 1903 (leased from Cuba) and, since 2002, a detention camp.

B. Many Guantánamo detainees came from Afghanistan, but the base itself is not there.

C. The base is US-operated, but it is not on US soil; it is in Cuba.

D. Iraq has no Guantánamo Bay.

Question 52 General Knowledge

Which of the following sports is associated with the Davis cup?

- A. Football
- B. Chess
- C. Tennis ✓ **Correct answer**
- D. Boxing

team trophies are the World Cup and continental cups, not the Davis Cup.

B. Chess team events are Olympiads, not the Davis Cup.

C. The Davis Cup (founded 1900) is the premier international men's team competition in tennis.

D. Boxing has world titles by weight class, not the Davis Cup.

Question 53 General Knowledge

White flag is known as a symbol for:

- A. Friendship
- B. War
- C. Peace ✓ **Correct answer**
- D. Minorities

A. Friendship has no single flag symbol; a white flag is not specifically a friendship emblem.

B. War's flags are battle standards and national flags; a white flag means the OPPOSITE of continuing war.

C. A white flag is the internationally recognised flag of truce/surrender and of peace: raised to signal a wish to negotiate, to cease firing, or to surrender.

D. No flag colour denotes minorities as such.

Question 54 Current Affairs

Scott Morrison is the prime minister of

- A. Canada
- B. Australia ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. Denmark

A. Canada's prime minister in the Morrison era was Justin Trudeau, not Morrison.

B. Scott Morrison was Australia's 30th Prime Minister, from 24 August 2018 to 23 May 2022, when he lost the federal election to Anthony Albanese.

C. Denmark's prime minister in that era was Mette Frederiksen, not Morrison.

D. Germany's leader is its Chancellor (Angela Merkel, then Olaf Scholz); Morrison is not German. FLAG: dated — Morrison has not been prime minister since May 2022; the answer is correct only as of the 2018–2022 window.

Question 55 Current Affairs

Aung San suukyi a political leader and a Nobel peace laureate belongs to:

- A. Myanmar ✓ **Correct answer**
- B. Nepal
- C. Sri Lanka
- D. China

A. Aung San Suu Kyi (printed "suukyi") is the Burmese/Myanmar leader of the National League for Democracy, Nobel Peace laureate (1991), State Counsellor 2016–2021; she was detained after the February 2021 military coup, which does not change the country she belongs to.

B. Nepal's leaders are unrelated to Suu Kyi.

C. Sri Lanka's leaders are unrelated to Suu Kyi.

D. Suu Kyi is not Chinese. NOTE: her freedom and office are dated facts that changed after 2021; her Myanmar identity and Nobel Peace Prize are not.

56 General Knowledge

People of which country are known as kiwis?

- A. Australia
- B. England
- C. New Zealand ✓ **Correct answer**
- D. South Africa

A. Australians are called "Aussies"; their national bird/animal symbols are the kangaroo and emu, not the kiwi.

B. English people are not called kiwis.

C. New Zealanders are nicknamed "Kiwis" after the kiwi, the flightless bird native to New Zealand (and the name of the national rugby league team and, informally, the people).

D. South Africans are called "Saffas" or by other names; the kiwi is not South African.

Question 57 Everyday Science

Biology is the study of

- A. Plants
- B. Animals
- C. Microorganisms
- D. All living things ✓ **Correct answer**

A. The study of plants alone is botany, a branch of biology, not biology as a whole.

B. The study of animals alone is zoology, a branch of biology, not biology as a whole.

C. The study of microorganisms alone is microbiology, a branch of biology, not biology as a whole.

D. Biology (from Greek bios = life, logos = study) is the science of all living things: plants, animals, microorganisms, and their life processes.

58 Everyday Science

The process of a photosynthesis in plants takes place in:

- A. Stem
- B. Leaf ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. Flower
- D. Root

A. Green stems can photosynthesise a little, but the stem is mainly support and transport, not the main site.

B. The leaf is the main organ of photosynthesis: its mesophyll cells are packed with chloroplasts containing chlorophyll, which capture sunlight to make food from carbon dioxide and water.

C. Flowers are for reproduction, not photosynthesis.

D. Roots absorb water and minerals underground, in the dark; they contain no chlorophyll and do not photosynthesise.

Question 59 Everyday Science

Which of the following substances is used in matchsticks?

- A. Zinc
- B. Sulphur
- C. Phosphorus ✓ **Correct answer**
- D. Acid

A. Zinc is used in batteries, galvanising, and alloys, not in match heads.

B. Sulphur is used in the match head mixture (it helps the match burn), but the defining, striking substance of the safety match is phosphorus — and the question's single intended answer in GK lists is phosphorus.

phorus is coated on the striking surface of a safety-match box (and white phosphorus was used in early matches); friction with it ignites the match head.

D. Acid is not a matchstick substance.

Question 60 Everyday Science

Which component of the diet prevent constipation?

- A. Minerals
- B. Fibre ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. Protein
- D. Vitamins

A. Minerals (iron, calcium, etc.) serve body functions, but they do not prevent constipation.

B. Dietary fibre (roughage, from whole grains, fruit, and vegetables) adds bulk to the stool and keeps it moving through the bowel, preventing constipation.

C. Protein builds and repairs tissue; it does not prevent constipation (a very high-protein, low-fibre diet can worsen it).

D. Vitamins regulate body processes, but they do not prevent constipation.

Question 61 Everyday Science

Which food contains the highest concentration of protein and iron?

- A. Fruits
- B. Vegetable
- C. Bread
- D. Meat ✓ **Correct answer**

A. Fruits are rich in vitamins, water, and sugars, but low in protein and iron.

B. Vegetables supply fibre and vitamins; leafy greens contain some iron, but far less

readily absorbed iron than meat.

C. Bread supplies mainly carbohydrate, with modest protein and little iron.

D. Meat (especially red meat and liver) is the richest of the four in both protein and haem iron, the form of iron the body absorbs most easily.

Question 62 Everyday Science

The main cause of the Tsunami is:

- A. Tide waves
- B. Humicanes
- C. Earthquakes ✓ **Correct answer**
- D. Ses Storm and heavy rains

A. Tides are regular rises and falls caused by the Moon and Sun; they do not cause tsunamis.

B. Hurricanes (printed "Humicanes") cause storm surges, not tsunamis; a storm surge is a different phenomenon.

C. Most tsunamis are caused by large undersea earthquakes that suddenly displace the sea floor (especially subduction-zone quakes), sending out fast, long waves.

D. Sea storms and heavy rain cause flooding and storm surges, not tsunamis.

Question 63 Everyday Science

The gas used in advertising lights is:

- A. Helium
- B. Carbon dioxide
- C. Neon ✓ **Correct answer**
- D. Argon

used in balloons and as a cooling gas; it is not the advertising-light gas.

B. Carbon dioxide is used in fire extinguishers and fizzy drinks, not in advertising tubes.

C. Neon gas in sealed glass tubes glows bright orange-red when an electric current passes through it — the classic "neon sign" used for advertising lights (other colours use other gases or coatings, but neon is the named gas).

D. Argon is used in some tubes and light bulbs, but the standard GK answer for advertising lights is neon, not argon.

Question 64 Everyday Science

Which of the following protect the body against disease and infection:

- A. Red blood cells
- B. White blood cells ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. Blood platelets
- D. Haemoglobin

A. Red cells carry oxygen around the body; they do not fight infection.

B. White cells (leucocytes) are the immune system's fighters: they engulf germs, produce antibodies, and destroy infected cells.

C. Platelets clot the blood to stop bleeding; they do not fight disease.

D. Haemoglobin is the oxygen-carrying protein inside red cells, not a defender against infection.

Question 65 Everyday Science

Which of the following is a renewable source of energy?

- A. Coal
- B. Gas

- D. Water ✓ **Correct answer**

A. Coal is a fossil fuel: finite, and burning it releases carbon dioxide; it is non-renewable.

B. Natural gas is a fossil fuel: finite and non-renewable.

C. Electricity is a FORM of energy, not a source; it must be generated from a source (renewable or not).

D. Water (hydropower: flowing rivers and dams) is a renewable source — the water cycle refills rivers continuously, and generating power from it does not use up the water.

Question 66 Everyday Science

The theory of relativity was developed by:

- A. Newton
- B. Edison
- C. Einstein ✓ **Correct answer**
- D. Marconi

A. Isaac Newton developed the laws of motion and universal gravitation (classical mechanics), which relativity superseded at high speeds.

B. Thomas Edison was an inventor (light bulb, phonograph), not the author of relativity.

C. Albert Einstein published the special theory of relativity (1905) and the general theory of relativity (1915), reshaping our understanding of space, time, and gravity.

D. Guglielmo Marconi pioneered wireless telegraphy/radio, not relativity.

Question 67 Mathematics

1 billion is equal to:

- A. 100 lacs

crores ✓ **Correct answer**

- C. 100 millions
- D. 100 thousands

A. 100 lakh = 10,000,000 (10 million), which is one-hundredth of a billion.

B. 1 crore = 10,000,000 (10 million); 100 × 10 million = 1,000,000,000 = 1 billion.

C. 100 million = 100,000,000, which is one-tenth of a billion (1 billion = 1,000 million).

D. 100 thousand = 100,000, far short of a billion.

Question 68 Mathematics

5/6×2/5=?

- A. 7/11
- B. 1/3 ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. 1
- D. 3

A. Adding numerators and denominators (5+2)/(6+5) gives 7/11, which is not how fractions are multiplied.

B. Multiply numerators and denominators: (5×2)/(6×5) = 10/30 = 1/3.

C. The product is a fraction well below 1; 1 would require the two fractions to be reciprocals.

D. No step in multiplying two proper fractions can give a whole number above 1.

Question 69 Mathematics

Math

- A. A
- B. B

- D. D

Excluded as defective — no answer is taught for this question. Stem printed as the single word 'Math' with options literally 'A', 'B', 'C', 'D' — no question is asked and no values are offered; no displayed key. The stem and options must be recovered from a second reproduction; the sprint addendum (5 Nov 2026) was SEARCH-EXHAUSTED on a second reproduction, and a fresh search on 8 Nov 2026 found no second reproduction either. Unrecoverable. Decided by the assistant under the owner's 8 Nov 2026 delegation (precedent: 37bb Q57 and 37bc Q51, excluded as missing-as-excluded). This question must never be taught as having an answer.
Why each option?

A. A letter, not a value or a statement; it carries no content that can be evaluated.

B. A letter, not a value or a statement; it carries no content that can be evaluated.

C. A letter, not a value or a statement; it carries no content that can be evaluated.

D. A letter, not a value or a statement; it carries no content that can be evaluated. FLAG: the stem as printed is the single word "Math" and the options are literally the letters A/B/C/D, with no site key shown. There is no question to answer and no answer can be asserted. **DEFECTIVE-excluded — decided by assistant under the owner's 8 Nov 2026 delegation.** This question must never be taught as having an answer. Listed in the Gap list.

Question 70 Mathematics

Math

- A. A
- B. B
- C. C
- D. D

defective — no answer is taught for this question. Stem printed as the single word 'Math' with options literally 'A', 'B', 'C', 'D' — no question is asked and no values are offered; no displayed key. Identical defect to Q69; same search-exhausted position. Unrecoverable. Decided by the assistant under the owner's 8 Nov 2026 delegation (precedent: 37bb Q57 and 37bc Q51, excluded as missing-as-excluded). This question must never be taught as having an answer.
Why each option?

A. A letter, not a value or a statement; it carries no content that can be evaluated.

B. A letter, not a value or a statement; it carries no content that can be evaluated.

C. A letter, not a value or a statement; it carries no content that can be evaluated.

D. A letter, not a value or a statement; it carries no content that can be evaluated. FLAG: identical defect to Q69 — the stem as printed is the single word "Math" and the options are literally the letters A/B/C/D, with no site key shown. There is no question to answer and no answer can be asserted. **DEFECTIVE-excluded — decided by assistant under the owner's 8 Nov 2026 delegation.** This question must never be taught as having an answer. Listed in the Gap list.

Question 71 Mathematics

When you divide 0.7 / 10 you will get?

- A. 7
- B. 0.07 ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. 70
- D. 0.007

A. Dividing by 10 makes a number smaller, not ten times larger; 7 is 0.7 × 10.

B. 0.7 ÷ 10 = 0.07: dividing by 10 moves the decimal point one place to the left (7 tenths ÷ 10 = 7 hundredths).

100, the opposite operation.

D. That is 0.7 ÷ 100 (two places left), not ÷ 10.

Question 72 Mathematics

0.03×10=?

- A. 30
- B. 3
- C. 0.3 ✓ **Correct answer**
- D. 0.003

A. 30 is 0.03 × 1,000, far too large.

B. 3 is 0.03 × 100, a hundred times too large.

C. 0.03 × 10 = 0.3: multiplying by 10 moves the decimal point one place to the right (3 hundredths × 10 = 3 tenths).

D. That is 0.03 ÷ 10, the opposite operation.

Question 73 Mathematics

If 10 men can complete a work in 20 days how long will it take 8 men to do the job if they work [TRUNCATED as shown]

- A. 16 days
- B. 18 days
- C. 20 days
- D. 25 days ✓ **Correct answer**

A. Fewer men cannot finish FASTER (16 days) than 10 men took (20 days) at the same rate.

B. Also faster than 20 days with fewer men; impossible at the same rate.

C. The same time with fewer men would require the 8 men to work faster per man than

D. Inverse proportion: the work needs 10 × 20 = 200 man-days; 8 men need 200 ÷ 8 = 25 days. FLAG: the stem ends mid-phrase ("if they work") as shown; the missing tail is plainly "at the same rate" (the wording the same question carries in the 1439 reproduction), and the computation is recoverable from the options — but the answer is asserted ONLY on the truncated stem + options as shown, and the truncation is recorded openly, never silently completed.

Question 74 Mathematics

In a class of 550 students 42% wish to go to college how many students wish to attend the colle [TRUNCATED as shown]

- A. 210
- B. 220
- C. 225
- D. 231 ✓ **Correct answer**

A. 210 is 42% of 500, not of 550.

B. 220 is 40% of 550, not 42%.

C. 225 is not 42% of 550 (42% of 550 is 231; 225 would be about 40.9%).

D. 42% of 550 = 0.42 × 550 = 231 students. FLAG: the stem is cut off mid-word ("colle") as shown; the intended ending is plainly "college" (the word already appears in the stem), and the arithmetic is exact — but the answer is asserted ONLY on the truncated stem + options as shown, and the truncation is recorded openly, never silently completed.

Question 75 Mathematics

A doll is sold for Rs 220.00. what was the cost of doll if rate of profit was 10% of the cost?

- A. 198.00

.00 ✓ Correct answer

- C. 210.00
- D. 240.00

A. 198 + 10% of 198 = 217.80, not 220.

B. Cost 200 + 10% of cost (20) = 220, the selling price.

C. 210 + 10% of 210 = 231, not 220.

D. 240 already exceeds the selling price, so it cannot be the cost at a profit.

Question 76 Mathematics

Which number can replace both the questions mark? 2/?=?/50

- A. 5
- B. 10 ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. 25
- D. 100

A. 2/5 = 0.4, but 5/50 = 0.1; the two fractions are not equal.

B. 2/10 = 1/5 and 10/50 = 1/5: the same number satisfies both blanks, since $?^2 = 2 \times 50 = 100$ and ? = 10.

C. 2/25 ≠ 25/50 (0.08 ≠ 0.5).

D. 2/100 ≠ 100/50 (0.02 ≠ 2).

Question 77 Urdu

درج ذیل میں کون سا لفظ ہجے کے لحاظ سے درست ہے ؟

Correct answer ✓ پروا .A•

پرواہ .B•

D. پرواع

the standard spelling rule is that the ;ہ **A.** The correct spelling: the word ends in alif, with no پرواہ. not ,پروا original word is

.is the common misspelling the rule warns against (پرواہ) at the end ہ **B.** Wrong: adding

.has no place at the end of this word ح :**C.** Wrong

and (spelling) "ہجے" has no place at the end of this word. NOTE: the stem's ع :**D.** Wrong .are transcribed as shown "پروا ہ" option B's spaced

Question 78 Urdu

درج ذیل میں کون سا ہجے کے لحاظ سے درست ہے

A. استفادا

Correct answer ✓ B. استفادہ

C. استفادھ

D. استفاداح

.not alif ,(do-chashmi/he) ہ **A.** Wrong: the word ends in

.ہ ending in ,(benefit, deriving advantage) استفادہ **B.** The correct spelling of

.is not the ending of this word (do-chashmi he with dot) دھ :**C.** Wrong

.is not part of the word ح **D.** Wrong: the added

کون سا فقرہ درست ہے ؟

- A. اپ کی خیریت نیک مطلوب چاہتا ہوں
- B. شور سن کر میری نیند کھل گئی
- C. شریف بچے گالیاں نہیں دیتے
- D. سکول کا نتیجہ سو فیصد رہا

Excluded as defective — no answer is taught for this question. Two sentences, C and D, are both grammatically correct, so the stem has no unique correct answer and no letter can be asserted. The displayed key D is recorded in the file; not adopted. Decided by the assistant under the owner's 8 Nov 2026 delegation. This question must never be taught as having a single answer.

Why each option?

A. Garbled and ungrammatical as printed: "خیریت نیک مطلوب چاہتا ہوں" does not form a correct Urdu sentence (the intended sense, "I wish to know your welfare", is not expressed by these words in this order).

B. Wrong idiom: sleep does not "open" — the correct Urdu is "میری آنکھ کھل گئی" (my eye opened) or "میری نیند ٹوٹ گئی" (my sleep broke).

C. Grammatically correct: subject (شریف بچے, plural masculine), negative verb (نہیں دیتے, agreeing in number/gender), object (گالیاں) — a complete, well-formed sentence. A genuine candidate for the correct sentence.

D. Also grammatically correct: subject (نتیجہ, masculine singular) with (سو) agreeing, and رہا in its common Pakistani school usage for a 100% pass result — a complete, well-formed sentence. A genuine candidate for the correct sentence. FLAG: with two well- (فیصد) (%100)

ences among the options, the stem has no unique correct answer; neither C nor D is asserted.

Question 80 Urdu

نشیب کا متضاد ہے

A. بلندی

B. اونچائی

Correct answer ✓ C. فراز

D. چڑھائی

A. Bulandi (height, loftiness) is close in meaning to the opposite of low ground, but it is a general noun for height, not the paired literary antonym of نشیب.

B. Unchai (height) is likewise a general word for height, not the paired antonym.

C. Faraz (height, elevation) is the established paired antonym of نشیب (low ground, declivity) in the Urdu pairing نشیب و فراز (ups and downs).

D. Charhai means a climb or ascent (an action), not the state/place opposite to نشیب.

Question 81 Urdu

درج ذیل میں ضرب المثل تلاش کیجئے

A. پانی میں اگ لگانا

B. اپنے منہ میاں مٹھو بننا

Correct answer ✓ C. بوڑھی گھوڑی لال لگام

D. عید کا چاند ہونا

possible, to set fire in water" — a figurative phrase, not a :(idiom) محاورہ **A.** A ضرب المثل (proverb).

to praise oneself, to call oneself sweet with one's own mouth — a :(idiom) محاورہ **B.** A figurative phrase, not a proverb.

an old mare with a red bridle" — a complete proverbial saying " :(proverb) ضرب المثل **C.** A applied to someone dressing/acting beyond their age, used as a self-contained saying with a moral.

to be seen very rarely, like the Eid moon — a figurative phrase, not a :(idiom) محاورہ **D.** A proverb.

Question 82 Urdu

مشہور تصنیف یادگار غالب کے مصنف کون تھے ؟

Correct answer ✓ A. الطاف حسین حالی

B. مرزا غالب

C. علامہ اقبال

D. سر سید احمد

A. Altaf Hussain Hali wrote "Yadgar-e-Ghalib" (1897), the famous biographical memoir of Mirza Ghalib, his teacher.

B. Ghalib is the SUBJECT of the book, not its author.

C. Iqbal wrote no biography of Ghalib called Yadgar-e-Ghalib.

D. Sir Syed Ahmad Khan was Hali's patron and the subject of Hali's "Hayat-e-Javed", not the author of Yadgar-e-Ghalib.

83 Urdu

نقش فریادی کس کا شعری مجموعہ ہے ؟

•A. منیر نیازی

•B. احمد ندیم قاسمی

•C. ناصر کاظمی

•D. فیض احمد فیض ✓ **Correct answer**

A. Munir Niazi's collections include "Tez Hawa Aur Tanha Phool"; Naqsh-e-Faryadi is not his.

B. Ahmad Nadeem Qasmi's collections include "Jalal-o-Jamal"; Naqsh-e-Faryadi is not his.

C. Nasir Kazmi's first collection is "Barg-e-Nai"; Naqsh-e-Faryadi is not his.

D. "Naqsh-e-Faryadi" (1941) is Faiz Ahmad Faiz's first published collection of poetry.

Question 84 Urdu

بابائے اردو کسے کہا جاتا ہے ؟

•A. مولوی عبدالحق ✓ **Correct answer**

•B. ڈپٹی نذیر احمد

•C. مولانا ظفر علی خان

•D. سر سید احمد

A. Maulvi Abdul Haq (1870–1961), founder of the Anjuman Taraqqi-e-Urdu, is known as "Baba-e-Urdu" (Father of Urdu) for his lifelong service to the Urdu language.

B. Deputy Nazir Ahmad is known as the first Urdu novelist (Mirat-ul-Uroos), not Baba-e-Urdu.

C. Maulana Zafar Ali Khan was "Baba-e-Sahafat" (Father of Journalism), not Baba-e-Urdu.

hmad Khan is the founder of the Aligarh movement; he is not called Baba-e-Urdu.

Question 85 Urdu

ڈوبتے کو تنکے کا سہارا قواعد کی رو سے کیا ہے ؟

- A. محاورہ
- B. ضرب المثل ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. کہاوت
- D. قول

A. A محاورہ is an idiomatic phrase whose meaning is figurative and incomplete without context; "ڈوبتے کو تنکے کا سہارا" is a complete saying with a general truth, not a mere idiom.

B. In the standard Urdu grammar textbook classification ضرب المثل: a complete proverbial saying expressing a general truth about desperate hope (man clutches at a straw) is taught as a "ڈوبتے کو تنکے کا سہارا" (a drowning).

C. Kahawat is in ordinary usage a near-synonym of ضرب المثل, which is why this item is flagged: in strict textbook classification the saying is entered under ضرب المثل, and کہاوت is kept as the distractor — but the two terms overlap in common use, so the answer rests on the textbook convention.

D. A قول is a saying/quotation attributed to a person; this saying is an anonymous proverb, not a attributed قول. FLAG: the کہاوت / ضرب المثل overlap is recorded openly. Rekhta Dictionary's Urdu label for this saying is ضرب المثل (multiple entries, checked 8 Nov 2026); a single prep-site key (testtiari.com) keys the identical question as کہاوت, and Rekhta's Hindi entries label it कहावत — Hindi for "proverb", the same concept, not a second Urdu

. Decided B on the dictionary; 8 Nov 2026, under the owner's delegation — see .Resolution record

Note: DECIDED 8 Nov 2026 (assistant, under the owner's 8 Nov 2026 delegation): B (Zarb-ul-Masal) is VERIFIED — Rekhta Dictionary labels this saying Zarb-ul-Masal in its Urdu entries (multiple crawls, checked 8 Nov 2026); the rival C (Kahawat) is a single prep-site key (testtiari.com) for the identical question. Kahawat and Zarb-ul-Masal overlap in common use; the dictionary label decides it.

Question 86 Urdu

مشہور کتاب بجنگ آمد کے مصنف کون ہیں ؟

A. مشتاق احمد یوسفی

B. شفیق الرحمان

Correct answer ✓ C. کرنل محمد خان

D. سید ضمیر جعفری

A. Mushtaq Ahmad Yusufi wrote "Chiragh Talay", "Khakam-ba-Dahan", and "Zarguzasht"; Bajang Aamad is not his.

B. Shafiq-ur-Rahman wrote "Himqatein", "Mazeed Himqatein", and "Lehrein"; Bajang Aamad is not his.

C. Colonel Muhammad Khan's famous humorous book "Bajang Aamad" (on his army experiences) is his best-known work.

D. Syed Zameer Jafari was a humourist poet; Bajang Aamad is not his book.

Question 87 Urdu

مشہور ڈرامہ انارکلی کے مصنف کون ہیں ؟

A. ا

B. بانو قدسیہ

C. اشفاق احمد

Correct answer ✓ D. امتیاز علی تاج

A. Ahmad Nadeem Qasmi was a poet and fiction writer; Anarkali is not his play.

B. Bano Qudsia wrote "Raja Gidh" and plays, but Anarkali is not hers.

C. Ashfaq Ahmad wrote plays and fiction ("Zavia"), but Anarkali is not his.

D. Imtiaz Ali Taj wrote the classic Urdu drama "Anarkali" (1922), on the legend of Anarkali and Prince Salim.

Question 88 Urdu

یادوں کی بارات کس کی سوانح عمری ہے ؟

A. ابن انشاء

B. قدرت اللہ شہاب

Correct answer ✓ C. جوش ملیح آبادی

D. ممتاز مفتی

A. Ibn-e-Insha's works include travelogues and "Urdu Ki Aakhri Kitab"; Yaadon Ki Baraat is not his autobiography.

B. Qudrat Ullah Shahab's autobiography is "Shahab Nama", not Yaadon Ki Baraat.

C. "Yaadon Ki Baraat" is the autobiography of the poet Josh Malihabadi (Shabbir Hasan Khan).

D. Mumtaz Mufti's autobiographical writings include "Ali Pur Ka Aili"; Yaadon Ki Baraat is not his.

89 Urdu

مندرجہ زیل کتب میں کون سی الطاف حسین حالی کی تصنیف نہیں ہے ؟

- A. حیات سعدی
- B. مقدمہ شعر و شاعری
- C. مدو جزر اسلام
- D. اردوے معلی ✓ **Correct answer**

A. "Hayat-e-Saadi" IS Hali's biography of Saadi Shirazi.

B. "Muqaddama-e-Sher-o-Shairi" IS Hali's famous introduction to his collection of poetry, a landmark of Urdu criticism.

C. "Madd-o-Jazr-e-Islam" (the rise and fall of Islam, also called "Musaddas-e-Hali") IS Hali's famous long poem.

D. "Urdu-e-Mualla" is NOT Hali's: it is the collection of Mirza Ghalib's Urdu letters (published as Urdu-e-Mualla), and therefore the one book in the list that is not Hali's work.

Question 90 Urdu

آواز دوست کے مصنف کون ہیں

- A. مختار مسعود ✓ **Correct answer**
- B. ممتاز مفتی
- C. اشفاق احمد
- D. عطا الحق قاسمی

A. Mukhtar Masood wrote "Awaz-e-Dost" (his celebrated collection of essays/sketches, including the famous "Lahore" and "Harvard" pieces).

B. Mumtaz Mufti wrote "Ali Pur Ka Aili" and "Alakh Nagri"; Awaz-e-Dost is not his.

mad wrote "Zavia" and short stories; Awaz-e-Dost is not his.

D. Ata-ul-Haq Qasmi is a columnist and humourist; Awaz-e-Dost is not his.

Question 91 Islamiat

حجۃ الوداع کس سن ہجری میں ادا ہوا

A. 7 ہجری

B. 8 ہجری

Correct answer ✓ C. 10 ہجری

D. 11 ہجری

A. 7 AH saw the expedition of Khaybar and the Umrah al-Qada; the Farewell Pilgrimage was later.

B. 8 AH saw the Conquest of Makkah and Hunayn; the Farewell Pilgrimage was later.

C. The Hajjat-ul-Wida (Farewell Pilgrimage), with the Farewell Sermon at Arafat, was performed by the Holy Prophet (PBUH) in 10 AH (632 CE).

D. 11 AH is the year of the Prophet's (PBUH) passing (wafat), not of the Farewell Pilgrimage.

Question 92 Islamiat

حضرت ابوبکر صدیق نے قرآن مجید کی جمع تدوین کا کام کس صحابی کے سپرد کیا ؟

A. حضرت سعد بن ابی وقاص

Correct answer ✓ B. حضرت زید بن ثابت

C. حضرت معاذ بن جبل

D. حضرت عبداللہ بن مسعود

companion and commander (Qadisiyyah), but not the scribe entrusted with the compilation.

B. Zaid ibn Thabit, the Prophet's (PBUH) scribe of revelation, was entrusted by Hazrat Abu Bakr (RA), on Umar's (RA) advice after Yamama, with collecting the Qur'an into one volume (the first compilation).

C. A scholar companion and judge sent to Yemen; not the compilation scribe.

D. A great Qur'an reciter and scholar, but the compilation task was given to Zaid ibn Thabit, not to him.

Question 93 Islamiat

حضرت داؤد علیہ السلام پر کون سی کتاب نازل ہوئی ؟

A. تورات

B. انجیل

Correct answer ✓ C. زبور

D. کوئی بھی نہیں

A. The Torah (Tawrat) was revealed to Hazrat Musa (Moses, AS).

B. The Gospel (Injeel) was revealed to Hazrat Isa (Jesus, AS).

C. The Zabur (Psalms) was revealed to Hazrat Dawood (David, AS).

D. Wrong, since the Zabur was revealed to Dawood (AS).

Question 94 Islamiat

آئمہ اربعہ سے کتنے امام مراد ہیں ؟

- A. 2
- B. 4 **✓ Correct answer**

- D. 12

A. Two is not the number of the four Imams.

B. "A'imma Arba'a" means literally the Four Imams: Imam Abu Hanifa, Imam Malik, Imam Shafi'i, and Imam Ahmad ibn Hanbal — the founders of the four Sunni schools of fiqh.

C. Six is the number of the canonical hadith books (Sihah Sitta), not of the A'imma Arba'a.

D. Twelve is the number of Imams in Twelver Shi'i belief, not the A'imma Arba'a.

Question 95 Islamiat

صلح حدیبیہ کی شرائط کس صحابی نے قلم بند کی تھی ؟

- A. حضرت زید بن ثابت
- B. حضرت ابوبکر صدیق
- **Correct answer ✓** C. حضرت علی
- D. حضرت عمر

A. Zaid ibn Thabit was the scribe of revelation and of the Qur'an's compilation; the Hudaybiyyah document was not written by him.

B. Abu Bakr (RA) was present and counselled acceptance of the treaty, but he did not write its terms.

C. Hazrat Ali (RA) wrote down (katib) the terms of the Treaty of Hudaybiyyah (6 AH) as the Prophet's (PBUH) scribe on that occasion.

D. Umar (RA) famously questioned the treaty at the time, but he did not write it.

96 Islamiat

کس صحابی نے حضرت محمد صلی اللہ علیہ والہ وسلم کے ساتھ غزوات میں شرکت کی ؟

- A. حضرت ابوبکر صدیق
- B. حضرت عمر
- C. حضرت خالد بن ولید
- D. حضرت سلمان فارسی

Excluded as defective — no answer is taught for this question. Both A (Abu Bakr) and B (Umar) are defensible: Umar is recorded as having witnessed Badr, Uhud, Khandaq and all campaigns with the Prophet (Ibn Saad, Tabaqat al-Kubra, vol. 3, p. 206, via alislam.org; confirmed by fresh search 8 Nov 2026), and Abu Bakr likewise participated in every battle; the stem carries no 'all'/'every' qualifier, so no single letter can be asserted. The displayed key A is recorded in the file; not adopted. Decided by the assistant under the owner's 8 Nov 2026 delegation. This question must never be taught as having a single answer.
Why each option?

A. A genuine candidate: Abu Bakr (RA) is recorded as having participated in every battle in which the Prophet (PBUH) took part, from Badr through Tabuk.

B. Also a genuine candidate: the biographical record states that Umar (RA) witnessed Badr, Uhud, al-Khandaq (the Trench), and all the campaigns (al-mashahid kullaha) with the Prophet (PBUH).

C. Khalid (RA) embraced Islam only in 8 AH, after Badr, Uhud, and Khandaq — in which he had fought AGAINST the Muslims — so he did not share in the early ghazwat as a companion of the Prophet (PBUH).

D. Salman (RA) joined the Muslims before Khandaq and is famous for the trench plan, but he was not present at Badr or Uhud. FLAG: the stem as printed asks only "which companion participated in the ghazwat" with no "all/every" qualifier and no "first" or "most" — on that wording both A and B qualify, so neither letter is asserted.

97 Islamiat

کس مسلمان طبیب کی کتب 18ویں صدی تک یورپی یونیورسٹیوں کے نصاب میں شامل رہی ؟

A. ابن رشد

B. جابر بن حیان

C. بو علی سینا ✓ **Correct answer**

D. امام رازی

A. Ibn Rushd (Averroes) was a philosopher and physician whose commentaries influenced Europe, but it is not his medical books that remained the European university textbook into the 18th century.

B. Jabir ibn Hayyan (Geber) was the father of early chemistry/alchemy; his works were not the standard European medical curriculum.

C. Ibn Sina (Avicenna, "Bu Ali Sina"): his "Al-Qanun fi al-Tibb" (The Canon of Medicine) was the standard medical textbook in European universities until the 18th century.

D. Al-Razi (Rhazes) wrote the great "Al-Hawi" and "Kitab al-Mansuri", influential in Europe, but the textbook that stayed in European curricula into the 18th century is Ibn Sina's Canon.

Question 98 Islamiat

قرآن مجید کی پہلی وحی میں کل کتنی ایات نازل ہوئیں ؟

- A. 4
- B. 5 ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. 6
- D. 7

A. Four is one short of the first revelation.

revelation, the opening five verses of Surah al-'Alaq (96:1–5), beginning "Iqra bismi rabbik" (Read, in the name of your Lord), came to the Prophet (PBUH) in Cave Hira.

C. Six exceeds the first revelation by one verse.

D. Seven is the number of verses of Surah al-Fatiha, not of the first revelation.

Question 99 Islamiat

مسجد نبوی کی تعمیر کس سن ہجری میں ہوئی ؟

Correct answer ✓ A. ایک ہجری

B. دو ہجری

C. تین ہجری

D. چار ہجری

A. Masjid al-Nabawi was built in 1 AH, immediately after the Hijrah, on the land where the Prophet's (PBUH) camel Qaswa stopped in Madinah; the Prophet (PBUH) himself took part in its construction.

B. 2 AH saw Badr and the change of qibla, not the original building of the mosque.

C. 3 AH saw Uhud, not the mosque's building.

D. 4 AH is later still; the mosque already stood.

Question 100 Islamiat

حضرت عمر فاروق نے قرآن پاک کی کس سورت سے متاثر ہو کر اسلام قبول کیا ؟

A. سورہ رحمن

B. سورہ مزمل

C. سورہ فتح

A. Surah al-Rahman is not the surah of Umar's (RA) conversion account.

B. Surah al-Muzzammil is not the surah of the conversion account.

C. Surah al-Fath (revealed later, after Hudaybiyyah) is not the surah of the conversion account.

D. In the well-known conversion account, Umar (RA) went to his sister Fatimah's house intending harm, heard verses of Surah Ta-Ha (20) being recited, was moved by them, and went to the Prophet (PBUH) and embraced Islam.

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Source: https://www.test360.pk/test/assistant-sub-inspector-1440 (accessed 31 Oct 2026). See the source note on this page about the excluded questions.